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NEW WORDS OF ENGLISH WORDS Or a General DICTIONARY

Containing the Interpretations of such hard words
are derived from other Languages; Whether Hebrew, Arabic,
Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Dutch, &c.
their Etymologies, and perfect Definitions:

Together with

All those Terms that relate to the Arts and Sciences, whether
logy, Philosophy, Logick, Rhetorick, Grammar, Ethics, Law, Natural
ry, Magick, Physick, Chirurgery, Anatomy, Chymistry, Botany, Astron-
ticks, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Chronology, Astrology,
my, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying, Music, Poeticks,
teature, Heraldry, Curiosities, Mechanicks, Staticks, Merchandises,
Painting, Graving, Husbandry, Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, &c.

To which are added

The Significations of Proper Names, Mythology, and Poetical Fables;
rical Relations, Geographical Descriptions of most Countries and Cities;
especially of the three Nations, wherein their chiefest Antiquities, Battles,
most Memorable Passages are mentioned; as also all other Subjects that
appertain to our English Language.

*A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, for
sons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read.*

Collected and published by E. Phillips

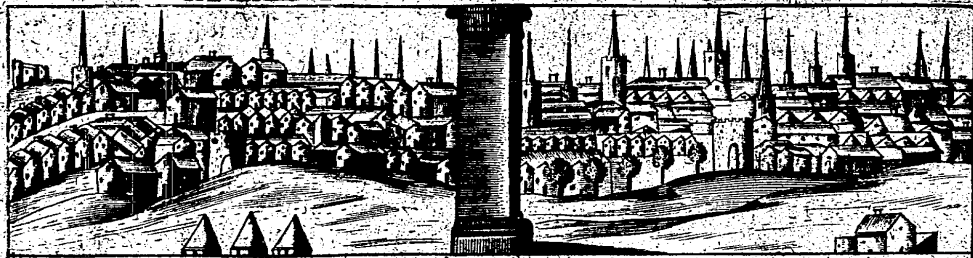
For the greater honour of those Learned Gentlemen
Artists, that have been assistant in the most Practical Sciences,
their Names are added in the next Page.

—Dedic. Dedic. to the Learned Sir Isaac Newton.

London, Printed by E. Tyler, for Nath. Boreham, in the Strand,
And in Cornhill.

CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD



SPENSER



CHAUCER



LAMBARDE



CAMDEN



SELDEN



SERMON



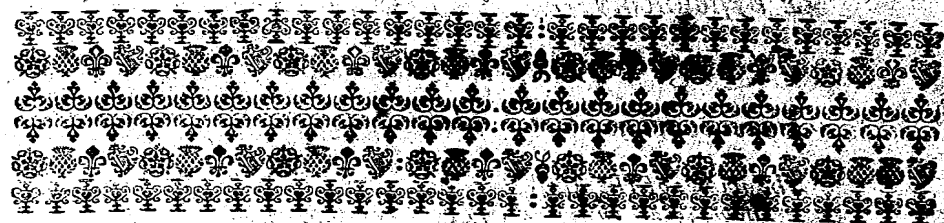
A Scholar of Cambridge



A Scholar of Oxford

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1662



The names of those learned Gentlemen and
Artists, as also of those Arts and Sciences,
to which they contributed their
Assistance.

Antiquities, Elias Ashmole, Esq.

Law Terms, Mr. Hern,

Magick, Mr. Turner.

Physick, Dr. Sparks.

Chirurgery, and { *Mr. Ed. Molins.*

Anatomy: { *Mr. Will Molins.*

Chimistry, Dr. Currer.

Herbary, or { *Mr. Morgan.*

Botanicks, { *Mr. Coles.*

Mathematicks, Mr. Moore.

Geometry, Dr. Wybard.

Astrology, { *Mr. Lilly.*

{ *Mr. Booker.*

(a 2)

Chyro.

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Hosburne, English

Chiromancy, } *Mr. Sanders.*
Physiognomy, }

Navigation, *Mr. Wilsford.*

Fortification, *Mr. Faulconberge.*

The names of the Ma-
thematical instru- } *Mr. Greateorex.*
ments.

Surveying, } *Mr. Eyre.*
 } *Mr. Blagrove:*

Musick, *Dr. Coleman.*

Architecture, *Mr. Ed. Carter.*

Perspective, *Mr. W. Carter.*

Heraldry, } *Mr. Knight.*
 } *Mr. Nower.*
 } *Mr. T. Rawlins, Esq.*

Jewelling, *Mr. Gyffard.*

Painting, } *Mr. Walker.*
 } *Mr. Hales.*

Graving, *Mr. Fathorn.*

Husbandry, *Mr. Austen.*

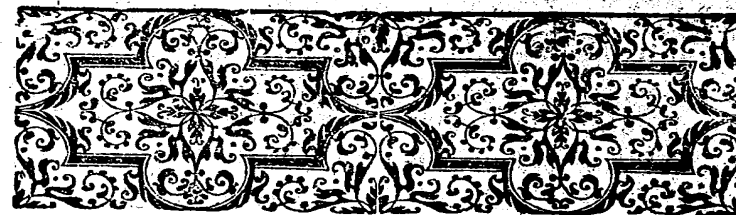
Cookery, *Mr. May.*

Horsmanship, *Mr. Green.*

Hawking }
and } *Mr. Gardener.*
Hunting. }

Fishing, *Mr. Taverner.*

T O



TO THE
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS,
AND
IMPARTIAL SISTERS,
THE TWO
UNIVERSITIES.

Most Equal Sisters.



Ever did any Volume raise it self to that
height of reputation, at once to purchase
every Reader for a friend or Favourite: It is
a known truth, and not to be denied, that
Our Language hath in these later Ages been
advanced to the admiration, if not the emu-
lation; of other Nations: and whatsoever
unnatural reproaches have been stuck upon her beauties by the
petulancy of Criticks, hath strangely, but chiefly proceeded from
the unworthy attempts of those that have obtruded on this Age
their transcription of Indexes, rather than Dictionaries; as if
our Language were narrower then the rest of the Worlds, or
to be confined to their short-hand Epitomes: A high mis-
carriage, through which the learned, and unlearned, have most
unhappily suffered. Certainly the *Regalia* of our Language
could not have been worse injured, then by being vitiated
and corrupted by such spurious and imperfect Editions: for
(a 3) if

if the Grandeur of such an Undertaking be rightly considered, no ordinary industry will be required. Next the consulting with the Monuments of ancient Records and Manuscripts, derived to us from reverend Authours; there will be occasion to peruse the Works of our ancient Poets, as *Geffrey Chaucer* the greatest in his time, for the honour of our Nation; as also some of our more modern Poets, as *Spencer*, *Sidney*, *Draughton*, *Daniel*; with our Reformers of the Scene, *Johnson*, *Shakespeare*, *Beaumont*, and *Fletcher*; and among the renowned Antiquaries, *Cambden*, *Lambard*, *Spelman*, *Selden*, and divers others: There will also be exacted from him that undertakes a task of this nature, a necessary knowledge of the Languages, in which he is certain to incounter with a multitude of Criticisms; nor must he be wanting in his strictest search of most Dictionaries, that he may be able to distinguish the terms, several derivations, differences, definitions, interpretations, proper significations of the words of our Tongue; how borrowed, how mixed with others, how with its own. Lastly, forraign Authours are to be made use of; and amongst them, the *Germans* are reputed most expert in the Mechanical Arts.

Thus, ever Honoured Sisters, you are not unacquainted what Sittings, Anvelings, Traverlings, there ought to be of Authours; so that he that undertakes this Enterprize should first seriously perpend, what difficulties he is to passe through, how dangerous it is for him to faile in such a Design, what a weight of disparagement he is likely to sink under: a Volume of this nature being of no lesse concernment, than not onely to inform young men in their deficiencies of the right knowledge of words, either for writing, or discourse; but also to establish those of riper years in their prudentials, as an universally-thorough-pact Dictionary, and may serve for an Interpreter, or Arbiter of their Studies, and humanes Transactions; so that a Work thus rightly constituted, may be said in some kind to approach near to a Divine Skill; and that the rather, as it doth in it self contain all those *Idea's* that concern the Speech or Pen; such as are useful to drive on, and inforce with full vigour and strength, the affairs of mankind.

Illustrious Sisters, If we look upon the exemplary encouragements

ments of some of our Laureate Worthies, whose noble spirits have not suffered the ashes of Antiquity to be raked out of her sacred Urnes, as at this time the admired Works of Mr. *Dodsworth*, and of Mr. *Dugdale*, have informed the World. Some of these Heroick Persons, out of a farther zeal to preserve our Language from the barbarisms, and ruinous deformities of the times, to present her in her native glories, from their own more practical and experienced insights in some of the Arts and Sciences, have contributed in what they were more particularly excellent, to the building up of this Volume. Their names I have affixed to their own learned indeavours, not only as I my self acknowledg their opportune and incomparable assistances, but that the Bookseller, so much obliged to them for so unusuall a curtesie, might expresse his humblest tenders of gratitude. As also that you, most Noble Sisters, would be pleased to take notice of this your learned Retinue: and that there are Benefactors still surviving, to celebrate your flourishing felicities.

I am not ignorant, that though I am thus fortified with the pregnant aid of those exquisite Persons, to which my own inferiour, though studious, indeavours are joyned, that I shall nevertheless fall short of answering the curiosities of some criticall expectations. Mr. *Minshaw*, that spent his life and estate in scrutinizing into Languages, still remains obnoxious to the misconstructions of many. But let such invading-censurers well consider the infinity of mechanical words, how every Art hath its peculiar Terms; and then, if they are in their right wits, it will seem almost impossible to them, for one man though a healthful person, that hath spent the best part of the leasure of his life, to erect such a Pyramid, more especially if those difficulties are rightly pondered, that are to be waded through: the conduct of costs in that continued converse, that must be had with Artists; besides the great labour, with which the most generous Forrainers that have gone about to manage such happy designs, have been wasted and tired out; these considerations being ingenuously weighed by the wiser sort of men, I hope the learned and charitable Critick will entertain a favourable approbation of these labours, as he cannot find me wanting, at least, of a more than ordinary industry, to compleat this Work; both in examining

examining, and right digestion of my own papers; as also for that tender care that hath been had of those happy contributions I received from others.

Most Reverenced Sisters, My greatest ambition is your affectionate esteem, which having but obtained, I shall ever strive to employ the best strength of my life and studies in your service; in the mean space, I question not, but I have already done my Country so much good service, as to have stript away those obsolete terms that have defaced our language; not degrading too much from its primitive integrity, nor declining what with judgement I might insert.

To conclude, I have illustrated and refined it, instated it in its proper majesty, rendred it admirably useful for all persons on all occasions, worthy of the greatest Masters of Rhetoricians, and the tongues of our Vernaculous Oratours: and, with a no lesse honourable submission, have I prostrated these my Indcavours at your Learned Feet.

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To



To the truly Noble, and Perfect Lover, and
Incourager of Arts and Sciences, Sir
WILLIAM PASTON
Knight, and Baronet.

S I R,



I hath not been the least of my care, that this present Work might be as happy in the fortune of its address, as in the publickness of its design, which is the Generall advancement of Learning and Arts; nor could it have been more advantageously fortified against the various and uncertain suffrages of the World, then by being adopted into the Patronage of such a Person, whose accomplishment in the Arts, and Ingenuities, renders him capable to judge of what is written well or amisse in any of them; and that this attribute doth belong properly to your self, is evident to the World by more then a few instances. Your admirable skill in Physick manifested in your frequent Cures of the most desperate Diseases, and those happy receipts you have consecrated to the benefit of mankind; Your exquisite knowledge in Husbandry, and Horsemanship; Your deep insight into the Mathematicks, and the more delicate sort of the Mechanicks, as appears by your excellent choice of Jewels, and your rare fancy and invention in Carvings, Turning, Paintings, and Annealings, in which, the very Artists you have imploied, have submitted to your politer judgement; Your diligent search into the greatest curiosities of Nature; wherein how much you have exceeded all others of our Nation, that have been famous in their Collections, your Musæum abounding with an infinite variety of the most choise and admired Rarities, can sufficiently testifie: And indeed, What qualities lesse noble than these I have mentioned, could spring from the vertuous inclinations of your youth, which for many years was spent in useful Travels (not so much to see fashions, as to learn experience, and the true knowledge of men and manners) of which the Learned Mr. Greaves makes an honourable mention in his Survey of the Pyramids of Egypt. These vertues, together with the enlargedness of your mind, in making your House the Center of Hospitality to Strangers and Ingenious Persons; are no lesse a true Mark of the Nobleness of your Family, than the Supporters of your Arms, a Bearing which is very rare, and onely peculiar to the most ancient Houses.

(b)

Opd

Upon this Foundation it is, that I build my confidence; but to me, a person little meriting in my self the honour of your acceptance; my propitious Starres have been assistant on this occasion; and have so brought it about, that not I, but two Famous Universities, and the greatest Artists of our time; should throw this Work at your feet; and in so doing, they have obliged me by a favour which nothing can equall, but the Honour of your receiving it from them by my hands. If, what is here more particularly contained of the more Noble Mechanick Arts, come not up to that height, as to satisfie the curiosity of your excellent judgement in them; yet thus much our Volume may without arrogance pretend to, That there is here a fairer may begun then ever, for the promoting of that most usefull part of Learning, especially since it could not intend that alone, but takes in all the other parts beside: which all together with one consent, like the Needle tending towards the North, present themselves to wait upon you, who have so great an influence upon them, erecting a Monument to your fame, great as the glory I aspire to, in styling my self,

Sir,

Your most humble, and most
devoted servant,

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To



To the truly Noble and Accomplish'd Gentlemen,
Sir **ROBERT BOLLES** of Scampton,
in the County of **Lincoln** Baronet.

AND
EDWARD HUSSY of Cathorp, in the
County of **Lincoln**, Esquire.



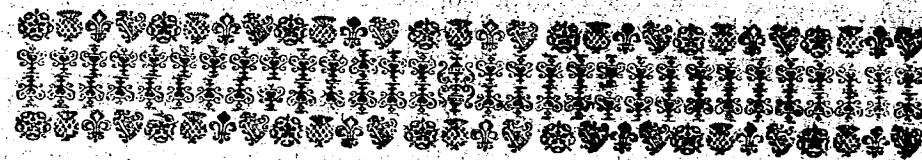
In such a time chiefly it is, Most Honour'd Sirs; that a Nation may be truly said to flourish, when those that are the most considerable in fortune and outward splendour, are also the most conspicuous for Learning and inward Worth; nor can the greatest Sciences, and most noble Qualities be look't upon by any with so true an esteem and value, as by those who have themselves attained the highest perfection in them: And among the rest, whom such qualifications make to be reputed the Ornament of the Age, it had been impossible that the World should be unacquainted with two such Eminent Persons as your selves; who, being as inseparable in friendship and alliance, as in the affinity of your vertues, could not, without injury to so happy an union, have been separated in this addresse. Though decency will not permit me to speak over-high of this Work, wherewith I here present you; yet this I may say, That Fame hath usher'd it into the World, with the attest of so many Worthy hands, that never yet in English any Piece came forth with happier Auspices; to which there could have been nothing wanting to Crown its fortune absolutely, but your most equall reception, for which it is prepared, with this return of gratitude, That besides all those other Arts and Sciences, of which both of you are equall favourers and promoters, you will also have the satisfaction to find a considerable account of those accomplishments, which are more especially agreeable to each of your peculiar fancies; namely of that Divine and Seraphic quality (which first brought order and civility into the World, which mollifies the most barbarous and salvage natures, and calmes the unruly passions of the Soul) of which one of you is so great a favourer, and so absolute a Master in it, that your whole Retinue, following your example, are
(b 2) able

able performers in Musick, and may as truly be called your Quire, as
Your Family; As also (which chiefly delights the other of you) that
most manly and generous Exercise of Hunting, the sport of greatest
Kings and Princes in all Ages, by which the youth of all Warlike
Nations have been alwayes spurred on to Martial Discipline, and the at-
chievement of the most Heroick actions: Having therefore so great a
veneration to whatsoever is excellent and worthy of highest praise, I
could not omit to celebrate with my utmost indeavours, the owners of such
perfections; nor could any consideration have more absolutely charmed
unto your service, the

Humble admirer of your Vertues

Edw. Phillips.

THE



THE P R E F A C E,

*By way of Introduction to the Right Know-
ledge of our Language.*

THe very Summe and Comprehension of all Learning in
General, is chiefly reducible into these two grand
Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of
these two be, by all men, not without just cause, acknow-
ledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning;
yet since, on the other side, it cannot be denied, but that
without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of
all good Arts) *things* cannot well be expressed or published to the
World; it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little lesse neces-
sary, and an inseparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be
never so grave, never so useful, carrying in it never so clear and perfect
a demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a
certain power and efficacy to the understanding, but in a forced, tumultu-
ous, or disjoynted phrase; it will either not be understood, or so
slightly, and with such indifference regarded, that it will come short of
working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly
observable, that all those ancient Authours that have written the best
things, have left them to posterity in the purest, and most genuine Lan-
guage. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deserved of the World for
the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who
among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Salust*?
Nor have all these been lesse admired for the propriety and elegance of
their style, than for the Nobleness of the things they delivered; neither
have there been wanting of our own Nation; especially in these latter
Ages, those, who are not onely justly esteemed to stand in competition
with the best of the Ancients, for the verity and soundnesse of their mat-
ter; but, have also refined our Language to that heighth, that, for ele-
gance, for fluency, and happinesse of expression, I am perswaded it gives
not

The Preface.

not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the Latin and Greek themselves. Now as for that subtle distinction used by some, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any consideration of serious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwise, but, That whatever kind of fermocination is generally used in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for, if the commixture of a Language, esteemed the most ancient, with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, since it is no hard matter to prove that even that also descended from a Language yet more ancient than it self; forasmuch as that Latin which was spoken immediately after the expulsion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*; was so altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350. years after, that it was hardly to be understood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we must needs think it suffered a farre greater change: yet it was so farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its *dupl*, or flourishing height of elegance, untill the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not onely not deprave, but refine a Language; much more will the alteration that is made by the interspersion of forraign words, especially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climates, conduce to the sweetning and smoothing of those harsh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the most Northerly Countries. And besides, to find out the Original, and most unchanged Languages, we must have recourse as farre backward as the confusion of *Babel*, which was the first nativity of Tongues; and so make a vain search for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven several Tongues (others fourteen) spoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin, which are now no native, but acquired Languages, are the *Tentonick*, or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Brittish*, or *Celtick*: these are commonly called Mother-Tongues: and those which are any way compounded of any of these Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, some think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithstanding this composition or derivation, such a vast distance may be seen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the self-same Language, spoken in several Provinces of the same Nation, with some small difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or some little variation of a word, or syllable; in such a manner the people of *Somerset-shire* speak differently from those of *Middlesex*, yet both may very well be understood of each other; and so the people of *Florence* from those of *Rome*: No otherwise in the Greek Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to insist any longer upon so nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular scope and design of this Book, to speak something in general of the Original of our English Tongue; of the Basis, or Foundation of it; of the reason of its several changes,

The Preface.

changes, and how far it participates of other Languages; and, of the peculiar Idiom or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the ancient British Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near; if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, since both these people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celta*: besides, if we consider the solid arguments of *Verfegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously; concerning the Original of the *Brittains*, nothing seems to me more consonant to truth, then that the *Brittains* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, then a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion* into that of *Brittain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *British*, there remains scarcely any track or foot-step in the language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*; to which (being a mountainous Country, and strong for defence, and which onely of all the rest of the Island was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themselves by flight, preserving both their ancient race and speech, which from the Countrey *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. In the same manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithstanding the frequent invasions of that Countrey by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans*, and *Vandals*, is yet preserved in *Biscay*, *Gnipuscoa*, and *Navarre*; and, in the Mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras*, the *Arabick* is still retained, together with the off-spring of the *Moors*, that in times past possessed the greatest part of *Spain*; as also, in *Armorica* or *Brittany* in *France*, the old *Gallick* is spoken at this day, which very near resembling the *Welsh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of these two Tongues.

From this so totall a subversion of the *Brittish* Empire by the *English*, *Saxons*, followed as totall a subversion of the *Brittish* language, and even of the very name of *Brittain* (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguish the Native *Brittish*, nor the *French* brought in by King *William*'s followers, the *Saxon* which was then in use: for it is observable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language also by little and little prevails over that of the Countrey; otherwise, it wasts and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of water thrown upon a heap of sand. Since therefore these *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans*; it is hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch*, or *Tentonick*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity then any other language now spoken of in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, and in the same Countrey where it was first planted, through a long tract of many ages. For, not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the first language of the world, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*; it is certainly the common consent of most *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue still

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still in use, and possessing a large compass of ground, is no less ancient than the very first coming in of the *Tentones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuisco*: which is no wonder, if we consider that the *Tentones*, or *Germans*, being the very first people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the possession of it to this very day uncorrupted, unsubdued, and (as their language, so themselves) unmixed with any foreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language less considerable; for as much as it is spoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Island of *Thule*, now called *Island*; and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those places into which it hath spread itself by conquest, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great measure.

And though our English tongue hath of late ages entertained so great a number of foreign words, that in every age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief material words, and those which are oftmost used in the most familiar, and vulgar discourse, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the most primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetables, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, besides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning these words it is very remarkable, that most of them consisting but of one syllable; nevertheless, the things that are understood by them, are as significantly expressed, as the same things in other tongues; are by words of two, or more syllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either *Ἀγαθός* in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no small advantage: for if that sentence be judged most praise-worthy, that containeth most matter in fewest words; why may we not commend that word, which consisting of fewest syllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No less considerable is the proper and most pertinent signification of some words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of these monosyllables into one, as the word *Wisdom*, which is compounded of these two words *Wise*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. Judgement, or sentence, since wisdom may most properly be said to be the result of a Grave, and solid judgement.

By this that hath been said it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty stream of foreign words, that hath since *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet wash't away the root: onely it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with bushes.

Whether this Innovation of words, deprave, or enrich our English tongue, is a consideration that admits of various censures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invasion of strangers, many of the old Inhabitants must needs be either slain, or forced

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forced to fly the Land; so it happens in the introducing of strange words, the old ones in whose room they come, must needs in time be forgotten, and grow obsolete; sometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* observes, there is a peculiar significance in some of the old Saxon words, as, instead of fertility, they had wont to say *Eorðswela*, which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loss of them for this, for we shall find divers Latin words, whose Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reason; as in the word *intricate*, which (coming from *Trice*, i. e. those small threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going) signifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained but by a Periphrasis, as *Insinuation* is a winding ones self in by little and little; yet there are others, both French and Latin, that are match't with Native words equally significant, equally in use among us, as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainstay*; with the Latin *resist* our *withstand*; with *Interior*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means these forrainers instead of detracting ought they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be referred to sense and fancy, than to be disputed by arguments. That they come for the most part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was first spoken, I suppose is without controversie; and being of a soft and even sound, nothing favouring of harshness, or barbarism, they must needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long use. In fine, let a man compare the best English now written, with that which was written three or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more smooth, and gratefull to the ear: for my part, that which some attribute to *Spencer* as his greatest praise, namely his frequent use of obsolete expressions, I account the greatest blemish to his Poem, otherwise most excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obstinately to old words, as fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I shall now for the clearer Method proceed to the division of them. There are not many Nations in *Europe*, some of whose words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abase*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Balustrade*, *Balcone*; some from the *Spanish*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Disembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the *French*, as *Desire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embellish*, *Embossment*. Among the ancient languages, we have from the Greek not a few, as those that end in *ia* with us end in *ia*, as *ἐπιγράμμα* *Epigram*, *ἐνθύμιον* *Enthymion*; those in *ia* with us in *ia*, as *ἐπίθετον* *Epithet*, those in *ia* with us end in *er*, as *Ἀστρολόγος*, *Astrologer*; those in *as* with us in *ast*, as *παράφρασις* *Paraphrast*; those in *ia* in *ist*, *γυμνασιον* *Gymnasium*; those in *ia* in *ick*, as *Δραματικόν*, those in *ia* in *isk*, as *Βασιλικόν*, those in *ia* in *aph*, as *Χειρογραφία* *Paragraph*, those in *ia* in *arch*, as *Μονάρχης*, those in *ia* in *ism*, as *Φιλοσοφία* *Philosophy*, *Ῥησώδης* *Rhapsodie*; those in *ia*, or *ia* in *ism*, as *ἔκστασις* *gism*, (e)

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gism, Sophism: also their verbs in *ίζω*, with us end in *ize*, as *καυτερίζω* to *Canterize*; in imitation of which, some, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the same termination, as *enfranchise*, *spiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be observed of Greek words, is their manner of composition. They are either compounded of these following Prepositions, as (1) *ἀνα*, correspondent to the Latin *Re*, which in composition signifieth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or a bringing back again, 2 *ἀντι*, which, compounded with another word, implies an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary, 3 *ἀμφι*, both *ways*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i.e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 *ἀπο*, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from *ἀπολύει*, a hiding, *Apoclypsis*, a revealing, 5 *δια*, which implying a *dilating*, or a *dividing*, as *Diarefsis*, a dividing of one syllable into two, 6 *κατα*, answering in composition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 *ἐπὶ*, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tombe, 8 *ἐκ*, or *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 *ἐν*, or *inward*, as *Engastrimyth*, one that speaks inwardly, 10 *μετα*, which implies a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapes, 11 *παρά*, which implies a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude, 12 *περί*, about, as *Periphrasie*, a carrying about, 13 *πρὸ*, before, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 *προς*, to, or toward, as *Prosthesis*, an adding unto, 15 *ὑπο*, under, as *Hypogastrick*, the lowermost part of the belly, 16 *ὑπερ*, above, as *Hyperphysical*, that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as *πρῶτον*, first, *πολλός*, many, *ψευδής*, false, and the privative *ἀ*: for example, *Prototype*, an Originall, or first Copy; *Polygon*, a Figure that hath many angles, or corners; *Pseudomartyr*, a false witnesse, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: these are the most material, and all that are in use in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words, they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of forraign words; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equall, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure, then the foundation. Of these Latin words there are many (as also some of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long custome are so ingrafted, and naturaliz'd into our tongue, that now they are become free denizens, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and infranchized at least, if not naturalized; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since divers ingenious persons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages, and so are at a losse, when they meet with unusual words, and some people if they spy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and these are they more especially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greatest of this Design, but

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but that there are in the book some words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in such a case as this, rather to exceed, then to be too sparing, since an exuberance is easilier cut off, then a defect supplied. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without some diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things then were yet ever thought on, but also to have the quintessence of what ever was offer'd at before, in another cast and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a design so usefull to the Nation; besides, that even of these sorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requisite to be inserted, many not so properly rendred as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and shoulders without any distinction, but as if they had been as good as the best; whereas in works of this nature men ought to flye all Pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words alike, that are met with in every English Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmonisht Reader, and might encourage him to suck in Barbarism as soon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued course of reading the best Authours, and conversation with the better sort of company, to examine thoroughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what spurious, and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long custome hath sufficiently auctoriz'd, but either such as are grown out of use, or such as are used onely upon speciall occasions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Authour for words used by those more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer then in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to please all humours, knowing that such kind of words are written, and that the undistinguishing sort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall, I have set my mark upon them, that he that studies a natural and unaffected style, may take notice of them to beware of them, either in discourse, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have escap't the Obelisk (as such a thing may happen in spite of diligence) there can arise no other inconvenience from it, but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgement of the Reader, especially being forewarned, who if he have a fancie capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their musical cadence, cannot but discern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any such word were, but how they can handsomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to resolve: if this be bad *imprescriptible* is worse, being derived, neither I nor any body else knows how, since *praescriptus* is the nearest they can go: there are also worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and a Greek Dam, such as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejusdem farinae*; but I have also met with some forged, as I shrewdly suspect, by such as undertook to explain them; so monstrous, ly barbarous, and insufferable, that they are not worthy to be mentioned;

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ned, nor once thought on; yet that ye may guesse at *Hercules* by his foot, one of them I shall produce, which is *Suicide*, a word which I had rather should be derived from *Sus*, a Sow; then from the Pronoun *Sui*, unless there be some mystery in it; as if it were a Swinish part for a man to kill himself.

What cautions more to give for the avoyding of such grosse words as these I know not; onely this in general, To be ever conversant in the best Authours, as Sir *Philip Sidney*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, my Lord *Verulam*; Ben *Johnson*, happy as well in his Prose, as Verse, and for his instructions in well-writing, excellent; nor is this present age utterly barren: not to mention our late Romances, which for style are not quite to be rejected, neither are they void of delight and some elegancies, onely intermixed with a kind of grave, majesticall, and serious folly.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be distinguish'd by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Classes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word alwayes consists in the end, or termination.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Iustus* Just; or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous*, as *Obvius*, Obvious; sometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *bilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable; *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant*, or *ent*, as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent; or into *our*, as *inferior* inferiour; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius* Transitory.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwise; of which, those that in Latin end in *tas*, with *us* end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctance; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commisura* commissure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; or into *our*, as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *separatio* separation, *repletio* repletion, *instructio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition; sometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Coventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster: To one or other of these terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced.

Thirdly, for our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the Indicative Mood; Present Tense, of the Active voyce; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *prescribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *c*; but there are other Verbs, such as from *Colligere* collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consulere* consult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot

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not, without much constraint, be deduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood, but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather then from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which, be-like, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides, those both Verbs, and Nouns which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*, to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despite*, *distresse*, *hostage*, *menace*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successive*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such onely as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for with the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, &c. our tongue meddles not. As for those in *us*, as *divinitus*, and in *im*, as *consertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expresse them by one word, except *partim*, i.e. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole and intire without any diminution; or change, either in the same nature, as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (as namely, when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to expresse what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold, as to say an *ensomie*, and to render it in English would be too tedious a *circumloquution*, As to say, a speech made in praise of another man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, and *Inamorado* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace then any change could bring them; *Privado*, or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeably to the ear: also, by a certain odd, and strange construction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun; especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene discessit*, to sing *Lachryme*, such a one was charged with a *Non est inventus*, and many more of this nature; very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar rule, where a whole clause comes before, or follows a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words; of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writers, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard, whose

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whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition, as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knowes of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joyned with one of these following Prepositions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from; *duktion* a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it is joyned, begins with, as from *plication* being compounded with *ad*, ariseth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra* & *ultra*. Seldom it is, that, according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implyes as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forraign words, in respect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them; and because that a sufficient account of the book is given elsewhere, I shall passe them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those languages above mentioned. In those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it self; in Physick, *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most diseases; in Astronomie, *Antipodes*, *Periscians*, and the word *Astronomie* it self, and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Starres in each Constellation, viz. *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and also in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boscage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those, which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar onely to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professours, as the names of Tools, and Instruments, belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of an age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefeft are to be found in this book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Sea-men, as *Abast*, *Asmoft*, *Larboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hun-

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ters and Forresters; as *Lappise*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last, there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our Proper Names, which have hitherto been wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explanation of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, than may conduce to the Reader's direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *e*, or an *e*, as *preparation* for *prapARATION*, *Amebean* for *Ameebean*; but if the *e*, or *e* be observed, it is not amiss, some use either indifferently: in the same manner *i* is oft used for *y*, as *Lymphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u*, as *secondine* for *secundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their several orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, must stand the bront of many a curious inquisition, both for the present, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the Nation, which cannot but be much advanced by such like indeavours; and as I am not conscious to my self to have been wanting in industry; so I shall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever oversight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided, I may scape such Censures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor shall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without suddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this present Design, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of those that are inclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World shall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

A Brief

A Brief and Familiar
ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
READER.

Learned and Courteous Reader; Continual experience confirms, that as Science is first derived to us by notions, so it is made known to us by words: without our right knowledge of the latter, it is impossible for us, but that in our discourse, writing, or reading, we must either be grieved, or strangely to seek. And though the knowledge of a precedent sentence in the turning over of an Anthour, cannot be denied sometimes to be a more then ordinary help: yet without our more particular ingenuity, in respect of the various acceptance of words, there will be required a recourse to the Dictionary, as we cannot otherwise be advised; or satisfied. Hence it hath proceeded a Maxim from the Learned; That he that is ignorant of words, shall never have his mind rightly inflated to judge of things; so true it is, That every mans judgement for the chusing of words, ought like a finger in the Margent of a Book, to point for the wisest election; more especially, where Etymologies are not added, and Historical observations on antiquated words are wanting.

Discreet Reader, not to insist on many particulars, I have endeavoured throughout this Work, to be so far thy assistant, as that, what others have omitted in all their former undertakings I have inserted, A large Poetical, as also a Geographical Dictionary, the latter not onely for the most parts of the World, but also diligently reflecting, and giving usefull descriptions of the Antiquities of Cities, Towns, and other eminent Places of England, Scotland, and Ireland; so that for a small expence, Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, may travell in this Dictionary. To include all words, especially those that relate to the Mechanicks, is an impossible task.

Indeed as I have endeavour'd to wave obsolete terms which some make it their businesse to pick up at any rate, so I hope I have not been wanting in useful words; but have so compleated this Volume, that he that hath but a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin, the English will quickly surrender it self to his interpretation. Some Criticks perhaps will expect the names of Authours in the traverse of this Work, to be often set down, as single testimonies for the fantasticalnesse of their own words; such an undertaking I look upon as no lesse needlesse, then abusive and ridiculous.

Courteous Reader, I shall not trifle with such niceties and impertinencies, as one of our late Writers hath done, taking notice of hard words promiscuously as they are scattered in English Books. To use his own words: In the Turkish History I met with Janizaries, Bashas, Seraglios; in the French, in the Spanish, in the Roman Histories, in which he likewise instances particulars; and so in other Subjects runnes on, to what purpose I know not, wasting so much of his Readers time and patience, when he knows those words to be in his Alphabet, which if persons are so learned, as to find out A, B, C, they may without his anticipating, easily enform themselves of.

To passe by such vanities, the Saxon words, as in reference to our Lawes, cannot be accounted so obsolete, as some would have them. For my own part, I have made it my businesse with my greatest care and diligence to consult with ancient Manuscripts; nor have I wanted in these scrutinizings, the assistance of Grand Persons. As touching some of our late Modern Authorizers of words. The Vicount of Saint Albans, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Selden, Dr. Brown, and others, whatsoever Terms we have received from them, the Learned do acknowledge them to be good Bullion stamp'd, and well minted, so that as they have past the censure of the present, they will command the test and honour of future Ages; and if we do but seriously consider how our Language is enrich'd from forreign words, brought home to our doores, from the Greek, Latin, French Oratours and Poets, even from such a distance, we cannot but have more enlarged, and proper respects to our own Native Laurels. It is our happinesse, that being a terrour to other Nations, we are now free from Invaders, that formerly altered our Language, otherwise our clothes should not be more varied then our Speech; as the Tyranny of Strangers, if it were possible, would apparell our very thoughts. Certainly, it is a higher prerogative for our Nations to have these forreign Languages, as it were onely in the Landskip; that though we honour the smoothnesse of the French, the neatnesse of the Italian, the gravity of the Spaniard, yet still we remain so happy, as to be our own Dictionary.

Not to dwell longer on this discourse, it is the expression of Mr. H. B. in his endeavours tending this way, That a Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopedy of knowledge, and the concurrence of many Learned heads. Such an Encyclopedy I present thee Reader with from the Muses, as it was delivered me from the forked top of their Parnassus; for I shall ever acknowledge

acknowledge such peculiar aides as I received from severall Learned Persons: otherwise I can faithfully assert for the building up of this Volume, next to the use of grand Dictionaries, I have onely been beholding to the imperfect Remains of a Gentleman, who long since begun this Work: First his sicknesse impeding, and then impartial death cutting him short of finishing his Design: the best Schollars that then perused his Labours, did with one voyce render him this honour; That his Collections were choise, That he had taken up nothing but what was Authentick, and That the Learned themselves, in some respects, might be obliged to him for his Studies.

To conclude, Courteous Reader, this Volume, which the so many years industry of my self and others hath brought to such a perfection, is, for thine and the general good, now at last, made publick; I wish thee all happinesse in thy necessary search and use of it. Farewell.

Courteous

THE
NEW WORLD
Of English Words.

Or, a General

DICTIONARY

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the Proper significations of hard English words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal, and Mechanick; as also all other Subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A *Argon*, the son of *Amram*, and brother to *Moses*: he was the first High-Priest of the Jews; being chosen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod; the word signifies in Hebrew a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*; who, leading into *Asia* an Army of 300000. men, compelled *Nicephorus* the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on ignominious and dishonourable terms.

A *Aba*, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, who being slain by his own subjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again; where being found with his winding sheet, and other cloathes uncorrupted, and unchanged; and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a nobler burial, and his bones translated to a Monastery, buile by himself, and there interred.

Abatton, (Lat.) a driving, or forcing

A *Abaddon*, an Hebrew word, signifying a destroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devil.

* *Abe*, a Town of *Phocis*, a Province in *Greece*: which was not destroyed by *Philip* of *Macedon*, because the people were known never to have committed sacrilege.

Abea, a Town in the Bay of *Messina*, wherein was the most ancient Oracle of *Apollo*; burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

Abagas Can, King of the *Tartars*: he having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks* and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, because he betrayed it to the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands, and ate him.

Abalus, an Isle in the *German Ocean*, in which it is reported, that there are Hills from which doth drop great store of Amber.

To *Abandon*, (Ital.) to forsake; also to resign one's self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

Abauition, (Lat.) a punishment made

ed by the *Greeks* upon the committers of Man-slaughter; namely the banishing them for a twelve-moneths space.

Abantius the Isle of *Eubæa* near *Bæotia*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*: so called from the *Abantes*; a people which coming out of *Thrace*, inhabited there.

Abarimon, a Countrey in *Scythia*, near the Mountain *Æmans*: the people are very salvage; and although their feet are reverted, or turned backward, yet they are exceeding swift.

Abartick, (old word) insatiable.

Abus, the son of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard, because he laugh'd at those divine rites, which his Mother instituted to her worship; Also the twelfth King of the *Argives*, being the son of *Lyncæus* by his wife *Hypermetra*: he was the Father of *Prætus* and *Acrisius*, &c. Grandfather of *Perseus*, that freed *Andromeda*.

To *Abase* (*Ital.*) to bring low.

Abast, (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done, or placed toward the stern, in respect of any that are towards the stem.

To *Abate*, to make lesse, or diminish.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a stain in the bearer.

Abates, an Island in *Ægypt*, in the Marishes of *Memphis*, where King *Osiris* was buried.

Abwed, (old word) daunted, ashamed.

Abba, a word used in holy Scripture, and signifieth, in the *Syriack* tongue, Father.

Abbingdon, see *Abington*.

To *Abbord*, (*Italian*) to approach near the shore, also to grapple with a ship.

Abbot, a spiritual Governour over a religious house of Monks.

To *Abbreviate*, (*Lat.*) to abridge, to make short.

Abdals, a kind of religious people among the *Persians*, who make profession of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdals*, father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grandfather of *Mahomet*, a Man of so rare a beauty, and perfect compellure, that he wonne the admiration and love of all the women that saw him.

Abdelmonis, a King of *Africa*, whose Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventurermith*, a famous Astronomer, foretold that he should obtain the Kingdom, and afterward assisted him in the compassing of the design.

Abdera, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* was born, the people whereof were counted a foolish people.

Abdevenam the head of the twelfth Mansion, a term in Astrology.

To *Abdicate*, (*Lat.*) to renounce, or refuse.

Abdolonimus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long descent continuing of the blood-Royal; whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that City, caused to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy, signifies all that part of the belly, that contains the natural bowels, being composed of a skin, fat, eight muscles, and the *Peritoneum*.

Abducted, (*Lat.*) led away.

Abcedary, belonging to the A.B.C.

To *Abdige*, (old word) to abide.

Abel, the name of one of *Adams* sons, and signifieth in Hebrew, Vanity: also the name of a place, and signifieth in Hebrew Mourning.

Aben (old word) a steep place, or hanging Hill.

* *Ahequitation*, (*Lat.*) a riding away.

Aberconwy, q. the mouth of *Conwy*, a Town in *Caernarvan-shire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwy*, by *Edward* the first, out of the ruins of an old Town, called *Caerbaen*, i.e. ancient City; in Latin, *Cannovium*.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal seat of the Kings of *Guineth*, or *North-Wales*.

Aberguenny, or *Abergenny*; so called, because it is situate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Uik*, and *Gebenny*, or *Gobenny*: It is called in Latin *Gobanium*, and is fortified with a very strong Castle, which hath been the seat of many great Lords and Earls.

Aberration, (*Lat.*) a going astray.

Abessed, (old word) cast down, humbled,

Abetting, (old word) a setting on, or encouraging.

* To *Abgregate*, (*Lat.*) to lead out of the flock.

Abhorrency, (*Latin*) a loathing, or hating.

Abidst, (old word) suffered.

Abia, the daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurse to *Hyllus*, the son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*: she lived in a City called *Ira*; which afterward she named by her own name, and built a Temple in it.

Abiects, (*Lat.*) vile, or base.

Abii, a people in *Scythia*, who live without any house, and provide for nothing:

Homær

Hamæ calleth them the most just people.

Abiects, (*Lat.*) vile, or base.

Abigail, a Womans name in the Old Testament, &c. signifieth in Hebrew, a fathers joy.

Ability, (*Lat.*) power, strength.

Abington or *Abbeudon*, a pleasant Town situate upon the River *Isis* in *Bark-shire*; and so called as some say from one *Abben* an Irish Heremite; or rather from an Abbey, built here by *Cissa*, King of the *West-Saxons*, whereas in old time it had been called *Sceovesham*.

Abintestate, (*Lat.*) without a will.

Abit, (old word) dwelleth.

To *abjurate*, (*Latin*) to give away by judgement.

To *Abjure*, (*Latin*) to forswear: also in Common-Law it is to forsake the Realm forever, when one hath committed felony; or to fly to the Church, or Sanctuary, or place privileged for that purpose.

Ablated, (*Lat.*) weaned.

Ablectick, (*Lat.*) adorned, or garnished for sale, as *Ablectæ edes*, *Plant.*

Ablegation, (*Latin*) a sending away.

Ablepsie, (*Greek*) blindness of the mind.

Abligarie, (*Lat.*) spending in belly-chear.

Ablocated, (*Latin*) let out to hire.

Ablutions, (*Latin*) washing away.

Abnegation, (*Latin*) a stiff denying.

Abnodation, (*Latin*) untying of knots; also pruning of Trees.

Abode, (*Latin*) a place of habitation.

Abacocrites, a Captain of the *Bæotians*, who with a thousand of his men, was slain near *Cheronea*, in a fight against the *Ætolians*.

Abogen, (*Saxon*) bowed.

Abolition, (*Latin*) an abrogating, or utterly destroying.

Abomination, (*Latin*) an abhorring, or detesting.

To *Abone*, (*Ital.*) to make ripe.

Abord, (a Term in Navigation), within the ship.

Aborigines, a people brought into Italy by *Chamæxenus* the *Ægyptian* Saturn, and thought to have been the most ancient people of Italy.

Abortion, (*Latin*) the birth of a Child before its time.

Abtradacarba, a spell in *Cornelius Agrippa* against *Agnes*.

Abrajamins, a kind of Enchanters among the Indians.

To *Abrase*, (*Lat.*) to shave, or pare away.

Abravannus, a River in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, now called *Rian*.

Abricot, (*French*) a certain sort of plum, requiring much of the Sun's warmth to ripen it.

To *Abridge*, (*French*) to make short, to abbreviate.

Abrodietical, (*Greek*) feeding deliciously.

Abrogation, (*Latin*) an abolishing.

Abrotonum, (*Greek*) the name of an Arabian woman; the mother of *Themistocles*; also the herb Southern wood.

Abrupt, (*Latin*) suddenly breaking off.

Abalom, the son of *David*; an Hebrew word, signifying the father of peace.

Absecession, (*Latin*) a going away.

Absecessus, an Impostume, or Borch.

Abinthites, wormwood-wine.

Abission, (*Latin*) a cutting away.

Abconson, (*Latin*) a hiding out of the way.

Abis, (a Term in Astronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their highest, or their lowest places, are at a stay. The high *Abis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Abis* the *Perigæum*.

Abolute, (*Latin*) perfect.

Abolution, (*Latin*) a pardoning.

Absonant, (*Latin*) disagreeing, sounding from the purpose.

To *Aborb*, (*Latin*) to sup up all.

Aboris, a Town built by the *Colchians*, when they were sent with *Abysrus* in pursuit of *Medea*.

Abstemious, (*Latin*) temperate, sober.

Abstention, (*Latin*) the keeping back of an Heir from the possession of his land; a Term in law.

Abstruse, (*Latine*) cleaving.

Abstinence, (*Latin*) temperance.

Aborted, (*Latin*) wrested by force.

Abstrach, (*Latin*) a small book, or writing, taken out of a greater.

To *abstrude*, (*Latin*) to thrust away.

Abstruse, (*Latin*) dark, obscure.

Absumed, (*Latin*) taken away.

Aburd, (*Latin*) foolish.

To *Abvolute*, (*Latin*) to fly away.

Abw, the name of a great and famous River in *York-shire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

Abys, (*Greek*) a bottomlesse pit.

Abysini, a people in *Æthiopia*, in the subjection of *Prester John*, who is called in the *Æthiopian* language *Negus* *Chavarianni*, i.e. Apostolick Emperour, and is accounted one of the Chief Monarchs of the world.

Acacis, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two sons, *Phalarides* and *Philerander*.

Acacia, a little thorn growing in *Ægypt*; out of the leaves and fruit thereof, is extracted a juyce or black liquor, which being exsicccated, is called *Acacia*, and is very astringent.

attractive. Our Apothecaries have not the right *Acatia*; but, in lieu thereof, they use the juice of Sloes, which is of the same vertue.

Academia, a Wooddy place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or University.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing the words of him that swore upon a Table of wood: and if the wood did swim, they took the words for truth; but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

Acarnar, the bright Starre of *Eridanus*: vid. *Eridanus*.

Acastus, the son of *Peleus*, King of *Thesaly*: a famous Hunter with Bow and Arrows: he married *Hippolyta*, who loving *Peleus*, because he yielded not to her love, accused him to her husband, for having offered violence to her: wherefore *Acastus* threw him to be devoured of wild beasts; but Mercury coming in the interim, freed *Peleus* with *Vulcan's* sword; who returning, slew *Acastus* and *Hippolyta*.

Acatalepsie, (Greek) incomprehensibility, impossibility to be comprehended.

To *Accelerate*, (Latin) to hasten.

Accent, (Latin) due sound over any word, or Letter.

Acceptation, (Latin) acceptance.

Acceptilation, (Latin) a verbal quit-tance between the Debtor and the Creditor.

Accessary, (Latin) a Term in Common-law, signifying guilty of a felonious Act; not actually, but by participation; as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Accius Tullius, a Prince of the *Volsci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus* made war with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (Latin) happening by chance.

Acclamation, (Latin) an applause, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (Latin) a sloping place, a steep descent.

Acco, an old woman, who beholding her face in a glasse, and seeing her beauty decayed, fell mad.

Accollade, (French) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To *Accommodate*, (Lat.) to fit, or to lend.

To *Accomplish*, (French) to fulfill.

Accomptable, (French) lyable to give an account.

Accordable, (Lat.) easie to be agreed on.

Accort, (French) heed, wary.

To *Accost*, (French) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (French) dressed, attired.

To *Accoy*, (old word) to assuage.

Accretion, (Latin) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (Lat.) to sit down at a Table.

Accumulation, (Latin) a heaping together.

Accurately, (Latin) exactly.

Accusation, (Lat.) an accusing, or blaming.

To *Accustom*, (Ital.) to be wont, to use.

Ace, that point in the dice where one only is expressed, *ammez ace*, *quasi ambo ace*, both an ace, or, two aces.

Acephalick, (Greek) having no head, or beginning.

Acephalists, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown.

Acerbity, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sourness.

Acerote, coarse brown bread.

Acersecomick, (Greek) one whose hair is never cut.

To *Aceruate*, (Latin) to heap up.

Access, (Latin) a Term in Physick, signifying the Fit of an Ague, or Gout.

Acetabula, See *Corylidones*.

Acetaries, (Latin) Sallets, or Herbs mingled with Vinegar, to provoke the appetite.

Accelerator, (Latin) in plain English it signifieth a hastener, but Physically it is used for the Muscle, that opens the passage of the Seed, and Urine.

Acetars, (Latin) sallets of small herbs.

Acetosity, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sournesse in taste.

Achapt, (French) a Law-Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Achates, a stone of divers colours, resembling a Lions skin.

Achelous the son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*: he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira* she first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut off, and dedicated it to Plenty the Companion of Fortune: but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea's* Horn, received his own again; Also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the Mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Acheron, the son of *Ceres*, without a father: whom, when she had brought forth, in a dark cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light, he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of men are carried: it is commonly taken for Hell.

To

To *Achieve*, (French) to perform.

Achilles, the son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whom his mother while he was an infant, dippt all over in the river *Styx*: so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel, by which she held him: he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be instructed in warlike affairs and musick; And being grown to age, his mother hearing he should die in the *Trojan* wars, put him into *Womans* apparell, and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomedes*; where he ravish'd *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrrius*: being seduced from thence by the craft of *Ulysses*, he fought against the *Trojans*, slew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that war.

Achor, a scall'd head: tis sometimes called *Timea*.

Acid, (Latin) sharp, biting.

Acis, the son of *Panurus* and the Nymph *Timetis*, the comeliest of all the *Sicilian* Shepherds; whom *Polyphemus* loved, but afterwards kill'd him despising his love.

To *Ackele*, (old word) to cool.

Acolastick, (Greek) Rictous.

Acolyte, (Greek) one that is forbidden to say Divine service, yet may bring light, &c.

Acontius, a young man of the Island of *Cea*, who going to *Delos* to the Feast of *Diana*, fell in love with *Cydippe*; but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple, and threw it to her.

Aconite, a poisonous herb call'd *Sibbardsbane*.

Acquits, (French) things purchased or obtained.

To *Acquiesce*, (Lat.) to rest, or rely upon.

Acquisition, (Latin) a purchasing or obtaining.

Acra, such a quantity of Land as may be plowed in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrologie, (Greek) bitter speaking.

Acrimony, (Latin) bitterness, eagerness.

Acrisus, the son of *Abas* King of *Argos*, and father of *Danae Jove's* Paramour; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* descending in a shower of Gold, through the lights lay with her and begot *Persus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acrisus* into a stone.

Acromatick, (Greek) one that hearkens attentively to any thing: also harmonious.

Achronyck, from the Greek *ἡσυχία* is, when a Star sets with the Sun rising, and riseth at Sun-setting.

Acronyckal, (Greek) a term used in *Astronomy*; the *Achronyckal* rising of a Star is, when it riseth at the time of the Sun setting. *Acrostick*, (Greek) a certain number of verses which begin with the Letters of any ones name.

Adife, an order of Friars, that feed on Roots, and wear tawny habits.

Adious, (Lat.) a deed, also the right of reckoning that which is due, owing to a man.

Adisanes, a King of the *Ethiopians*, who beat *Amasis* tyrannizing over the *Egyptians*; and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly, and made many severe Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Ad, (Latin) a deed; also a Degree of Parliament, or inferior Court.

Adelon, the son of *Aristeus* and *Autoreus*, who going a hunting, and coming by chance to see *Diana*, as she was bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Doggs; whence *Adelon* is often taken for horned.

Adivity, (Latin) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

Adium, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Augustus*, having overthrown *Antony*, & *Gladiator*, built a City, and called it *Adriana*.

Adim Nevius, a South-sayer, who in the presence of *Tarquinius* cut a Whetstone with a Pen-knife.

Adon Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament called there in the time of *Edward the First*; it was so called as belonging anciently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Ador, (Latin) doer of any thing; also a Stage-player.

Adual, (Latin) that which is dispatched by act and deed.

Aculeate, (Lat.) carrying a sting.

To *Acuminate*, (Lat.) to sharpen.

Acu-pictor, (Lat.) a worker of needlework.

Acute, (Lat.) sharp pointed; also, sharp-witted. An *Acute* disease the Physicians call that, which by reason of its vehemency immediately growes to a height, and so presently decays or kills: also an *Acute-angle*, is when two lines do inclose less than a square, thereby becoming more sharp.

Acyrological, (Greek) speaking improperly.

Adapted, (Lat.) driven by force.

Adage, (Lat.) a vulgar saying.

Adam, the name of the first man, signifying in (Heb.) red-earth.

Adjudication, (Latin) an adjudging.

ing or determining.

Adamant, (Lat.) a precious stone; otherwise called a Diamond, signifying invincible.
Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

To *Adamate*, (Lat.) to love tenderly.
Adamits, a Sect of Hereticks, whose profession was to come into their Synagogue stark naked both Men and Women. It was first instituted in *Bohemia* about two hundred years ago.

Adashed, (old word) ashamed.
Adawed, (old word) awaked.
To *Adcorporate* (Lat.) to joyn body to body.
To *Addecimate*, (Lat.) to take Tithes.
Adderborn, a River in Wiltshire, anciently called *Nadder*.

An *Addice*, a Coopers axe.
To *Addill*, (Lat.) to give our selves to any thing.
Additament, (Lat.) a Supply, a thing added.
Addomestique, (French) made tame or familiar.

To *Addoulez*, (French) to sweeten, mollifie, or assuage.
Address, (French) a dextrous carriage in the managing of any business; also an application to any person. *Artamenes*.
Adelantado, (Spanish) The deputy of any Province, for any King or General.
Adeling, an old Saxon word, signifying a Kings son.

Adelrad, or *Ethelred*, (Sax.) Noble advice: a Proper name.
Ademption, (Lat.) a taking away.
To *Adent*, (old word) to fasten or joyn.
Adaption, (Lat.) a getting or obtaining.
Adeps, (Lat.) fatness.

To *Adequate*, (Lat.) to make equal, to level.
Ades, King of the Molossians, whose daughter *Cara* was ravished by *Pirithous*.
To *Adbere*, (Lat.) to stick fast, or cleave unto any thing.

Adjacent, (Lat.) lying near unto, bordering upon.
Adiaphorie, (Greek) indifferent.
To *Adjourn*, (French) to warn one to appear at the day appointed; also to put off a day. A word used in Common-Law.

Adjecion, (Lat.) casting, or adding to any thing.
Adjument, (Lat.) assistance.
Adjunct, (Lat.) a quality adhering to any thing, as heat to fire, greenness to grass, &c. a term used in Logick.

To *Adjure*, (Latin) to swear earnestly; also to put another to his oath.
Adjutant, (Lat.) aiding or assisting to another.

To *Adjust*, (French) to make fit, to state an account rightly.

Adjutory, (Latin) helpful.
Adle, (old word) empty, shallow.
Admetus, a King of Thessaly, whose herds *Apollo* was said to keep nine years together; he was degraded of divinity for killing the *Cyclops*.

To *Administer*, (Latin) to dispose, to guide, to do service.
Administration, (Latin) a Term in Law; the disposing of a mans goods or estate, that dyed intestate, or without any Will.

Admirable, (Lat.) full of wonder.
An *Admirall*, (French) a General at Sea.
To *Admit*, (Latin) to allow of.
Admonition, (Lat.) a giving warning.
Annihilation, (Lat.) a bringing or reducing to nothing.

Adolescencie, (Lat.) the age of youth.
Adolph or *Hudolph*, (Sax.) happy-help, a proper name.
Adscititious, (Lat.) false, or counterfeit.
Adon, or *Adonai*, an Hebrew word, signifying Lord, or God.

Adonis, the son of *Cinara*, (King of Cyprus) & *Myrrha*, who hunting in the Italian woods, and being kill'd by the tusk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower.
Adoption, (Lat.) the choosing of him into ones family and inheritance, who is not a natural son.

Adorable, (Lat.) to be worship'd or ador'd; also, being attributed to a mortal, it signifies worthy of all honour and respect. *Artam*.
Adornation, (Lat.) decking, adorning.
Adoxy, (Greek) ingloriousness, shame.

Adorning, (old word) churlish.
Adrastia, the daughter of *Jupiter*, & *Necessity* or sharp punisher of wickedness, otherwise called *Nemesis*, whom the Egyptian Priests made to be Arbitress of all human affairs, and placed her above the Moon.

Adrian, a proper name: see *Hadrian*.
Adrian, or *Adriatique-Sea*; the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.
Advancement, (French) a raising or promoting.

Advancers, a term in hunting, which signifies that part of the Umbles of a Deer, which cleaves to the throat-bole: the hindermost part of the Umbles are called *Forchers*, the other the *Crooks* of the Umbles.

Advantageous, in favour of another. *Atramentes*.
Advectitious, (Lat.) that which may be brought from another place.

Advent, (Latin) an Arriving: whence, *Advent-Sunday* is that Sunday wherein there

there us'd to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast; and all suits in Law were remitted for that time.

Advenale, a Coat of defence. *Chaucer*.
Adventails, A Coat of Armes.
Adventitious, (Latin) coming unexpected, or by chance.

Adventure, (French) chance, luck.
Adverse, (Latin) contrary, opposite.
Adversant, Id.
To *Advertise*, (Lat.) to give advice.
To *Adverserate*, (Lat.) to wax night.
To *Advigilate*, (Lat.) to watch diligently.
Adulation, (Lat.) flattery.

Adult, (Lat.) to come to ones full ripeness of age.
To *Adulterate*, (Lat.) to corrupt.
To *Adumbrate*, (Latin) to shadow.

Adumbration, signifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the substance of the Charge or thing born, in such sort that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is also called *Transparencie*.

Aduncous or *Adunque*, (Lat.) hooked.
Advocate, (Lat.) a Term in law, he that defendeth another mans cause.
Advowson, (French) signifieth in Common-law, a right, to present to a Benefice.
Adustion, (Lat.) burning of the Blood.
Adust, (Lat.) burnt, parch'd.
Adynamous, (Greek) weak, impotent.

A E

Eacus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Aegina*; he was said to be so just, that, when he was dead, he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Edile, An officer among the Romans, who was to look to the reparation of Temples, private houses, and high ways.

Aedone, the wife of *Zeus* the brother of *Amphion*; she slew her son *Itylus* in the night, thinking him to have been *Amanus* the son of *Amphion*; but afterwards acknowledging her error, she desired to die, and was changed into a Thistle.

Eeta, the King of *Chalcos*, the son of *Sol* by *Persa* the daughter of *Oceanus*; he begat *Medea*, *Abysyrus*, and *Calciopes*; to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which, with the help of *Medea*, was won from him by *Jason* and the Argonaut's, and he deposited from his Kingdom.

Ega, a Nymph, the Daughter of *Olenus*; and Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Ageon the son of *Titan* and *Terra*; who at one lift threw a hundred Rocks against

Jupiter; but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a rock in the *Aegean-Sea*, *Aegaeum*, or the *Aegean-Sea*, in that Sea which is vulgarly called the *Archipelago*.

Egeus, the son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had, by his wife *Aetha* the daughter of *Pitheus*, a son named *Theseus*, the greatest Hero of that time: whom he thinking to have been slain, when he returned from *Crete* threw himself into the Sea, and was by the Athenians made one of the Sea-Gods.
Egiale, the Wife of *Diomed*, who by reason of her adultery with *Cylliberus*, was forsaken of her Husband, who, after the war of *Troy*, went into *Italy*.

Egiops, (Greek) a kind of disease in the eye, called the lachrymal fistule.

Agina, the daughter of *Esopus* King of *Boetia*, whom *Jupiter* enjoyed by turning himself into Fire.

Egipanes, (Greek) certain wooddy-Deities adored by the Ancients, having feet like Goats, and the body of a man.

Egisthus, the son of *Thyestes* and *Pelopiea* his daughter; he slew *Atrius* by his fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a banquet, by the help of his Wife *Chytemnestra*.

Egle, one of the daughters of *Hesperus* King of *Italy*: who with her sisters *Aretusa* and *Hesperetusa* possess most pleasant gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden apples kept by a watchful Dragon, whom *Hercules*, sent by *Euristhem*, slew; and took away the Apples.

Egles, the name of a great Wrestler, who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a great deceit in the lots, he, through a great desire of speaking, spake distinctly, and so continued while he lived.

Agrimony or *Aegritude* (Lat.) sickness of body or mind.

Egyptus, the son of *Belus*, the brother of *Danaus*. He having fifty daughters, gave them in marriage to his brother's fifty sons: but they having received instructions from their father *Danaus*, each one killed their Husband, the first night of their marriage, except *Hyperminestra*, who saved her Husband *Lyncus*; who afterwards driving out *Danaus*, possess the Kingdom of *Argos*. Also a famous Country of *Lybia*; once a great Kingdom, now a Province under the Turks dominion.

Aeneas, the son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, who after much wandering came to *Latium*, overcame *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the daughter of *Latinius*, and reigned thirty years.

years after his Father-in-law's death.

Aeneator, (Lat.) a Trumpeter.

Aenigmatical, (Greek) full of Enigma's, i.e. dark speeches, or riddles.

Aeolipile, a kind of instrument called the Hermetical-bellows, whereby it is experimented, whether there be a vacuum in nature.

Aeolus the son of *Jupiter*, and *Sergeste*; who was called the God of the winds.

Aepalius, a King who being restored by *Hercules* to his Kingdom, adopted *Hillus*, *Hercules* his elder Son, into the succession of his Kingdom.

Aequanimity, (Lat.) equalness of spirit or temper.

Aequator, a great circle or line encompassing the Globe, equally distant from the Two Poles.

Aequilateral, consisting of equal sides.

Aequilibrium, (Lat.) an equal poising or weighing.

Aequiponderancy, (Lat.) the same as *Aequilibrium*.

Era, a Term in Chronology signifying the beginning of a great Empire, or some remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years: as, the Jews reckoned from *Abraham's* journey out of *Chaldea*; or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. the ancient Greeks from the first Olympiad, the Christians from the birth of Christ.

Aereal, (Latin) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy, (Greek) a foretelling of things, by some certain signs in the air.

Eruginous, (Lat.) rusty, cancred.

Aerumnous, (Lat.) full of troubles and miseries.

Aescalus, the son of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin called *Hesperia*, never left following her in the Woods; but she flying from him, was at length killed by the bite of a Serpent: he impatient of his loss, threw himself from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compassion on him, transform'd him into a Dive-dapper.

Aesculapius, the son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*: he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Physick, restor'd *Hippolytus* the son of *Theseus* to life, who, because he had refused the embraces of *Phadra* his Mother-in-law, was by her means torn in pieces by wild Horses; but *Jupiter* was so incens'd at this cure, that he slew *Aesculapius* with a thunder-bolt.

Aescia, an ancient City of Cumberland (upon the River *Esik*) where the Tribune

of the *Austures* in old time kept watch and ward against the Northern enemies.

Aesia, a River in France, now called *Oyse*.

Aestuary (Latin) a Hot-house, or Stove. To *Aestuate*, (Lat.) to burn; to rage like the Sea.

To *Aestivate*, (Latin) to keep ones summer in a place.

Aethalis, the son of *Mercury*; to whom it was granted, that he should sometimes converse among the number of the dead.

Aethereal, pertaining to the sky.

Aethiopia, a large Country of Africa, first called *Aethiopia*, afterward *Aethiopia* from *Aethiops*, the son of *Vulcan*.

Aethon, the name of one of the Horses of the Sun; also the name of a man so given to fart, that he could not abstain in the Capitoline Temple.

Aethra, vide *Hyados*.

Aetna, a Hill in Sicily, that always casts up flames of fire.

Aetolia, a Countrey in Greece bordering upon *Epirus*.

Affability, (Latin) courtesie in speech.

Affaire, (French) a business of importance.

Affatation, (Latin) an overcurious imitation.

Affectionate, (Latin) bearing a good affection to any one.

Affecours, (a Term in law) signifying those which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of those, that have committed crimes punishable by virtue of that Court.

Affiance, (French) trust, confidence; also a betrothing.

Afficious, (Lat.) dissembled, counterfeited.

Affidavit, (a Term in Law): to make *Affidavit*, is to testify a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (French) a refining of metals.

Affinitie, (Latin) likeness; also kindred by marriage.

Affirmation, (Latin) an absolute maintaining or affirming.

To *Affix*, (Latin) to fasten unto.

Affluence, (Latin) plenty.

Afflux, a flowing upon, or a flowing together.

To *Afforest*, (a Term in law) to lay waste a piece of ground, and turn it into Forest.

Affray, (French) fear; also tumult, or assault.

Africa-

Affrication, (Latin) a rubbing against any thing.

Affront, (French) wrong, or abuse.

Affrontedness, impudence, shamefulness.

Afgodness, (Sax.) impiety, ungodliness.

Africa, the third part of the world; so called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an Army, it being before called *Libya*: others from *Pbrice* (Greek) Cold, and a the privative particle, signifying a hot Country.

Aga signifieth a great Officer among the *Turks*, that commands the Janizaries; and is the third man in repute of the Empire: it is derived of *Agos*, Greek, *duco*, which signifieth, to lead.

Agamemnon, the son of *Atrius* and *Europa*; King of *Argus* and *Mycena*: he was chosen General of the *Greeks* in the Trojan Expedition, and after he came home, slain by *Agisthus* at a banquet: vide *Agisthus*.

† *Agamist*, (Gr.) a despiser of marriage.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Boetia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses.

Agaric, a Samaritan root, that helps concoction; also a soft excrescence of the *Larynx*, or *Larch-tree*.

Agast, (old word) dismayed with fear.

Agate, a precious stone, formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*.

Agatha, a Womans name, signifying in Greek, Good.

Agathonian, lascivious; so called from *Agatho*, a Mintrel full of ribaldry.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whose father was a Potter: he first gave himself to robbing, but afterwards by his stoutness and eloquence, he was advanced to the Kingdom: he made war with the *Carthaginians*; but, seeking to enlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and dyed for grief.

Agave, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Echion* the *Theban*.

Age, the measure of mans life, from his birth to his death; a man, by the Common-Law, is liable to answer for any misdemeanour, at the fourteenth year of his age; and to inherit at the 21.

† *Agelastick*, (Greek) one that is perpetually sad, one that never laughs.

Agemogians, the Children of Christians, who while they are young, are seiz'd on by the *Turkish* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for some other service of the Grand-Signior. The word in the *Turkish* language, signifieth, Untaught.

Agent, (Lat.) a Factor, or Dealer for another man.

Agefilans, a King of the *Lacedemonians*;

who overthrew *Tissaphernes* the *Persian* General; at the River *Paflus*, and the *Atbenians* and *Boetians* at *Coronea*; Also a stout *Atbenian*, and brother of *Themistocles*; he, being judged to be sacrificed at the Altar of the Sun, for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire without changing his countenance, and affirmed that all the *Athenians* were such as himself, whereupon he was set free.

To *Aggerate*, (Lat.) to heap up.

To *Agglomerate*, (Lat.) to rowl up together.

To *Agglutinate*, (Lat.) to glue together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great; Also to cry up, or augment the fame of any action.

To *Aggravate*, (Lat.) the same; also to burthen; also to make the worst of a thing in speaking it.

To *Aggregate*, (Lat.) to assemble together.

Aggressor, (Lat.) an assailer of another; a beginner of a business.

Agility, (Latin) nimbleness.

An *Agiler*, a marker of men. *Chaucer*.

Agilt, (old word) committed.

Aginatur, (Lat.) a retailer of small wares; from *Agina*, that whereon the beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

Aglographer, (Greek) see *Hagiographer*.

Agipe, (old word) a Coat full of plaits.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*; who made cruel wars with the *Atbenians*, and was at length killed in Prison by his own Country-men.

Agist, (a Term in Common-Law, signifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of strangers in the Kings Forreist, and to gather money due for the same, to the Kings use.

Agitation, (Lat.) a frequent motion; also a disturbance and inquietude of mind, *Artemenes*; Also the shaking together of any liquor in a glasse.

Aglais, one of the *Graces*.

Aglais, the Daughter of *Magacles*: she would dayly devour ten pound of flesh, half a peck of bread, and four Gallons of wine at a meal.

Aglet, (French) the tag of a point; also a little plate of metal.

Agnail, a sore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, (Latin) kindred, or near relation by the Fathers side.

Agnes, a Womans name, signifying, in Greek, chaste.

Agnition, (Latin) an acknowledging.

Agnodice, a Virgin; who putting her self into mans apparel, grew famous in Physick by the instruction of *Hierophilus*.

Anomination, (Lat.) a Surname, a name wherewith a man is signalized for any famous act.

Agnes Castus, an Herb which preserveth chastity; called also *Abraham's Balm*, a kind of small Willow growing in *Italy*, & other hot countries, bearing a fruit like Pepper-corns.

Agonalia, (Lat.) Feasts, in which there were great wrestlings, & other exercises of activity.

Agony, (Greek) anguish of mind.

To *Agonize*, (Gr.) to play the Champion.

Agonother, (Gr.) a Master of the Revels.

Agramed, (old word) aggrieved.

The *Agrarian* law, a law made by the Romans for the distribution of lands among the common people.

Agreeable, (French) suitable to a man's Genius, or Inclination.

To *Agree*, (old word) to aggravate.

Agrestical, (Lat.) clownish, rude.

Agriculture, (Latin) tillage, husbandry.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet foremost: also the name of several Kings.

Agrise, (old word) afraid, astonished.

Agrose, (old word) grieved.

Agroted, (old word) cloyed.

To *Agryse*, (old word) to cause one to quake.

Ahenum, (Lat.) a brass Skillet with a cover; a term used in Physick.

A I

Ajax, the son of *Telamon*, and *Hesione* daughter of *Laomedon*; he was one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan War*; he fought with *Hector*, & had a contest with *Ulysses*, for the arms of *Achilles*, but *Ulysses* having gain'd them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have bin among them; also the name of the son of *Oileus*, King of the *Locri*, who for vitiating *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was slain with Thunder by the Goddess, whose Priestess she was.

Aide (French) help; also a subsidy, or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Molossi*; he sent *Theseus* to prison, because he, and *Pyrrhous* would have taken away his daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the fable, to say that he descended into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Dis*.

Aile, to be sick or distemper'd; whence arises our Question, what aileth thee? to one sick, or ill at ease, From the Saxon *Adle*, i.e. sickness.

Ailesbury, a Town situate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*; it was won by *Cutwulf* the Saxon, in the year 572. and hath been famous in times past, by being the

habitation of *St. Edinb*, the daughter of *Frewald*.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*; it was heretofore named in the *Brittish* tongue *Saiffenaeg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Portimer* the *Brittain*, son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist*, and his *English Saxons* in this place.

Aire, besides, one of the four Elements; it signifies a certain distinction in the Garb & countenance, between one person & another.

Airy, a nest of Hawks.

Akmanchester, i.e. the City of Sick-folk; a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

A L

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves.

Alabandine, a kind of blue, and red stone, provoking to bleed.

Alabaster, a kind of clear white Marble.

Alacrity, (Lat.) cheerfulness.

Alahab, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart.

Alamae, (Ara.) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alar, a proper name, signifying in Slavonish a Grey-hound; others contract it from *Aelian*, i.e. Sun-bright.

Alator, the name of one of the Sun's horses.

Alata Castra, the City of *Edinburgh* in Scotland.

Alay, (a Term in hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alazony, (Greek) vain-glory.

Alba Julia, the City of *Westenbergh* in Germany.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwisenbergh*, where the Kings use to be Anointed and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*; there is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Chalcis* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania*, are said originally to spring. Also the Kingdom of Scotland was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, also a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Castel Gandolph*; Also the name of the first *Brittish* Martyr. From the Lat. *Albus*, i.e. white.

St. Albans, a Town in *Hertfordshire*; so called from the *Brittish* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albation, (Lat.) a Chymical Term; and signifies, the taking away of dust or moths cleaving to any thing, with a Hare's foot, or the like.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Priests were wont to wear.

Albeito,

Albeito, (Arab.) the mouth of the Swan.
Albert, a Saxon proper name, signifying all-bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side; or from *Albion* the son of *Neptune*; or from *Albina*, one of *Dioclesian's* fifty Daughters.

Albugineous, (Lat.) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

Albugo, (Latin) a white spot in the eye, called the Pin, or Web.

Albutius, the name of a very covetous man, who would beat his servants before they had committed a fault; telling them, that perhaps he should not be at leisure, when they had committed any.

Alcaic-verse, a certain kind of verse, so called from *Alcaeus* the first Inventor; consisting of two Dactyls, and two Trochees.

Alcakengi, a winter-Cherry.

Alcander, a young *Lacedemonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near servant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

Alcathous, the son of *Pelops*, who, being suspected to have slain his brother *Chrysippus*, fled to *Megara*; where killing a Lyon that had slain *Euripus* the son of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alceste, the wife of *Adonetus* the King of *Thessaly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her husband.

Alchedi, (Arab.) a Star in the Goat.

Alchenit, (Arab.) a Star in the right side of *Persus*.

Alchobél, see Reception.

Alchocodon, is an Arabian word, and signifies, The giver of years; and is so plac'd, that he hath most essential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*; and with some aspect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (Arab.) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchymy, (Greek) the art of dissolving metals; to separate the pure from the impure.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alchobé, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus*, his Orgies.

Alomewa, vide *Amphytrjo*.

Alcemon, the son of *Amphiarus* and *Eriobite*; he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiarus*, and afterwards run mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he mar-

ried his daughter *Alphesbea*, giving her a Bracelet of his mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Alcemon's* daughters, called *Callirhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former wife, on condition she would marry him; but going to fetch it, he was slain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alphesbea's* brothers.

Alconor, one of the 300. Argives, who fought against the *Lacedemonians*; only he, and *Chromius* being left alive; and all his enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (Arab.) the book wherein the *Turkish* religion is delivered; first written by *Mahomet*, the *Turk's* great Prophet.

Alcyon-dayes, quiet times.

Alcyone, the daughter of *Neptune*, the wife of *Ceyx*; who sailing to the Oracle, was drown'd by the way, and chang'd into a bird, called a *Kings-fisher*.

Aldus dubis, a River dividing the *Historsians* from the *Sequani*; called in French *Ledouze*.

Aldborrow, see *Isurium*.

Aldingham, a Town in *Lancashire*; an ancient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Harringtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Cancefelds*.

Aldebaran, (Arab.) the South-eye of the Bull.

Alderanaimim, (Arab.) the right Shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderanaimim, vide *Pap*.

Aletryomancy, (Greek) a certain kind of divination among the Ancients; which was done by a Cock.

Alektorius, a precious stone of a waterish colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Aletryon, a young man, who kept the door, while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*; but *Mars*, incens'd that he was taken through his negligence, charg'd him with a Cock.

Aligement, (French) ease, releasement.

Aleger, a Liquor made of sour Ale.

Alembick, (Latin) a Still.

Alestake, (old word) a May-pole.

Alexander, son of *Philip*, King of *Macedon*; he overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Susa*, and *Persopolis*, and after he had extended his Conquests as far as *India*, he returned to *Babylon*; and there died, the word signifies in Greek helper of men.

Alexandria, a Famous Port-Town of *Egypt*.

Alexipharmac, (Greek) a Medicine against poyson.

Alferes, (Spanish) an Ensign-bearer.
Alfred, (a Sax. word) signifying All-peace.
Alfreton, q. *Alfreds-Town*; a Town in *Darbyshire*, built by King *Alfred*, as some think; the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the second of whom built the *Abbey de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.
Algareb, (Arab.) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.
Algarfe, (Arab.) the head of the fifteenth mansion.
Algate, (old word) if so be, notwithstanding, altogether.
Algates, (old word) ever, even now, for all that.
Algebar, the left foot of Orion.
Aglebbe, (Arab.) the head of the tenth mansion.
Algenib, (Arab.) the right wing of *Pegasus*.
Algebra, a Syriac word, signifying the art of figurative numbers, or equation.
Algid, (Latin) numb with cold, chill.
Algomeiffa, (Arab.) the little Dog.
Algon, (Arab.) the head of *Medusa*.
Algorism, (a word compounded of *Arabic* and *Spanish*) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.
Algrim, (old word) the same as *Algebra*.
Algrze, the left foot of Orion, an *Arabick* word.
Alhabar, (Arab.) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.
Alhibade, a rule on the back-side of a Geometrical Instrument to take heights and depths.
Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberries, of which they make *Alicant* wine.
Alice, (Germ.) a womans name, contracted from *Adelize*, i.e. noble.
Alienation, (Lat.) an estranging.
Alifed, (Sax. word) allowed.
Aliment, (Lat.) nourishment.
Alimony, (Lat.) a pension allowed for subsistence, from a husband to his wife, being parted from him.
Alionb, (Arab.) a star in the tail of *Helice* or the Bear.
All-a-bone, (old word) a made-request.
Allaborate, (Lat.) to labour much about a thing.
Allantoides, the tunicle that wraps, and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.
Allabanny, the same as *Albany*; that part of *Scotland*, called the *High-lands*, so called either from *Albion*, or from the *Brittish* words *Ellan Ban*, i.e. white Island.
Allauded, (Lat.) praised, or highly commended.

Allay, a mitigation, or asswaging; also the tempering of gold, or silver, with a baser metal to augment the weight of it.
Alleative, (Lat.) alluring, inciting.
Allegation, (Lat.) a proving, an alleaging.
Allegory, (Greek) a mysterious saying, wherein there is couched something that is different from the literal sense.
Alleluja, (as Hebrew word) signifying, Praise ye our Lord: also the name of an Herb, called *Wood-forrel*.
An Alley, (French) a narrow passage.
All-good, a Pot-Herb; otherwise called good-Henry.
All-beal, an Herb, otherwise called *Clowns* woundwort.
Alliance, (French) an association, either by kindred, or by Covenant.
† *Alliciency*, (Latin) an inciting unto.
Alligation, (Latin) a binding unto.
Allington, a Town in *Hants*shire, situate upon the River *Avon*, anciently called *Allaun*.
Allison, (Lat.) a dashing against anything.
Alliteration, (Latin) a word used in *Rhetoric*, being a playing upon the same Letter.
Allobroges, the people of *Savoy*, and *Dauphine* in *France*.
Allocamel, (Greek) a beast in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.
† *Allocation*, (Latin) a placing towards.
Allocations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or great Man.
Alloquie, (Lat.) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.
Allodial, lands (a Term in law) free-lands, for which no fines, or services are due.
Allob, (Arab.) a word used among the Turk, for God; as also *Allob* *trawlaw*, High God.
Allome, a kind of mineral, being a salt sweat of the earth.
To *Allot*, to assign to every one his proper patrimony.
Allusion, (Lat.) a speaking in reference to another thing.
An *Almain*, a German; also, a Term in Musick, being a kind of aire, which hath a slower time than either *Corant*, or *Saraband*; also *Alman* Rivets are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.
Almanack, (a German word) signifying as much as Calender, or Prognostication, by observing the course of the stars. *Verstegan* says the Germans used to engrave upon square sticks about a foot long, the courses of the Moon; and these sticks were called *Al-mon-agat*, i.e. *Al-mon-beed*: the regard, or observation of all the Moons.
Almaner,

Almaner, (Arab.) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.
Almanica, (Arab.) see *Zodiack*.
Almanzor, (Arab.) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.
Almicantarat, (Arab.) a Term in Astronomy, being those lines which passe through the Meridian parallel, with the Horizon.
Almner, a King's, or Prince's Officer that looks to the distribution of *Alms* or fragments of meat to the poor.
Almond, a certain kind of *Thracian*-Nut so called.
Almugia, (Arab.) the scituation of Planets in the *Zodiack*, so as to behold each other, face to face.
Almuten, of a house, is that Planet, which hath most dignities in the sign ascending, or descending from the Cusp of any house: but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet, which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.
Alnath, (Astronomick) a star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.
Alnewick, a Town in *Norshumbertland*, situate upon the River *Alne*; famous for a battel between *William* King of *Scots*; and the *English* under *Henry* the second: it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the third was slain when he besieged it; it is also called *Alanwick*, and *Anwick*.
Aloes, Sea-Housleek, Bitterwort; an Herb whose juyce congeals in a Gum, very profitable in Physick: also a Wood called *Lignum vita*-*Aloe*. *Zocatrina*, is that which is brought out of the Island *Zocatar*.
Alogie, (Greek) a being irrational, or void of reason.
Alopecie, (Greek) a disease called the Scurf, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the roots.
Aloshe, a certain drink made of water & hony, much used in *Spain* in hot weather.
Alpha, the first of the Greek letters.
Alphabet, the order of letters, A.B.C.
Alpharaz, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.
Alpharez, (Arab.) the navel of *Pegasus*.
Albeta, (Arab.) the shining star of the Crow.
Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethusa*, a River in *Sicilie*, near unto *Syracuse*.
Alphitomancie, (Greek) a divination by Barly meal.
Alphonfus, from the Gothish word *Helphuns*, i.e. Our help: the name of divers

great Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*.
Alphonfus-Tables, certain Astronomical calculations invented by *Alphonfus* King of *Aragon*.
Alphrad, the bright star in *Hydra*.
Alps, great Hills that divide *France* from *Italy*.
Alrameck, (Arab.) a star in the constellation of *Bootes*.
Aliacaba, (Arab.) the Pole-star, or the tayl of *Cynosure*.
Alresford, a Town in *Hants*shire, given by *Kinewalce*, the religious *Saxon*-King, to the Church at *Wenta*.
Alteration, (Latin) a changing.
Atercation, (Lat.) a contentious dispute.
Alteration, (Lat.) a changing by turns.
Althea, see *Meleager*.
† *Altiloquent* (Latin) speaking loftily.
† *Altitonant*, (Lat.) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies, Thundering from on high.
Altitude, (Latin) height: also a Term in Astronomy, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon.
† *Altivolant*, (Lat.) soaring, or flying aloft.
Alveary, (Latin) a Hive of Bees.
Alveated, (Lat.) channelled, or trenched: from *Alveus*, a channel.
Alume, a certain astringent Mineral, somewhat whitish and transparent.
Alumnation, (Lat.) a fostering, or nourishing.
† *Alutation*, (Lat.) a tanning, or dressing of leather.
Alytarch, (Greek) a keeper of rule and order in publick Games and Ceremonies.

A M

Awaiyne, a Term used by men of War in countering another ship, and bidding them yield.
Amalgaminge, and old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quick-silver with other metals.
Amalibea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*; she fed him with Goats milks and he afterwards, as a reward, gave her the horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired, she should have it; whence *Amalibean*-horn hath been taken for an emblem of Plenty.
Amand, (Latin) to send one away.
Amannensis, (Lat.) a Secretary, one that writes for another.
Amaritude, (Latin) bitterness.
Amasement, (French) a crowding, or heaping of several things.
Amavrosis, (Greek) in Latin *Gatta* *Serv*

na, A disease in the eyes; the sight being lost, and no imperfection to be spied in the eye. To *Amate*, to discourage.

Amazons, certain warlike women of *Asia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them: their most renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithwia*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* slew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta*, whom *Hercules* overcame, and gave *Theseus* to wife.

Ambadi, among the ancient Gauls, were those servants and dependants, which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (Latin) a far-fetched Circumstance of words.

Amber, a hard yellow Gum, of which they make beads & bracelets: some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, others the juyce of a certain stone that grows like Corral.

Ambergreece, a sweet perfume, or Aromatick juyce; which some hold to be a kind of Bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambia, a clammy liquor of a honey-colour brought out of *India*, of admirable virtue in healing old aches, proceeding from cold causes.

Ambidexter, (Latin) one that useth both hands alike: also (a Term in Common law) signifying a Juror that taketh of both parties, for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (Latin) encircling, compassing round: an *Epithete* properly belonging to the air.

Ambisarius, (Latin) that which hath a two-fold meaning.

Ambiguous, (Latin) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambilogy, (Latin) an obscure saying, a dark speech.

Ambition, (Latin) an excessive thirst of honour.

Amblobridium, a Medicine provoking Travel before the time.

Amblygone, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, signifying a figure that hath a blunt, or obtuse angle.

Anhracia, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Lacia*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambrose* his Town: a Town situate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*.

built by *Ambrose Aurelian*: here *Alfrida* King *Edgar's* wife, erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the murder of her Son-in-Law King *Edward*: in this Nunnery afterwards, *Eleanor's* widow of King *Henry*

the third, devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrey*, a cup-board.

Ambrose, the name of an ancient Bishop of *Milain*, and one of the Fathers: the word signifieth (in Greek) Divine, or immortal.

Ambrosia, an Herb called *Artimisia*, Wood-sage: it is a word often used by the Poets, to signify the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (Latin) a place to walk in.

Amburbial-sacrifices, were certain ancient sacrifices, wherein the Beast went about the City, before he was sacrificed.

Ambuscado, (Spanish) an Ambush; or, men secretly so disposed, as to rush out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambustion, (Latin) a kindling, or burning round about.

Amen, (a Syriack word) signifying Verily, or So be it; and therefore it is used after every prayer.

Amanity, (Latin) delightfulnesse, pleasure.

Amennus, (old word) diminish.

Amercement, or *Amerciament*, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary punishment set upon the head of an Offender against the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the world; discovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Vesputius*, a *Florentine*; and *Christophorus Columbus*, a *Genese*.

Amery, in Latin *Amarius*: a proper name, from the German word *Emerie*, i. e. always rich and powerful.

An *Amesse*, a Priests hood, or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Amethyst, (Gr.) a precious stone; so called, because it is said to repress drunkenness.

Amiable, (Latin) lovely.

Amicable, (Latin) friendly.

Amici, see *Amici*.

Amy, in French *Aime*, i. e. beloved: a name common, both for men and women from *Amadeus*; by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Amissum, (Latin) loss.

Ammodite, a creeping Insect, of a sandy colour, and full of black spots.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Ammon*: also a kind of Salt like *Allum*, which is found in *Africa*.

Amnesty, (Gr.) a burying in silence and oblivion, all former injuries and damages.

Amnios, the second Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amoeban, (Greek) *Amoeban*-verses are those which answer one to another.

Amorist, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroso, (Ital.) the same.

Amort,

Amort, (French) dead; whence, one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is said to be all-*Amort*.

Amortize, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Amotion, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth; wherewith they use to ahoint Vines, to kill the worms.

Ampelusia, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiaras, the son of *Oileus*; he was a great Propheet, who was desired by *Adriastus*, to go to the war of *Thebes*; but he knowing he should not return, kept himself private, till being betrayed by his wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go; but the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive by the earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, land and water.

Amphibologie, (Greek) see *Amphilogie*.

Amphictions, (Greek) the Council of *Greece*; consisting of men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of laws, and deciding of all controversies: It was instituted by *Amphyktion* the son of *Hellen*; or, as others say, by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*; who being married to *Lycia*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce* *Lycia's* second wife: but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where she brought forth Twins, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who, to revenge their mother's injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bull's tail; but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her to a Fountain. *Amphion* became so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercurius* Harp.

Amphiscians, (Greek) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both wayes, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of Stage-plays, and publick spectacles differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect, and built in a full circle, the other only in a semi-circle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doria*, the wife of *Neptune*; she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a Dolphin, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, daughter of *Eleclryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Tapians*: but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her husband,

and lying with her, she brought forth Twins, *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphicles* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphidion, a King of *Atheni*, the son of *Deucalion*; he succeeded *Craaneus* in the Kingdom.

Ampbora, an ancient measure of liquid things: the Italic *Ampbora* contained five Gallons, the Attick *Ampbora* seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (Latin) an enlargement: also a deferring of judgement, till the cause be better examined; a word used in Common Law.

Amplification, (Latin) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (Latin) largeness, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (Latin) swelling like a bottle; also puffed up with pride.

Amputation, (Latin) a curtailing; a lopping off.

Amfantus, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisome smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods; which gave occasion to the Poets to faine that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amstelodamum, the chief City of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (Latin) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poyson, or enchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he dispossessed his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Niece, *Rhea Silvia*; but she being got with Child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amycus King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*; who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whiribats, was at length slain by *Pollux*.

Amymne, one of the fifty daughters of *Danae*, she was ravished by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

Amyrus, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Countrey, fled away with all his goods.

A N

Ana, a Greek Adverb, used by Physicians in their Bills, to signify the like quantity of each; also a kind of Indian beast with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Anabaptists, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet

net is, that men ought not to be baptized, till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathrum*, (Greek) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anacardium, (Greek) a kind of bean growing in *Malaga*.

Anachorite, (Gr.) a kind of religious person, that gives himself up to a religious life.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Tens* in *Ionis*, who was choaked with the husk of a Raisin.

† *Anacrists*, (Greek) question of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anachronism, (Greek) a word used in Chronology; signifying a false collection of time.

Anadem, (Greek) a Garland.

Anadesm, (Greek) a swath, a cloath to tye up wounds.

Anadiplotis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric, i. e. when one verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

Anatis, a Goddess among the Lydians, to whom the chiefest Noble-men used to Dedicate their daughters.

Anaglyphick, (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving, or Embossing.

Anagnostick, (Greek) a Curate, or one that serveth to read to another.

† *Anagogical*, (Greek) skilled in deep matters, well-read in mysterious learning.

Anagram, (Greek) a transposing the letters of any ones name, so as to make another word of it; which art, some say, was invented by *Lycophron*.

Anagraph, (Greek) a register, an Inventory.

Analexis, (Greek) scraps, which are gathered from the Table: also Metaphorical-ly taken, for any collections.

Analeptica, (Greek) Restorative Medicines.

Analemme, (Greek) a Mathematical instrument to find out the course, or elevation, of the Sun, or any Planet.

Analogism, (Greek) a Logical argument from the cause to the effect.

Analogie, (Greek) proportion, correspondence.

Analysis, (Greek) a resolution of doubtful matters: also a distribution of the whole into parts.

Ananias, (Hebr.) the grace of the Lord, a proper name.

Anapest, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two short syllables, and one long.

Anaphora, (a Rhetorical figure) being a repetition of the same sound, in the beginning of several sentences, or verses: also the

ascension of the Signs, from the East by the dayly course of the Firmament.

Anapologetical, (Greek) having no excuse, without any Apology.

Anarchy, (Greek) a disorder in government, a being without rule or Prince.

Anarand, a Brittish proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honourable.

Anaretas, see Interfector.

Anathema, (Greek) with *e* short, is a person solemnly curs'd, or devoted to destruction.

Anathuma, (Greek) that which is offered to an Idol.

Anastomasis, (Greek) an opening of the mouths of the veins.

Anastomaticum, (Greek) a medicine, opening obstructions.

Anatocism, (Greek) the yearly receipt of usury, when, at the years end, the use is become principal.

Anatomy, (Greek) the dissection of a body, for the more exact discovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxarete, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*; who disdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cause that he hang'd himself before her door, and was afterwards, for her hard-heartedness, turned into a Stone.

Anaximander, a great Milesian Philosopher, the Successour of *Thales*.

Ancus, the son of *Neptune*: he being much given to Agriculture, and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard, he had planted, was slain by the Boar.

Ancaster, a Town, or long street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus* called *Grocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the Roman Coins, and Vaults under ground, oftentimes discovered.

Anchises, the son of *Cappys*; he was carried by his son *Aeneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

Anchoret, see *Anachorite*.

Anchurus, the son of *Midas*; he, after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celemon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his gold in vain, he rode into the *Abyse*, which had swallowed many men, and afterwards it closed up.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the Romans.

Ancile, (Latin) a kind of shield, or buckler, made after the fashion of a decreescent Moon: the first of this form was reported to fall from heaven into the hands of *Pomilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague; who by the instinct of the Goddess *Ege-*

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via caused eleven more to be made, & committed them to the keeping of the 12 *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*; first built by the *Sicilians*.

Andalusia, a Country in *Spain*, first called *Betia*.

Andradswald, a Wood in *Suffex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert*, King of the West Saxons; who, having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swine-herd.

Andrago, (Lat.) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.

Andraistes, or *Andate*; a certain Goddess, worshipt by the ancient Britains, as the Goddesses of victory.

Andrew, (Greek) a proper name, signifying, Manly.

Androdamant, (Greek) a kind of precious Stone.

Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.

Andromache, wife to *Hector*, she was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and son of *Priam*.

Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Aethiopia*, she was for her pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea-monster, but delivered by *Perseus*.

Androna, (Greek) a place that was anciently made in ships, only for men to be in.

Anelate, a kind of a wood-knife.

Anemone, (Greek) a kind of flower, called a wind flower.

Anorexia, (Greek) a Loathing of Meat.

Anfractuosity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in Gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel stamp'd upon it, and bears the value of 10 shillings.

Angelica, an Herb so called.

Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an Angel, i. e. a messenger: the Angels are also taken in holy Scripture for those immortal spirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the highest heavens; they are divided by Saint Paul, into nine several orders, *Seraphim*, *Cherubim*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principalities*, *Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

Angelot, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*.

Angina, A swelling in the Throat.

Angle, a corner: also a Term in Geometry, being the concourse of two lines meeting together, so as that they do not make one line.

Angles, also are the most powerfull houses; for a Planet therein hath more power, and efficacy than another (in any other house) that is but equally dignified. The Angles

are these, viz. The first house, or the East Angle; the tenth, or the South Angle; the seventh house, or the West Angle; and the fourth, or the North-Angle.

Anglia, a part of great Britain, now called *England*.

Anglesey, an Island lying over against *Caernarvon* in *Wales*; it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the Britains, *Tinis Dowil*; and the Land of *Mon*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus Swetonius*, and afterwards brought under the Roman Empire by *Julius Agricola*: many ages after, it was Conquered by the English-men, and thence derived this name as it were the English-men's Island.

Anguellis, a distemper in Hawks, proceeding from worms so called.

Anguineons, (Latin) pertaining to a Snake.

Anguish, (Lat. *Anguis*; French, *Angoisse*) grief, agony.

Angular, (Lat.) full of Angles, or Corners.

Angus, a County in the South-part of Scotland, called in Latin *Angusia*, anciently *Aenia*.

Angust, (Lat.) narrow.

Anhelation, (Lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Anility, (Lat.) feminine old age.

Animadversion, (Lat.) a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way; also, a correcting.

Animal, (Lat.) a creature indued with life and sense.

Animalilio, (Spanish) a little animal.

Animosity, (Lat.) stoutness, stomach, wilfulness.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a half dagger.

Aneurism, (Greek) a Swelling, caused when the internal Coat of an Artery is broke; the external still remaining whole.

Annals, (Lat.) Histories of passages added from year to year.

Anandale, a County in the North part of Scotland, so called, as it were the Vale by the River *Annans*; it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgova*.

Annarian-Law, a Law among the Romans, concerning the age, wherein a man might sue for, or exercise any publick Office.

Annates, (Lat.) first fruits paid out of spiritual Benefices.

Anne, (Hebr.) the proper name of a woman, signifying, Gracious, full of mercy.

Anneal, to paint upon glass.

Annexation, the uniting of lands, or other Rents, to the Crown.

Anfelm, (Germ.) defence of Authority, a proper name.

Annibal, a great Captain of the Carthaginians, and the son of Amilcar: he overthrew Sempronius at Trebia, Flaminius at Lake Trasymene, and Paulus Aemilius at Cannae; he was beaten by Marcellus, and afterwards at Zama, by Scipio Africanus: at last flying to Prusis, King of Bythinia, he there poisoned himself.

Annihilation, (Lat.) a reducing to nothing.

Anniversary, (Latin) done yearly, at a certain time; or celebrated every year.

Annon, a Carthaginian, that coveted to be a God; and taught birds to sing *Annon is a God*.

Anodynus, as much as to say, Pain-easing, or, without pain. **Anodynus** Medicaments, are such as are appropriated to give ease by stupifying the senses: such are *Soporifics*, and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, (Latin) a noting, or marking, an Exposition upon any writing.

Annoy, to trouble, hurt.

Annuler, (old word) secular.

Annuity, (Lat.) a yearly Pension: in Common-law, the difference between Annuity and Rent, is this; that Rent is payable out of land; **Annuity**, charges only the person of the Grantor.

Annul, (Latin) to make void, *q. annihil*.

Annulet, (Latin) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (Lat.) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing, a message unto: also the day of the Virgin Mary; which falls on the 25. of March.

Anoyance, or **Nuisance**, (French) a hurt, or damage in law; it signifieth a trespass upon a Neighbours ground, by stopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (Greek) unequal, uneven.

Anonymous, (Greek) nameless, without a name.

Aopsie, (Greek) privation of sight.

Anorexy, (Greek) one of the Symptoms of the stomach, being a want of appetite.

Anteus, the son of Neptune, and Terra: who fighting with Hercules, recovered strength, as often as he touch'd his mothers earth; but at length Hercules, holding him up from the ground, killed him.

Antagonist, (Greek) an adversary.

Antelope, a Syrian Hart, swift of foot, and having long Horns.

Antarick, (Greek) a word used in Astronomy, the *Antarick Pole*, being the Southern Pole: so called, because it is con-

trary to the *Arctick Pole*; and the *Antarick Circle*, contrary to the *Arctick Circle*.

Antares, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart, a Term in Astrology.

Anteacts, (Lat.) deeds, or actions done in times past.

Anteambulation, (Lat.) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (Lat.) foregoing.

Antecedent, (Latin) the same; also excelling, having a relative, also a Term in Logick, the first Proposition of a Syllogism.

Antecessors, Forefathers, Ancestors, as it were Foregoers.

Antecursor, (Lat.) a Fore-runner.

Antedate, to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (Lat.) being before the Flood.

Anteloque, (Lat.) a Preface: also a Term among Stage-players, signifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian-hour (Lat.) hour before noon.

Antenor, a Trojan Prince, who coming into Italy with the *Heneti*, and *Paphlagones* built *Antenorea*, since called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (Lat.) see pre-occupation.

Anterior, (Lat.) foremost, on the fore-side.

Antevene, (Lat.) to prevent, to come before.

Antheus, (Greek) a Divine-song; wherein, each verse is sung by Church-men, in their courses.

Anthera, A compound medicine used to cure sore mouths.

Anthrax, A Carbuncle, proceeding from blood; which is black, thick, and foul, burning violently.

Anthologie, (Greek) a treating of flowers: also a florid discourse.

Antonia's fire, the Shingles.

Anthony, the proper name of a man, signifying in Greek, Flourishing.

Anthropomorphites, (Greek) a Sect of Hereticks that began in Egypt, in the year 395. Their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal shape.

Anthropopathy, (Greek) a being indued with the passions, or affections of men.

Anthropophagi, (Greek) Men-eaters.

Antiaxiomatism, (Greek) that which is against any known Axiome.

Antichrist, (Greek) an opposer of Christ.

Antichrones, (Greek) a people that dwell on that part of the earth, which is opposite to ours, going with their feet directly against ours.

Anticipated, (Lat.) prevented.

Anticlea, the daughter of *Diocles*, who being deflowered by *Sisyphus*, brought forth *Ulysses*.

Antidicomarians, a sort of Hereticks that were against the Virgin Mary.

Anti-

Antidote, (Greek) a Medicine given to preserve one against poison, or infection.

Antigonus, one of Alexander's Captains, who afterwards became possessor of Asia.

Antigraph, (Greek) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antike-work, a Term in Painting, or Carving; it being a disorderly mixture of divers shapes of men, birds, flowers &c.

Antilogie, (Greek) a Contradicting, or opposing.

Antimony, a certain kind of Stone, inclining towards Silver, and found in Silver-Mines.

Antinomians, (Greek) a Sect of people that hold Legal-services to be unprofitable, and that God sees no sin in children. This Sect was begun somewhat above a hundred years ago, by one *John Isebius* a German.

Antler, the lower branch of a Harts-Horn.

Antiaci, those that dwell under half of the Meridian, and parallels of a like distance from the Equator; but the one Northward, and the other Southward.

Antipagments, (Lat.) garnishings in Posts or Doors; wrought in Stone, or Timber.

Antipast, the first dish that is served up at a meal.

Antipathy, (Greek) a secret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiperistasis, (Greek) a Philosophical word, signifying, The strengthening, and opposing of any quality against its contrary, as of cold against heat, or the like.

Antiphrasis, (Greek) a figurative speech, having a contrary meaning.

Antiphone, (Greek) see *Anthem*.

Antipilanes, or **Antepilani**, (Lat.) a sort of Souldiers in the fore part of the Roman Army.

Antipodes, (Greek) see *Antichrones*.

Antiquate, (Lat.) to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, (Lat.) old, out of fashion.

Anti-Sabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antifictions, are degrees beholding one another equally distant from the two Tropicks; and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antifiction of the Planet fall, and shall give virtue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antistrophe, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, namely when several Members of a sentence end all with the same word.

Antitbesis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word is put for another.

Antitheta, (Greek) things opposed.

Anti-Trinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, which deny the Trinity; which comprehend under them, the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (Greek) an example like to the pattern.

Antivestium, the utmost Promontory of Britain, lying upon the Western Ocean; it hath been called in former times by the British Bards *Penrinsula*, the Promontory of blood; by the Welsh Historians *Pharib*, i.e. the Promontory on the left hand.

Antonians, an order of religious men, instituted by Saint Anthony, an Egyptian Monk, in the year 1324.

Antonomasia, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein, instead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in Ireland.

Antwerp, a famous City in Brabant, which was pull'd down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen God, whom the Egyptians worshipped for Mercury, in the shape of a Dog.

Anweald, (Sax.) Authority.

Anxiety, (Lat.) vexation, anguish, grief.

Anger, a River of Thessaly, where the Centaures washed their wounds after they had been wounded by Hercules, which caused the waters ever after to have an ill taste.

Aonia, a part of Boeotia, where the Muses Wel is, whence the Muses are called *Aniades*. **Aorist**, (Greek) Indefinite, also among the Greek Verbs there are two tenses, *Aoristus primus* and *Aoristus secundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in Italy, near the River Po, whose waters are infected with a deadly noyfulness: into this Lake, the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell being struck with thunder, and that his Sisters, weeping for him were changed into Poplars, dropping Amber.

Apamia, a Town of Bythinia, so called by *Nicomed*, the son of *Prusa*.

Apathy, (Greek) freedom from passion, or affection.

Apelby, a Town in Westmorland, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eborac*, and for its Antiquity; the *Aurelian* Wall

keeping their station there in the time of the Romans.

Apelles, a famous painter of the Island *Cos*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfinished, no man durst undertake it after him.

Apennage, (French) a Childs portion: the Law of *Apennages* in *France*, is that, which forbids the Kings younger sons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the midst of *Italy*.

† *Apepsie*, (Greek) incoction, crudity of the stomach.

Apharetsis (Greek) the taking away of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is most distant from the Earth.

Aphetic, (Astrological Term) belonging to the Planet, that is disposer of life in a Nativity.

Aphorism, (Greek) a brief select Sentence, expressing the property of a thing.

Apodite, (Greek) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendered of the froth of the Sea.

Apina, and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia* destroyed by *Dianed*, with so much ignominy, that they became a proverb of contempt.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Niphe*; he was otherwise called *Osinus*, and took to wife *Iris*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Egialeus*; he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reign'd there.

Apocalyps, (Greek) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark mystery; a title given to the last book of the holy Scriptures, written by *St. John* in the Isle of *Parmos*.

Apocryphal, (Greek) doubted of, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, (Greek) demonstrable, easily to be made plain.

Apocynon, a little bone in the left side of a Frog.

Apogæum, (Greek) a Term in Astronomy, being that point of Heaven, where the Sun, or any Planet is farthest from the Center of the earth.

Apograph, (Greek) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollo, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos*, at one birth with *Diana*; coming to age, he slew the Serpent *Pyrho*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the sheep of *Admetus*, King of *Thessaly*, upon the banks of *Amphrysus*: he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Laurel.

Tree: also he loved *Hyacinthus*, a boy of a rare feature, whom killing by mischance, he turned into a flower; he was called the God of physick, of Musick and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollyon, (Greek) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it signifying, Destroyer.

Apologue, (Greek) a tale, a moral fable, such as that of *Menevius Agrippa*, and those of *Aesop*.

Apologie, (Greek) a justifying Answer, an excuse, or defence.

Apopheret, (Lat.) a present, a New years gift.

Apophlegmatism, (Greek) a Medicine, to purge away slegm, and waterish humours.

Apophthegm, (Greek) a short and witty Sentence.

Apoplexy, (Greek) a taking away of sense and motion from the animal parts of the body: for which reason, the dead pallie is called by this name.

Aporetick, (Greek) doubting.

Apokastie, (Greek) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or first profession.

Apoteame, (Greek) the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Apostle, (Greek) a Messenger; a word most peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Disciples of Christ, who were sent to preach the Gospel.

Apotrophe, (Greek) a figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another; a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word.

† *Apotroke*, (Greek) a shop, or store house, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (Greek) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apoxeme, (Greek) a decoction, a Term used in Physick.

Appal, to dismay, also to decay.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready; also the sum at the foot of an account, which remains charged upon a house, or Colledge.

Apparitur, (Lat.) one that summons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (Ital.) a division, or separation, also so much of a great house as is set apart for the intertainment of one person, or one family.

Appeach, to accuse one of any crime.

Appeal, a word used in Common-Law, and signifies to remove a cause from an inferior Judge, to a Superiour: also a suing within a year and a day, of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murdered.

Appel-

Appellative, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative; is a Term used in Grammar, signifying a name that's common to a great many.

Appellour, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (Lat.) a Term used in Civil Law, and in Logick; as when a field is appendant to a freehold, an adjunct to a subject.

Appendix, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (Lat.) earnest desire.

Appeteth, desireth; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Appian-way, a high-way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brundisium*, which *Appian Claudius* in his Consulship paved and walled.

Applauds, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation toward the performers of great Achievements. *Artam*.

Application, (Lat.) the making an address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another.

† *Applombature*, (Lat.) a soldering with Lead.

Appost, (French) to stubborn; to procure, to demand.

Apposte, (Lat.) put to; also, to the purpose.

Appostile, (French) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the margin.

Apprehension, (Lat.) Understanding; also, according as it is used with expressions, either of danger, or happiness, it denotes either fear, or joy. *Cassandra*.

Apprentice, skill. *Chaucer*.

Appretiation, (Lat.) a high valuing; a setting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (Lat.) liking.

Appropriate, (Lat.) to hasten.

Appropinquate, (Lat.) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (Lat.) a taking to ones self: also a Term in Law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vitar.

Approver, (Lat.) a Term in Law, one who, confessing himself guilty of Felony, accuseth another; he is also called *appellor*.

† *Appuyed*, (French) stayed, supported.

Aprication, (Lat.) basking in the Sun.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apronus, a City near the *Euxin* Sea, where *Medea* slew her brother *Abysrus*.

Aphis, (Greek) an Ulcer, bred in the uppermost part of the mouth.

At-thanes, the Superior force of the Nobility of *Scotland* were anciently so called: the lower sort, *Under-Thanes*.

Attitude, (Lat.) fitness.

Attote, (Greek) a Term in Gram-

mar, being a Noun not declined without Yes.

Apulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Lappia*, from *Lappo* the son of *Dadalus*.

A Q

Aqua Calcfis, a liquor which the Chymists call, Rectified wine.

Aquarius, one of the twelve signs in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in January.

Aquatile, (Lat.) that lives in the water.

Aqueduct, (Lat.) a Conduit that conveyes water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (Lat.) waterish.

Aquila, (Lat.) an Eagle in Astronomy, it is one of the heavenly Signs.

Aquileia, a City in *Italy*, which being besieged by *Maximian* held out so stoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engines, the women suffered their hair to be cut, to supply the want.

Aquiliferus, (Lat.) an Epithete of the Roman Standard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquisgrane, a City in *Gulstria*, now called *Aixlaun*; built by *Charlemagne*, as some suppose, the brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Gulstria*.

Aquite, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle-case.

Aquosity, (Lat.) waterishness.

A R

Arabesque, (French) a curious flourishing or branched work in Painting, or Poetry.

Arabia, a Country in *Asia*, so called from *Arabis* the son of *Apollo*, reaching from *Tudra* to *Egypt*; it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia felix*.

Arable, (Lat.) plowable.

Arace, (old word) to deface.

Araneous, (Lat.) full of Spiders web.

Arasie, the City of *Orange* in *France*, now under the Princes of *Narbon*.

Aray, order, from the (French) *Aray*.

Aray, to apparel.

Arbel, (Hebr.) a woman's name, signifying, God hath revenged.

Arbitrator, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commissioner, chosen by mutual consent to decide controversy between two parties.

Arblast, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Cross-bow.

Arborist, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arcadia, a Country of *Peloponnesus*, famous for shepherds, and for the residence of *Pan*, the God of shepherds: it was first called *Pelasgia*, from *Pelasgus* an ancient King; afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arca*, son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, daughter of *Lycaon*, King of this Country.

Arcade, (French) an Arch.

Arcane, (Lat.) mysterious, secret.

Arch-Dapifer, a chief Sewer; one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*.

Arch-Duke, a title belonging to the house of *Austria*.

Archibald, see *Erchembold*.

Arches, or, Court of *Archers*, the chief Consistory belonging to the *Arch-Bishop* of *Canterbury*, for the debating of spiritual causes.

Archetype, (Greek) the first figure, or Original.

Arch-flamin, Prince, or chief of the Priests among the Heathens; by some called *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius*, was the first instituter.

Archidiaconal, (Greek) belonging to an *Arch-Deacon*.

Archimandrite, the Chief of a *Hermitage*.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Overseer of buildings.

Architectur, the Art of building, containing under it all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a House, or Temple.

Architrane, the Master-beam in timber-building.

Architrave, a word much used in *Architecture*, the Chapter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governours created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was abolished.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks; so called from *Archon* the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334. They denied the Resurrection, and held the world to be the work of Princes.

Archytas, a famous Mathematician, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes; he made a wooden Dove to fly by art.

Archibent, (Lat.) carrying a Bow and Arrow's.

Archation, (Lat.) a straightning.

Arctic, as the *Arctic Pole*, or Northern Pole; and the *Arctic Circle*, or Northern

Circle; so called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a constellation near the North-Pole.

Arcuate, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch.

Arcubalist, an Engine, anciently used in war, which was to cast forth great stones.

Ardenna, a great Forrest in Germany, reaching from the River *Rhene*, to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forrest in *Warwickshire*, so called: the word signifying, in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue, a Wood.

Ardour, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning desire.

Arduity, (Lat.) steepness.

Arefaction, (Lat.) a drying.

Arelatum, a City of France, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles*; the seat of the Kings of *Basilica*: the last whereof called *Boso*, was thrust into a Monastery by the Emperour *Otho*, for striking the Bishop.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, instituted by *Solon*: they were so called from *Areopagos*, a street in *Athens*, where they late.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a womans name, signifying in Greek, A friend of virtue.

Aretusa, the daughter of *Nereus*, & *Doris*, the wife of *Alpheus*; she was said to be a River of *Sicily*. Also a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to sink.

Argent, Silver, or Coin: also a Term in *Heraldry*, whereby they express White.

Argentina, a City in Germany, by the *Rhene*; first subdued by *Caesar*, afterwards by *Altila*, who called it *Strasbourg*, which name it retains to this day.

Argyle, a County, of the North part of Scotland, lying over against the Coast of *Ireland*, and therefore called by the Natives *Argiuthil*, i. e. near the *Irish*: in Latin, *Agathelia*.

Argiletas, a place near the Palace in *Rome*; so called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who, having been intertained by *Euander*, was at length slain, and buried there.

Argillous, (Lat.) clayie, of a clammy substance.

Argoil, Clay, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Argonautes, see *Jason*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from *Athens*, where many famous Kings reigned.

Argus, the son of *Alcor*, whom *Juno* set as a Spy, over to, being turned into a Cow.

Argute, (Lat.) full of wit, subtle.

Argay-

Argyra, an Island in *India*, full of Gold and Silver: Also a Nymph, whom *Selenus* being in love with, she died for grief; and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Ariadne, the daughter of *Minos* and *Rhisphe*: See more of her in, *Theſeus*.

Aried, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (Latin) driness, sterility.

Aries, (Lat.) an Engine anciently used for the battering down of City-walls: so called from *Aries* a Ram; by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast. Also, one of the twelve Signs.

Arietation, (Lat.) a butting, a battering with the Engine *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italy*; now called *Rimini*.

Ariobarzanes, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was slain by the Greeks.

Ariolation, (Lat.) a Sooth-saying.

Arion, a famous Musician of the Isle of *Lesbos*: he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*. As he was sayling from *Italy*, the Mariners conspired to kill him for his riches, but he, casting himself into the Sea; was carried by a Dolphin to *Tanarus*, a Town of *Laconia*.

Arist, (old word) he arose.

Aristeus, the son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*: he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the use of Bees; but because *Euridice*, flying from him, was slain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs destroyed his Bees; to appease whom, he having sacrificed four Oxen, and four Heyfers, a multitude of Bees sprung from the dead Oxen.

Aristides, an Athenian, famous for Justice.

Aristocracy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief sway.

Arite, (old word) to Arrest, or stay.

Arithmetick, (Greek) the art of numbring.

Arithmancy, (Gr.) a divination by Numbers.

Armada, (Spanish) a great Navy.

Armagh, a County in *Ireland*.

Armenia, a Country of *Asia*, divided into the greater, and the lesser *Armenia*.

Armiger, (Lat.) a Squire; one that beareth a Knight's Arms.

Armiler, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminians, a Sect of Hereticks instituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year 1605. They hold free grace, and universal redemption.

Armipotent, (Lat.) strong in arms, powerful.

Armoniack, or *Gumme Armoniack*; a certain Gum issuing from a Plant, called *Fennel*-Gyant.

Armorick, a Country in France, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

Armenia, a Country on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleasant Vineyards.

Arbores, a *Portugal* measure of Sugar, containing 25. Bushels.

Aromatick, (Lat.) Odoriferous, having a spicy smell.

Arquebuse, a little Gun, a Calcever.

Arragon, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it self.

Arraign, to set at the Bar of Justice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Heglot*, as being situate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

Arrasse, a certain rich cloath, so called from *Arrus*, a Town of *Arctesia*, where it was made.

Arrearage, (French) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare, signifyeth in the practick of *Scotland*, to let lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptitious, (Lat.) suddenly caught; also snatching away privily.

Arriere, (old word) apart, aside.

Arrest, (French) a stay, a resting quiet in a place: also a putting a stop to proceedings in Common-law. it signifyeth an execution served upon a mans goods, or person: also a decree, or final sentence of a Court.

Arresteth, layeth blame; an old word used by *Chaucer*.

Arrians, a Sect of ancient Hereticks instituted by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the year 315. They deny the Son to be of the same substance with God the Father.

Arride, (Latin) to manifest ones content of a thing by smiling.

Arrogate, (Latin) to assume too much to ones self.

Arsenal, (French) a kind of Citadel, where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

Arfenick, a mineral, called Orpiment, in *English* Rats-bane.

Arseversie, upside-down, preposterous.

Arsmant, an Herb, otherwise called *Water-pepper*.

Arson, (French) a Saddle-bow.

Artaxerxes, the son of *Xerxes*, King of *Persia*; he had three sons by his wife, and 112. by his Concubines; he made *Darius* his Successour, who rebelling from his Father, because he had taken from him his Concubine *Aspasia*, was slain with 50. of his brothers.

Artemisia

Artemisia, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and wife to *Mausolus*: she built so stately a Sepulcher for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the world. *Artemisia* is also the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

Artemian (month) the month of *May*.

Arten, to constrain; (an old word) used by *Chaucer*.

Arteries, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to veins, in which the most thin, and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits, passe through the body.

Arteriotomy, (Gr.) a cutting of an Artery.

Arthritical-disease, the Gout; from *Arthritis*, a Greek word, which signifies, a Joynt.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the Britains, who beat the Saxons in divers set battails: this word signifies in the British tongue, Strong man.

Articular, (Latin) joynted.

Articulate, (Latin) to joynt also to make Articles of agreement.

Artificer, (Lat.) a work-man.

Artillery, great brasse Guns, Cannons.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Arval-Brothers, a fraternity of Roman Priests, twelve in number; who besides their performance of publick sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arvisian wine, a sort of Greek wine; from *Arvis*, now called *Amisra*, in the Island *Cbios*.

Arundel, in Latin, *Aruntina vallis*, a Town in *Sussex*; so called, as it were *Arundale*, i. e. a dale lying upon the River *Arun*: It hath a strong Castle, which *Robert de Bellisimo*, keeping against King *Henry* the first, he thereupon forfeited his estate, and was proscribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruspicy, (Lat.) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the Romans) by looking into the bowels of beasts.

A S

Asarabacca, the Herb called Fole-foot.

Asbate, (old word) a buying.

Aibes, a people of *Lybia*; about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Asbestos, a kind of precious stone found in *Arabia*; of an Iron colour: which being once fir'd, cannot be quenched.

Ascanius, the son of *Eneas* by *Creusa* the daughter of *Priamus*; he reigned in *Italy* 30. years, and built *Alba*.

Ascaunces, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological Term; it be-

ing the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riseth at some determinate moment, when any one is born: it is also called the *Horoscope*: it signifies also Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerful influence over any one, *Cleopatra*.

Ascertain, to assure.

Ascetick, (Greek) belonging to a Monk, or Monastery.

Ascites, (Greek) a swelling of the belly.

Ascharides, (Greek) worms in the Arse-gut.

Asclepiad, a verse consisting of four feet, Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Ascribe, (Lat.) to attribute, to impute.

Asbdown, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asses*, a Town in *Essex*. where a great battel was fought between *Edward Iron-side*, and *Canutus the Dane*.

Ashtaroth, the name of an Idol often mentioned in holy Writ; so termed, from its resemblance to sheep.

Asia, one of those four parts, into which the whole world is divided: it was so called from *Asia*, wife to *Iapetus*, and daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*.

Asinine, (Latin) belonging to an Ass.

Askance, (old word) if by chance.

Askaunt, (old word) to look askaunt; to look side-ways.

Askes, (old word) ashes.

Asmodeus, (Greek) a friend of carnality; the name of a certain Spirit.

Asmotographers, (Greek) composers of lessons to any instrument.

Asopus, a River of *Bootia* running by *Thebes*, which the Poets fained to have been the father of *Aegina*, whom *Jupiter* deflower'd.

Asotus, (Greek) prodigal, intemperate.

Aspar, a certain Turkish Coyn, whereof ten of them make six pence of our mony.

Aspe, a venomous Serpent, of a black earthy colour, and sometimes yellow.

Aspea, (Lat.) a sight: also ones countenance, or presence: also a position of the stars, one towards another.

Aspectable, (Lat.) that may be seen, or beheld.

Asper, a certain kind of coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our mony.

Asperation, (Lat.) a making rough, or sharp.

Asperity, (Lat.) roughness.

Aspernate, (Lat.) to despise, to scorn.

Asperion, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or bespattering: it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens reputation.

Asphalt

Asphaltites, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrab* stood, having been full of brimstone, ever since it rained down upon those Cities.

Asphodil, the name of a certain flower; otherwise called *Daffadil*, or *Narcissus*.

Aspick, a little venomous Serpent.

Aspiration, (Lat.) a breathing: also a note over a Greek vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Asportation, (Lat.) a carrying away.

Assail, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a Term in Law, signifying an offence committed in a Forrest by plucking up the Woods by the roots: also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a Tree, to clear a ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (Ital.) a Robber, or Murderer, that kills another for gain.

Assation, (Lat.) Roasting.

Assay, (French) to prove, to try; an Assayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of silver.

Assetation, (Lat.) a following any one, an adhering to another's opinion.

Assentation, (Lat.) a complying with another's opinion out of flattery, or dissimulation.

Assert, (Latin) to affirm, to maintain.

Assesse, (Fr.) to set down a rate, to tax.

Assistrix, (Lat.) a Midwife, a woman that is assistant to another.

Assets, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying goods sufficient, wherewith the Heir or Executor may discharge the Ancestors, or Testators Debts, or Legacies.

Asseserate, (Lat.) to affirm earnestly.

Assiduous, (Latin) dayly observant, diligent.

Assigne, (French) a term in law, he that is constituted by another, to do any business: an Assign indeed is, he whom the person appoints: Assign in law is he, whom the law appoints.

Assimilation, (Lat.) a likening, a resembling.

Assise, Order. *Chaucer*.

Assised, sure, firm, *Idem*.

Assist, (Latin) to help.

Assize, (French) a Term in law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission: it is taken also for a Writ: Also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (Lat.) a being frequent in company with another.

Assoyle, to acquit, to pardon: also to answer. *Chaucer*.

Assoylen, to declare; *Idem*.

Assuefaction, (Lat.) an inuring; a bringing one to any thing by custom.

Assuetude, (Lat.) use, custom.

Assume, (Lat.) to take to ones self.

Assumpit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (Lat.) a taking to: also the minor proposition of a Syllogism.

Altarites, a certain Crystalline stone; having in the midst of it the resemblance of half a Moon.

Asterism, (Greek) a constellation of stars.

Asterisks, (Greek) a little star: also a mark in writing, having the form of a star.

Asterius, the name of a certain King of *Greece*.

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an Astrolabe.

Astert, (old word) passed.

Asthma, (Greek) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

Atipulation, (Latin) an agreement, an assent: also, a witness.

Attonish, (Lat.) to dismay, to stupify.

Atrea, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*; or, as some say, of *Atreus*, and *Aurora*: she was, for her Justice, taken up into heaven; and plac'd among the twelve Signs.

Atreus, the son of *Crim* (one of the Titans) and *Eurybaea*: he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the stars.

Atragal, a word used in *Architecture*: as also in fortification; being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordnance.

Abstriction, (Lat.) a binding too.

Atreiferous, (Lat.) star-bearing.

Attringent, (Lat.) binding, or making coctive.

Astroit, a precious stone, called in Latin *Astria*; wherein little streaks like the beams of a star appear.

Astrolabe, a Mathematical instrument, to find the motions, and distances of stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrologie, (Greek) the art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the stars.

Astromela; a City of the Province of *Narbon* in *France*.

Astronomy, (Greek) an art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the stars.

Asturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugal*; so called from the River *Astura*: the Pyrenean Mountains are also called *Asturia*'s.

Atute, (Lat.) subtle; witty, crafty.

Atyages, the father of *Mandana*; and Grand-father of *Cyrus*.

Asyle, (Greek) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Alyndeton, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, where Comma's are put instead of Conjunction-Copulatives.

A T

Atalanta, the daughter of *Schoeneus* King of *Scyrus*; she being wife of foot, it was proposed among her suitors, that he who could out-run her, should have her for his wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means, arrived at the end before her: Also the name of a great Huntress of *Arcadia*, who gave the first wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (French) the performance of some great Exploit.

Atcheked, (old word) choaked.

Atelis, an Island famous for the abundance of precious Oynments that grew there.

Atersty, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Atamas, the (son of *Eolus*, and King of *Thebes*; he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus* and *Helle*, who were so persecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Hellepont*. See, *Ino*.

Atheism, (Greek) ungodliness, a being of no Religion.

Athelney, or *Atheliny*, i.e. the Isle of Nobles; a little Island made by the River *Thone* in *Somersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* over-ran the Kingdom; as *Marius* did anciently, in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athens, a famous City of Greece, first called *Cecropia* from *Cecrops*; afterwards *Athene* from *Athena*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree.

Athletical, (Greek) belonging to wrestling.

Athol, a County in the South-part of Scotland, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Almond*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*: upon the top of this Hill is a City, now called *Monte-Santo*.

Athroted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the Fortunate Islands, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* fields.

Atlantick Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, lying Westward; it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the Promontory *Ampelusia*.

Atlas, the son of *Iapetus*, and *Asia* daughter of *Oceanus*. He was fain'd by the Poets, to support heaven upon his shoulders; also a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchora*, by others *Montes Claros*; into which the Poets fain *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmosphere, (Greek) that same Region of the aire, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atom, (Greek) a mote in the Sun-beams; also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a body, that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconciliation, or causing to agree.

Atramental, (Lat.) belonging to Ink.

Atrate, (Latin) made black: also, one in mourning.

Attick, an Usher of a Hall.

Atrocity, (Lat.) fierceness.

Atrophy, (Greek) a kind of consumption of the body; which is caused, by the meat not turning into nourishment.

Attachment, (French) a laying hands on: in Common-law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ; it differeth from an Arrest, which lyeth on the body, and from a Distresse which is upon land and goods; this being upon body and goods.

Attainder, (French) a Term in law, signifying the conviction of any person, of Felony, or any Crime, whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, try d, found out.

Attained, (old word) set on broch.

Attaque, (French) an assault, an encounter.

Attemperate, (Latin) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

An *Attendant*, a servant.

Attenes, (old word) at once.

Attentive, (Latin) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (Lat.) a making lesse.

Atterly, (old word) extremely.

Attestation, (Lat.) a proving by witness.

Atthis, the daughter of *Cranus*, King of *Athens*; she died unmarried: and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Adica*; from *Adiens*, the first King thereof.

Attick,

Attick, neat, elegant; from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

An *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparelling; from *Tiara*, a Persian Ornament for the head: also, a Term in *Heraldry*.

Attoune, (old words) towards.

Attournment, (French) a Term in Common-law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (Lat.) a drawing to, an allure-ment.

Attraits, (French) the same: also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men. *Artamenes*.

Attrebatii, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of England, now called *Barkshire*.

Attretation, (Lat.) handling; also a wanton carriage towards a woman.

Attribute, (Lat.) to give, to impute.

Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing, or wearing against another thing.

Attwitte, (old word) to make blame-worthy.

Atwin, (old word) asunder.

A V

Available, profitable.

Avant, (French) forward: also a Term of disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my sight.

Avarice, (Lat.) covetousness.

Avaricum, a Town of *Gallia Aquitania*, now called *Bourges*, by some *Chasteauneuf*.

Aubades, (French) songs, or instrumental musick, sung, or play'd under any ones Chamber-window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

Aubeney, or *Albeney*, see *D'aubeney*.

Auctour, (Lat.) an increaser: also the same as *Author*.

Aucupation, (Lat.) fouling: also a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldness.

Audley, see *Awdley*.

Audience, (Lat.) Hearing: also a great concourse of people, coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer: also an Officer of the King, or any other great Personage, appointed to hear, and examin the accounts of all under-Officers, and to make up a general book, which shews the difference between their receipts and allowances.

Audry, the name of an English Saint, the first Foundress of *Ely* Church; some think it contracted from the Saxon word *Ethelred*.

Avenant, agreeable.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of Oates, which a Lord receives instead of some other duties.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*: this City hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colledges, seven Inn's, and seven Gates.

Aventinus, one of the seven Hills of Rome.

Avenue, (French) a Term in Fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro; in and out a Camp, Gar- rison, or Quarter.

Ave Maria, the Angels Salutation of the blessed Virgin.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

Averr, (French) to affirm, to justify.

Average, from the old Latin word *Averia*, which signifies a beast; it being a service, which a Tenant does unto the Lord by horse, or carriage of horse; and so the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by horse, or cart; it is also a contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the losses of those, who have their goods cast into the Sea, for the safeguard of the ship.

Averdupois, (French) it signifies in Common-law, a weight of 16. Ounces, whereas Troy-weight hath but 12. Also such Merchandizes as are weighed by this weight.

Averie, a place where Oates, and Provender for the Kings horses was kept; or a Christian name, signifying as much as, Given in wish; from the Dutch *Alberia*.

Averment, a Term in law, when the Defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Beia*, whose vapours were so deadly, that birds were kill'd as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruncation, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain God among the Romans, who was said to avert all evils; as *Hercules*, among the Greeks, was called *Alexicacus*.

Aversion, (Lat.) a secret hatred without any apparent reason: it may be taken in the same sense as Antipathy is, *Artament*. Also, a turning away.

Ausidena, a City of Italy among the *Saraceni*, which is yet standing.

Auges, King of *Elis*, the son of *Sol* and *Nanphridame*: he had a Stable which held 3000. Oxen, which *Hercules* cleansed, by bringing in the River *Alpheus*; but being denied his pay, he killed *Auges*, and made his Son *Phileus* King.

Augmentation, (Lat.) an increasing. The Court of augmentation, was a Court erected by *Henry* the eighth, for the increase of the Revenues of the Crown, by the suppression of Abbies, and Religious Houses.

Augre, a Carpenter's tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the same as *Algorithm*, skil in numbring.

Augrymstones, stones to cast account with.

Augurie, (Lat.) South-saying, Divination by the voyces, or flying of Birds.

Augures-staff, a certain wand, which the *Augures* used to hold in their hand, when they made their Divinations.

August, Royal, Majestical, illustrious; from *Octavius Augustus*, the second Roman Emperour; after whom, all the succeeding Roman Emperours, were honoured with that Title: also the name of the sixth month from *March*, otherwise called *Sextilis*.

Augustal's, (Lat.) feasts kept in honour of *Augustus*.

Augustan Confession, (Lat.) the Confession of faith made by the Protestants at *Auspurg* in Germany, in the year 1530.

Augustin, or *Austin*, the name of one of the Fathers, who was Bishop of *Hippo*: also a proper name of divers men; from *Augustus*, i. e. Majestical.

Augustin, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the institution of St. *Austin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise called Sacramentaries; who held that Heaven-Gates are not opened till the General Resurrection; they were instituted by *Andrew Carolostadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Augustin* a Bohemian.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place where birds are kept.

Avice, a womans name, in Latin, *Hawista*, or *Helwisa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, signifying in Saxon, Lady-Defence.

Avidity, (Latin) covetousness, greediness of gain.

Aviso, (Spanish) an advertisement, or advice.

Avlick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Boeotia*, where the Grecian Princes met, and joynd forces to go to the siege of *Troy*.

Aulnegeor, (French) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Assize of Woollen.

Cloath, made throughout the land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpose.

Aumener, (old word) a Cup-board.

Aumer, (old word) Amber.

Aumier demesne, a Term in Common-law, signifying a publick Tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannours belonging to the Crown, in the dayes of *Edgar*, or Saint *Edward*, did hold.

Auntreth, (old word) maketh adventure.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

Avirdupois, see *Averdupois*.

Avouch, (French) to maintain, to justify

Avowable, justifiable.

Avowry, a Term in law, when one takes a distresse for Rent; and he, who is distrained, sues a Replevin; now he that took the distresse justifying the act, is said to avow.

Aurea Chersonesus, a Peninsula of India; by some called *Melepe*, by others *Japan*.

Aureat, (Lat.) Golden.

Aurelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*; so called from *Aurelius* the Emperour, now called *Orleanse*: it is situate upon the bank of the River *Loire*.

Aurenches, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in *Kent*; they are styled in Latin, *Records de Abrincis*.

Auricalum, (Lat.) in Chymistry signifies a Chalc, that contains Gold calcined to powder.

Auricular, (Lat.) belonging to the ear: whence, *Auricular confession*.

Auriferous, (Lat.) Gold-bearing; an Epithet belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auristamb, the holy Standard of France, which used to be born in the Wars against Infidels, having on the top a purple Ensign; it was lost in a battle against the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Constellation in the Firmament upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (Lat.) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hispania Batica*, now called *Arion*.

Aurigraphy, (Greek) a writing in Gold.

Aurney, or *Aurigney*, contracted from *Alderney*; an Island in the Brittain Sea, anciently called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, mother of *Lucifer* and the windes: she snatcht away *Tithonus*, the brother of *Laomedon*; whom, when he was old, she restored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

Aurum potable, Gold made liquid, and Medicinable.

Auscul-

Auscultation, (Lat.) a hearkning unto, or obeying.

Auses, a people of *Africa*, among whom the Virgins used to combat in honour of *Minerva*; those that were killed were accounted no maids, and she that fought most valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Ausones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Osci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now stands *Beneventum*; they were so called from *Auson*, the son of *Ulysses* and *Capsa*, who built *Arunca* thereabouts.

Aspical, (Lat.) belonging to Sooth-saying.

Aspicious, (Lat.) lucky, happy; from *Auspices* Sooth sayers.

Austere, (Lat.) sour, crabbed, stern.

Austral, (Lat.) Southern.

Austrasia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorraine*; it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Metz* for its chief seat: there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms; *Austrasie*, *Soissons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Autria, a part of Germany by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*: in this Countrey is seated the imperial City of *Vienne*.

Astromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by observing the South-wind,

Authentic, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making war against the *Locris*, who waies left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been present himself: but *Autoleon*, breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghost.

Autolicus, the son of *Mercury*, and *Telange*, the daughter of *Lucifer*; he received this gift from his father, that whatsoever he stole he might change it into what form soever he would to keep himself from being apprehended: he ravish't *Auticlia*, the daughter of *Sisyphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulysses*.

Autology, (Greek) a speaking of, or to, ones self.

Autogeneal, (Greek) Self-begotten.

Autocrasie, (Greek) self subsistence.

Automatous, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

Autonoe, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Aristeus*, and brought forth *Alceon*.

Autonomy, (Greek) a living after ones own law.

Autoptical, (Greek) self-beholding.

Autremite, another attire; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Auturgie, (Greek) a self-working.

Auvulsion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a Term in Astronomy) the same as *Abis*: see, *Abis*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting, as Auxiliary-Forces, were such as were sent the Romans from other Countreys, their confederates, and allies.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, where the King, or other Lord hath Tenants, to leavy of them reasonable aid toward the Knighting of his Eldest Son, or marrying of his Eldest daughter.

Award, judgment, arbitration.

Awart, a watching; circumspection; also a carrying.

Awaits, ambushmens.

Awdley-end, the name of a stately house in *Essex*, once an *Abby*; afterwards the dwelling house of the *Alderburgh's*, or *Awdly's*, an ancient family: it is now in the possession of the Earls of *Suffolk*.

Awbaped, (old word) amazed.

Awbere, (old word) desire.

Awlem-penawh, a Style which the Grand-Signior of the Turks imposes on himself, which signifies, The worlds Refuge.

Awning, a sayl made of Canvass, which is spread over the ship above the deck to keep away the Sun.

Awrekebh, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the Armpit.

Axinomancy, (Greek) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a Maxim in any Art.

Axicle, (Lat.) a little bord, lath, or shingle.

Avis, (Lat.) an Axel-tree: the Diameter of the world.

Axminster, or *Acanminster*, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, famous for the Tombs of the Devon Saxon Princes, slain at the battle of *Brighthelm-burg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the same as aid, help, succour; also, a Term in law, signifying a subsidy, loan, or tax, due from subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenents to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamoglanis, those that are destined to be Janizary's are so called, before they are enrolled in pay.

Azbone, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the head of the 16th. Mansion.

Azimeck, (Arab.) the Star, called the Virgins-spike.

Azimen, degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees, which, when the native is infected with any inseparable disease, as blindness, dumbness, &c. or defective in any member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Astronomy; the *Azimuth* Circles are those, which meet in the vertical point, and pass through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue: it is most properly termed *Azure* in blazon, or Heraldry.

Azyme, (Greek) unleavened, unmingled.

Azymes, a solemn feast kept for seven daies, wherein it was not lawful to eat leavened bread; being the Pascha, or Easter of the Jews.

B

Baal, an *Assyrian* word, signifying *Supreme*, or Lord.

Babel, or *Babylon*, so called from the confusion of languages, which was there caused: It was anciently the chief seat of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*; it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablae, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marquess of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and Authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Countrey.

Baboon, a Beast much like an Ape but bigger; a great Monkey.

Babys, the brother of *Marfuz*, he committing the like insolency as his brother, was also to have been flea'd by *Apollo*, but that he was saved at the intercession of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feast of *Bacchus*.

Baccharach, or *Bocbrag* wines are those, which we call *Rhenish* wines; from *Baccharag*, a City situate upon the Rhine.

Bacchus, the inventor of wine, was the son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inserted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, until the birth were mature: he is also called *Dionysius*, *Liber*, *Pater*, and *Osiris*.

Bacciferous, (Lat.) bearing Berries.

Bachelor, (French) an unmarried man; also, a Bachelor of a Company: a Bachelor

of Arts, is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art, or Science; the second being licentiate; and the last Doctor.

A Bachelor Knight, *vide Knight*.

Backberend, (Saxon) a Term in Common-law, signifying a Thief that is taken with the manner, (being followed with hue and cry) with those things he hath stolen, whether it be money, or any thing else: it is by some taken for an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest.

Bacriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Assyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Colin *Aethelwald*, who had conspired with the Danes against him.

Badge, the same as Arms, or Cognifance.

Badger, a Carrier of Corn, or like provision, from one place, to transport it to another.

Badinage, (French) foolery, buffonry.

Badonius, the ancient name of a Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bannestown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the English Saxons in a great battail.

Batica, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Batis*; now called *Gualquivir*.

Bagatel, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Baggeth, (old word) disdaineth.

Baile, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly assigned; See *Mainprize*.

Baily, or *Bailiff*, (French) a Magistrate appointed, within a Province, or precinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the peace, and to preserve the people from wrongs and vexations; and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord: also, the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate, are called *Bayliffs*: there are also *Bayliffs* of husbandry belonging to private men, who are *Lords* of Mannours.

Bailiwick, the Jurisdiction of a Baily.

Bain, (French) a bath, or hot house.

Bainards Castle, a house in *London*, belonging at this day to the Earls of *Pembroke*; it was so called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Dunmow*, whose possession formerly it was.

Baisemains, (French) Kissing of the hands, Complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale; an Arabick word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze, from *Baie*, a City of *Naples*, where it was first made.

Balade,

Balade, (French) a Ballet, or roundelay: also a Dance.

Balasse, a Saxon word; signifying Gravel; laid in the bottom of a ship, to keep it upright.

Balatron, (Ital.) a babler, a prating knave.

Balcone, (Ital.) a bay-window.

Baldivia, a Town in the Province of *Chile* in *America*, so called from the Commander *Pedro Baldivia*, who built it in the Vally of *Guadallanguen*, two or three leagues distant from the Sea; so rich in Mines, that 'tis said they yielded *Baldivia* every day, as long as he could enjoy them, twenty five thousand Crowns for every man that wrought in them.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name signifying, Bold victor; and answering to the Greek *Thrasymachus*.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares. *Balefull*, sorrowfull, woeful.

Balk, (Dutch) a ridg between 2. furrows.

Ball, (French) a Dancing, meeting.

Balladin, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (French) a pair of Scales.

Ballast, see *Balasse*.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*; built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scots*.

Ballist, (Lat.) an Engin to cast, or shoot stones.

Ballon, (French) a Term in Architecture, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar; also a great Ball.

Ballotation, a kind of casting lots, or making election by Balls.

Ballustrade, a Term in Architecture, signifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

Balm, the juyce, or Oyl of a certain plant growing in *Judea*; otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*.

Balmerinock, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by Queen *Ermengard*, wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (Lat.) a bathing-place.

Balneum Marie, (Lat.) a pot of seething water, wherein is set a vessel, containing any matter fit to be distill'd, or digested; a Term in Chymistry.

Balneum Sulphureum, (Lat.) a Term belonging to Chymistry; a Bath, which hath the virtues of Brimstone.

Balthasar, an Hebr. word, signifying, without treasure: it was the name of one of the wise men, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. See, *Sands* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampsacenus*, now *Scandia*,

or *Scandinavia*: from this Island the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimorsus*, *Hecateus* calls *Amalobium*.

Bambalio, a faint-hearted fellow.

A Bandy, (French) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandies, (French) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (Ital.) Out-laws: from *Bando*; a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation; the Dutch call them *Nightinghals* and *Free-booters*.

Bandie, an Irish measure of 2. foot in length.

A Bando, a Mastive.

Bandon, (French) free Licence, or liberty: also a Company, or Sect.

Bandore, (It.) a kind of Musical instrument.

Bane, poison, destruction.

Banes, (Fr.) in Canon-law are Proclamations: but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of a Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-eared, having hanging-ears like a Spaniel.

Bangue, a pleasant drink, used in the Eastern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forrein Countreys delivers forrein money for his own Countreys Coyin.

Bankout, or *Bankrupt*, a decoctor, one that hath consumed his estate.

Bannavenna, or *Bennaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, anciently so called; now *Wedon* in the street: once the Royal seat of *Wolfer*, King of the *Mercians*; and by his daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin, converted into a Monastery.

Banner, (Fr.) a Standard, or Ensign.

Banneret, or Knight *Banneret*, *vide Knight*.

Banneroll, (Fr.) a little Flag, or Screamer.

Baptism, (Greek) a Sacrament used in the Church, for the initiation of children into the Christian Religion; It signifies a washing, or dipping in water.

Baptist, (Greek) a proper name, first given to St. *John*, who was the first that Baptized.

Baptistry, (Greek) a Vessel to wash in, a Font to Baptize in.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximian*: the word signifieth in Lat. strange, or unknown.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africa*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Telesina*, and *Tunisi*.

Barbarism, (Greek) a rudeness of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or Visard: also the feathers under a Hawks-beak, which are called, The *Barbe*-feathers.

Barbel, a kind of fish, a little Salmon.

Barbican, (French) a Term in Architecture,

ture, and fortification, an out-work in a building, a bulwark, a watch Tower.

Barbitist, a Lutinist.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Bards, the ancient Poets among the *Brittains*, and the *Gaules*; *Bard*es also, or *barbes*, signify the trappings, or caparisons of horses.

Bardulph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

Barkary, a Tan-house, or house where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forrester's say a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Barkman, a Boat-man; from *Bark*, a little ship or boat.

Barm, yest, the flowing, or over-decking of Beer: also, a lap.

Barm-cloath, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn, or *Bern*; a Northern word, signifying a child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew a Son of Comfort.

Baroco, a Term in Logick, being one of the moods of the second figure of a Syllogism; wherein the first proposition is a universal affirmative, the two second particular Negatives.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour, as much as Lord. Barons are of three sorts: First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the subjects holding not of the King, but by Mesuallty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannours.

Baronage, a Tax, or subsidy of Aide, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barr, a Term in Common-law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer; also, place where causes are pleaded: also a Term in *Blazon*, being composed of two equidistant lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner, acquitted of Felony, payeth to the Goaler.

Barratour, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying a common wrangler, one that setteth men at variance, causing them to implead one another at the Barr of Justice.

Barren Signs are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (Spanish) a defence against an enemies assault, made of empty barrels fill'd with earth.

Barriers, (French) a certain martial exercise (in *Latin* called *palestra*) of armed

men fighting with short swords, within certain limits, or lists which sever them from the spectators.

Barrister, a pleader at the Barr. Those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead, and stand without the Barr, are called utter Barristers: but a Serjeant, or Princes Attorny, or any of the Kings Council, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called inner-Barristers.

Barcelona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*; the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barter, from the *Latin* word *vertit*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomew, (Hebr.) a proper name, signifying the Son of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in; from the Dutch word *baert* to bring forth, and *Hoen* a Hen.

Barulet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Bascuense, (Spanish) the Language of a Countrey of *Spain*, called *Biscay*.

Base, the bottom, or foundation of any thing: also, the foot of a pillar: also, the deepest part in Musick, being the foundation of the rest; also a kind of fish, called a Sea-wolf.

Base-Court, a Term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court-Baron.

Base-estate, or *base-fee*, is a Holding at the will of the Lord.

Baselards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Basil, an Herb so called, of a very fragrant smell; also, a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly.

Basilical, (Greek) Royal, Magnificent.

Basilick-vein: see vein.

Basilisk, (Greek) a kind of a Serpent, called a Cockatrice: also, a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian*, *Basilisco*; also a Star, called the Lions heart.

Basinet, a little basin.

Basis, see *Base*.

Baskerville, the name of a very eminent Family, descended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous Norman Lady; they had their ancient seat at *Erdley*, a Town in *Heresford-shire*.

Bassa, a Commander over Souldiers among the *Turks*.

Bastard, signifies in the Common-law, one begotten out of Wedlock.

Bastardise, to corrupt, to adulterate; to change out of its own kind into a worse.

Bastile, or *Bastilion*, (French) a fortress,

or fortification, the chief fortrefs of *Paris*, is called *la Bastile*, being also the chief prison of the Kingdom of *France*.

Bastinado, (Spanish) a banging with a Cudgel.

Bustion, (French) a Skonce, or Block-house, called also a *Cullion-bead*.

Baston, (French) a Bat, or Cudgel; it signifieth also in the Statute Law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court, for the taking of such men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Bastonado, see *Bastinado*.

Batavia, a part of lower *Germany*, situate upon the River *Rhine*, called *Holland*.

Bath, a famous City in *Somersetshire*, so called from the hot Baths of Medicinal waters, which are there by *Antoninus*, called *Aque solis*, by *Ptolemy* *Tsara Sispuz*; some report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Caesar*, others by an ancient *Brittish* King.

Batteth, a Term used in Faulconry, when a Hawk striveth to fly away.

Battail field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, so called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, where Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, was slain.

Battalion, (French) the main battle of an Army.

Bat-le-bridge, a place in *Yorkshire*, otherwise called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* slew *Harald Hardræk* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of houses built flat.

Battology, (Greek) a vain repetition of words.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered several Oxen, which he had stolen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heards; and coming to him afterwards in another shape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen, but seeing his perfidiousness, he turned him into a Stone, called *Index*.

Battue, a Term in Heraldry, and seemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Sinistersonly, it toucheth not the chief, nor the base point.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in *Germany*.

Baubee, a small Coyne, a farthing.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Russian, from the *French* word *Ribaud*.

Baudkin, a kind of tinsel, or stuff that glisters like sparkles.

Baudon, custody, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture; also a (word-girdle: also, an old fashion'd Jewel.

Bauk, (old word) to cross.

Baulm, a certain Herb called *Beewort*.

Bawlin, (old word) bigg, gross.

Bay, a stop for water, a road for ships; also, a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm-tree; *Chaucer* also useth it for a stake.

Baywindow, a window that boundeth out in a round form.

Beacon, from the Dutch word *Bekennen*, to give notice, a light fastened upon a high pole, to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the Dutch word *Bedens* to pray a certain number of prayers, at the end of which it is the custome to drop a bead.

Beadles, (from the Dutch word *Bidel*, a Cryer) one that waits upon a Magistrate, with a white wand to make any Summons: an Officer, especially belonging to a University: also, an Officer of the Forrest, that makes all manner of garnishments for the Court of the Forrest, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forrest as without.

A *Beadroll*, (Saxon) a list of such as Priests use to pray for in the Church.

Beak-heads, in Navigation, is that which is fastened to the stem of the Ship, and is supported with a knee, which is fastned into the stem.

Beams, in Hunting, is that whereon the starts of a Stags-head grow: Also the long feathers of a Hawks-wing are called the Beam-feathers.

Bears-foot, an Herb; otherwise called *Brank Urfin*, or *Bears-claw*.

Bearers, a Term in Law signifying maintainers or abettors; also, a Term in Heraldry, signifying those that have Coats-armours, distinguisht from others by tincture and differences.

Bear-in, is, when a Ship sailes before, or with a large wind into a harbour, or channel, she is said to bear-in with the harbour or channel.

Bear-off, when a ship goes more room than her course doth lie, she is said to bear-off from the land.

Beafel, or collar of a ring, that wherein the stone is in chace.

Beastail, (French) all manner of Cattel, or Beasts; as Oxen, Sheep, &c.

Beate, a Term in Hunting; a Hare, or Cony when they make a noise, are said to beate, or tap.

Beatitude, (Lat.) blessedness, happiness.

Beatrix, (Lat.) a woman's name, she that makes happy.

Beavis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Bellovesus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency, from the time of King Henry the second; especially since *Cicily de Fortibus*, descended from the Earls de *Ferraris* marched into their Family of this name were anciently the Earls of *Warwick*; the Barons of *Kidderminster*; and of *Powick*. Of late ages, the Title of Vicount *Beauchamp*, hath been conferred upon the Family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written, *de Bello Campo*.

Beaumont, the name of one of the greatest Families of the Nation, descended from *John, Count of Brene in France*, who for his valour was preferred to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

Beaupleading, a Term in Law, fair pleading.

Bean-Sir, fair Sir; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Bec, a Phrygian word, signifying Bread; which was the first word pronounced by certain children, whom *Psammeticus* the Egyptian King caused to be brought up in a Forrest; by which he concluded, the *Phrygians* to be the most ancient people.

Becebeck, medicaments; such as are composed for the asswaging of a Cough; as Lozenges, Licorice, Pills, &c.

Becomingness, neatness, handsomeness. *Artamenes*.

Bede, the name of a learned English Monk, who lived near Newcastle upon Tyne; he had the title given him of Venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as since his death.

Beddeth, (a Term in Hunting) applied to a Roe, when it lies down in any place.

Bedellum, a kind of gum.

Bedlem, or *Bethlem*. (an Hebrew word, signifying a house of Bread) a place where mad people are kept.

Bedo-beer, (Sax.) a bedfellow.

Beemot, the flat key in music.

Besom, a broom.

Beetings, quasi breastfeeding, the first milk after birth.

Beet, a certain Garden-herb.

Beglerbeg, a Supreme Commander under the Great Turk; there are but two who have this command, the one is called *Beglerbeg of Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious women who are all old.

Behight, (old word) promised.

Bekwem, (old word) learnt out.

Behiram, a Feast among the Turks, where they use to pardon all injuries.

Beit-il-mautgee, an Officer among the Turks, that seizeth the Estates of the dead for the *Grand-Signior*.

Belamy, (French) fair friend.

Belchier, (French) good countenance.

Belchose, (French) fair thing.

Beleagure, to besiege; from the Dutch *Belegren*, to sit near.

Belgia, the Country of the *Belge*, or Low-Countrymen; lying between the River *Sequana*, and the *Rhene*. It is divided into 17 Provinces. Also the people anciently inhabiting that part of *England*, now called *Somersetshire*, *Hampshire*, and *Wiltshire*, were called *Belge*; in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belides, the fifty daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty Sons of *Egyptus*, who all killed their Husbands except one.

Belizarius, Captain of the Emperour *Justinian's* Armies, who overthrew the *Persians* in the East, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*; and at last had his eyes put out by *Justinian*, and was forced to beg his bread in a poor Cottage.

Bell, in the *Chaldean* Language signifies the Sun, who was worshipped under that name by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*.

Bellatrice, (Lat.) a woman-warriour.

Bellatrix, the left shoulder of *Orion*.

Bellerophon, the Son of *Glaucus* King of *Epire*: against whom *Sthenobea* the wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conspired, because he refused her inticements; but, he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at last to kill the *Chimæra*: which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who sent him a flying horse called *Pegasus*, which was afterwards plac'd among the Celestial Signs.

Belleth,

Belleth, a Term in Hunting; as when the Forresters say, A Roe Belleth.

Bellipotent, (Lat.) strong in Arms; powerful in War.

Belligeration, (Lat.) a waging War.

Bellona, who is also called *Enyo*, the Goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*; some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Forresters apply this word to the Hart; and say, the Hart belloweth.

Bellhine, (Lat.) pertaining to Beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

Belvedere, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the Pope's Palace in *Rome*.

Belus, the second; or, as some say, the first King of *Assyria*: who when he died, was worshipped as a god. Also, the Son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia* was called *Belus Priscus*, who married *Isis*, and had two sons, *Egyptus* and *Danaus*. *Belus* hath also been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

Beelzebub, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of Flies; and is used in Scripture for, The prince of Devils.

Bement, (old word) lamented.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a lake in *Lombardy*, which is said to have golden sands.

Benas, a Star in the tail of *Helm*.

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a muffler, a caul, a kercher. Also a Term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon: viz. the dexter chief, and the sinister base.

Bendlet, is also a Term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the bend.

Benedictines, certain religious Monks instituted by St. *Benedict*.

Benedicta laxativa, (Lat.) a purging Elixir.

Benefice, (Lat.) a spiritual promotion.

Benes, (old word) bones.

Benefactor, (Lat.) a doer of good turns.

Benemyr, (old word) named.

Benet, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneplicity, (Lat.) a well-pleasing.

Benivolence, (Lat.) good-will.

Benivolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benjamin, an Hebrew name, the son of the right hand; as also, a gum.

Benigne, (Lat.) favourable.

Benimmet, (old word) bereaveth.

Benisons, (French) blessings.

Benavenna, see *Eannavenna*.

Benoni, an Hebrew name, signifying the son of sorrow.

Bezzyne, a sweet-smelling gum, of many signall virtues.

Bent, (old word) for obedient.

Berefr, (old word) deprived of.

Berenice, the daughter of *Ptolemaus Philadelphus* and *Arfince*, whom *Ptolemaus Lagus* her brother married. She when her husband made an Expedition, vowed to dedicate her hair to *Venus* if he returned safe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Conon* the Mathematician feigned to have been translated to Heaven, and plac'd among the Stars.

Bergamasque, (Ital.) an iron instrument, wherewith they use to Cramp their Wives, to prevent incontinency.

Beris, a high hill in *America*, on the top of which some hold that many people were saved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, where *Frederick* Abbot of *St. Albans*, ministered an oath, to *William* the Conquerour, in presence of Arch-Bishop *Laufance*, to observe inviolably the ancient laws of this Nation.

Bermudaz, a multitude of small Islands in the Atlantique, or North-Sea; so called from *John Bermudaz*, a Spaniard, that first discovered them.

Bern, the chief City of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*.

Bernacles, a sort of Birds which breed out of the rotten wood of trees, growing by the Sea side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; They are also called *Clack-geese*, and *Soland-geese*.

Bernard, from the Dutch word *Beornhart*, i. e. bears heart; the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, who entered into the Monastery of *Cîteaux*.

Bernard-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*; and called by the name, *Trinity-Colledge*: as *Durham-Colledge* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*.

Bernardines, an Order of Monks, instituted by *Robert*, Abbot of the above named Monastery; whereof St. *Bernard* was the chief: they were also called *Cistercian* Monks.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great battle fought between the two Houses of *Tork* and *Langcaster*, where *Rich. Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* was slain.

Berry, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling-house, a Lord of a Mannours seat.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a Ship in.

Bertha, a womans name; signifying in the German tongue, Bright, or famous.

Berthsec, or *Birdinsec*, a Law in Scotland, whereby a man cannot be hanged for stealing a sheep, or so much meat as he can carry upon his back in a sack, but only scourged.

Bertram, an herb called pellicory of Spain; also, a proper name: See *Ferdinando*.

Berubium, a Town in Strathnabern in Scotland, now called *Urehead*.

Besant, an ancient coin of Gold, otherwise called *Bisantine*, from *Byzantium*: i. e. *Constantinople*, where it used to be coined. It is uncertain what value it is of; some attribute to it the value of a Ducklet. It is also a Term in Heraldry; by which they understand plates of Gold, containing 104 pound and two ounces of Troy weight, in value 3750 pound ster. They were round and smooth, without any representation on them.

Besieging, is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two Malevolents.

Bessetin, or *Bisestano*, the name of the chief Exchange or Market-place, in Constantinople.

Bestadde, (old English) disposed, or ordered.

Besjen, trouble.

Bet, (old word) better; also, quickly.

Bete, (old word) help, boot.

Beten, (old word) to kindle.

Betblem, see *Bedlem*.

Bettle, or *Betre*, a kind of Indian plant, called *Bastard-pepper*.

Betony, a medicinal plant, so called, having many soveraign virtues.

Betrassed, (old word) deceived.

Betreint, (old word) sprinkled.

Betroth, from the Dutch word *Betrouwen*, to make sure, to promise one in marriage.

Beverage, (French) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a Troop; a Company. The Forrester say, a *Bevy* of Roes.

Bewitts, are, the somewhat broad leathers to which the Hawks-bells are put, and so buttoned to their leggs.

Bewreck, (old word) revenged.

Bewryen, (old word) bewray'd.

Bezill, see *Beafel*.

Bezoar, a precious Stone, bred in the maw of a Goat.

B I

Bialacoyl, (old word) fair welcoming.

Biace, or *Bias*, (French) that which makes the boule to run obliquely.

Bibacity, (Lat.) immoderate love of drink.

Biblioplist, (Greek) a Book-seller.

Bibliothèque, (Greek) a Study of Books, a Library.

Bice, a certain blue colour used by Painters.

Bid, a boon, (old word) to desire a request: as, *Bid your Beads*, i. e. Say your prayers.

Bid-ale, the setting up of one decayed in his estate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feast.

Bicipital, (Lat.) having two heads.

Bicorporeal-signs, are those signs which represent two bodies: or, double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Pisces*.

Biennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Bifarious, (Lat.) twofold, or that may be taken two waies.

Biformed, (Lat.) having two shapes.

Bifront, (Lat.) having two foreheads.

Bifurcous, (Lat.) two-forked.

Bigamy, (Lat.) the marriage of two Wives at the same time; which according to Common-law, hinders a man from taking holy Orders; or one that is a prisoner, from having the benefit of his Clergy.

Bigat, a certain Silver Coin among the Romans; from *Bigia*, a Chariot drawn with two horses, which were stamped upon it.

Bigot, (French) a scrupulous superstitious fellow.

Bilancis deferendus, a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of weights to a Haven, to weigh the wools that are licenc'd to be transported.

By-laws, Orders made in Court-leets, or Court-barons, by common assent, farther than the publick law binds. In Scotland they are called *Birlaw*, or *Burlaw*.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of Hispania, *Tarraconensis*; famous for the birth of *Martial* the Latin Poet; now called by some *Calatayn*'d.

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of Biscay in Spain, where the best blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a ship, is the breadth of the floore, whereon the ship doth rest when she is aground.

Bilingual, (Lat.) double-tongued; also, a Common-law term: signifying the Jury that passeth between an English man and Alien; whereof part are English, and part Strangers.

Binarie, (Lat.) the number of two.

Binarchy, (Greek) a government, where two only bear sway.

Bindweed, a certain herb, otherwise called *With-wind*.

Binne, (old word) a manger; also, a place to put bread in.

Bint,

Bint, (old word) bound.

Bipartite, (Lat.) divided into two parts.

Bipatent, (Latin) open on both sides.

Bipedal, (Lat.) two-foot long.

Biquintile, is an Aspect consisting of 141. degrees, thus Charactered *Bq*.

Brigandes, a kind of wild Goose.

Birlet, (old word) a Coife, or Hood.

Bisexual, (Lat.) of both Sexes.

Bismare, (old word) curiosity.

Bison, (French) a wild one, great-eyed, and broad-face.

Bisgue, a fault at Tennis: also, a compound dish.

Bissextile, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more then ordinary is added to February, having commonly but 28. dayes, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Bisumbres, see *Amphiscii*.

Biton, and *Cleobis*, the two sons of *Argia* the Priestesse, who for want of horses, drew their Mother's Chariot to the Temple themselves; whereupon, their Mother requelling of the gods a reward agreeable to their piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

Bitresed, see *Betrased*.

Bittakle, a close Cubbard, placed on the steerage before the tiller, whereon the Compasse doth stand.

Bits, two square pieces of Timber, commonly placed abast the manger, in the loof of the ship.

Bittour, a Bird so called, a kind of *Heron* which they say hath three stones.

Bitume, a kind of slimy Clay, almost of the nature of brimstone, or pitch: also a kind of liquor flowing out of *mare mortuum*, that burns like Oyl.

Bituriges, a certain people of *Gallia Aquitania*, whose Country is now called *Beroy*, and their chief City *Bourges*.

Bizantin, see *Besant*.

B L

Black book of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordinances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

Blacklow, a Hill in *Warwickshire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveston*, whom King *Edward* the second raised from a base Estate to be the Earl of *Cornwall*, was beheaded by the Nobles, for his insolencie.

Blackmore Forrest, a Forrest in *Dorsetshire*; called also the Forrest of *White-bart*, from a very beautifull *White-bart*, which

King *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to spare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which so incensed the King, that he set a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *White-bart silver*.

Black-rod, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; so called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand: he is also of the Kings Chamber, and of the Lords House in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

A Blain, a blister.

Blanching, signifies in Chymistry the separation of skins, and hulls from Seed and Kernels, as Almonds, Pease, Barley, &c.

Blanch, (French) white: also the proper name of a woman, frequent in *England*.

Blandiloquence; (Lat.) a flattering, or speaking-fair.

Blandishment, (French) a flattering, or soothing with fair speeches.

Blankers, white furniture.

Blank-manger, (French) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capon brains, and other things.

Blasco, an Island in the mouth of the River *Rhene*, now called *Languiade*.

Blase, (Greek, *Blasios*) a proper name, signifying, Sprouting forth.

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blatation, (Lat.) vain-babbling.

Blaze, (Dutch) to spread abroad.

Blazon, (French) the description of a Coat of Arms.

Blay, or *Bleak*; a kind of fish of a whitish colour.

Ble, (old word) fight, view.

Bleach, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Blemishes, Marks made by hunters, where the Deer hath gone.

Blend, to mix, to mingle together.

Bleur, (old word) stayed, ceased; turn'd back.

Blepharon; (Greek) he that hath great Eye-brows.

Blesiloquent; (Lat.) faltering in speech, stammering.

Blue-bottle, a kind of blue flower, so called.

Blue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Purfevants of Arms.

Blight, an Herb, called burnt-corn, or the black Chamelion Thistle.

Blinkard, one that looks askew, or with distorted eyes.

Blinks, (a term in hunting) Boughs rent from trees, and cast overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to passe; thereby

to hinder his running; they are called in French, *Brifets*.

Blissome, to sup, as the Rami doth the Ewe.

Blite, an Herb, so called.

Bliith, an old British word, that signifies Yielding milk; profitable: also *Bliith*, or *Bliithsome*, is used for pleasant, or jovial.

Blive, (old word) readily, fast.

Blot, (old word) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are those small wooden things, wherein the running ropes do run.

Blomary, the first forge in an Iron Mill, through which the Iron doth passe, after it is melted out of the Mine.

Bloom, to blossom.

Blote, to smoke; from the Dutch word, *blot*, i. e. blood.

Bloudy hand, see *Dogdraw*.

Boud-wit, an old Saxon word used in Charters of liberties anciently granted, signifying an Amerciament for shedding of blood.

Blunder, to keep a pudder, bestir ones self.

Blyr, (old word) to cease.

B O

Boa, a kind of disease incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Physicians *Rubella*, or the Measels.

Boanerges, (Hebr.) sons of Thunder.

Boas, a kind of Serpent, which being nourished with Cowes milk, growes to a monstrous greatness; insomuch as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in its belly. *Plin.*

Boatwain, a Term of Navigation, the Sub-Pilot, he that swayeth, or governeth a boat, or ship, under the chief Pilot.

Boccane, (Ital.) a morsel, or bit: also poyson.

Bockland, a Term in Law; land held by Book, or Charter.

Bodotria, or *Bederia*, the ancient name of a Town in Scotland, now called *Edinburgh Frith*, or the Forth, and Frith.

Bœotia, a Countrey in Greece, formerly called *Ogygia*, and separated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bohemia, a part of Germany, beyond the Danube, whose chief City is *Prague*.

Boistous, (old word) halting, lame, lwyly.

Bole-armoniack, a kind of earth, or soft crumbling stone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make

a kind of faint red colour.

Bolue, a Term in Navigation, signifying the Coard in a ship, with which Mariners use to draw the sayl, that it may gather wind.

Bollen, (old word) swelled.

Bollingbroke, a Castle in *Lincoln-shire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bolling-broke*.

Bolus, A lump of soft medicine, to be swallowed down.

Bolmong, a medley of several Grains together; it is also called *Maffelin*, or *Mong-corn*.

Bolspit, a Term in Navigation, a Mast at the head of a ship.

Bombasine, a stuffe made of Bombast, or Cotton.

Bombard, a kind of Gumme; or piece of Ordnance.

Bombilation, (Lat.) a humming of Bees.

Bombycinous, made of silk, from the Latin word *Bombyx*, i. e. silk-worm.

Bona Patria, a Term of the practick, or law in *Scotland*; and signifies the choosing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to passe upon *Assise*, who are called Jurators.

Bonaght, a certain tax formerly exacted in *Ireland*, for the maintenance of the Knights, called *Bonaghty*.

Bonair, see *debonair*.

Bona, a womans name, signifying in Latin, good.

Bonafus, a wild beast, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horse.

Bonaventure, (Lat.) good luck: the proper name of a famous holy Fryer of Saint Francis Order; and of divers other eminent men.

Bonet, a kind of a Cap.

Bonewell, the name of a pretty Well, near *Richards* Cattle in *Heresford-shire*; so called, because it is alwayes full of little fish-bones, or, as some think, of small Frog-bones, although they be from time to time, quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace, (French) good grace, handsome behaviour: also a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonhommes, (French) an Order of Fryers, instituted by Saint *Francis de Paula*, they were also called *Fryer-Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (Lat.) quasi Well-doer, the proper name of several Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bon-

Bonjour, a salutation used in French, being as much as Good morrow with us.

Bunito, a kind of fish, so called from the French word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monastery of *Bangor* in *Cheshire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Boodeth, (old word) sheweth.

Boolie, (old word) beloved.

Boon, (old word) a request.

Boot of Bale, (old word) ease of sorrow's.

Bootes, a North-star, near *Charles-wain*, called also *Bubulom*, or *Arctophylax*; which the Poets fained to have been *Arctos* the son of *Calisto*, who was changed into a Bear, and plac'd also among the Signs.

Boracho, a Spanish word, signifying a bottle made of a Pigg's skin, with the hair inward drest with rozen and Pitch.

Borage, a kind of Herb good for the heart, and to expell melancholy.

Borax, or *Borace*, a hard, and shining mineral like green earth, wherewith Goldsmiths use to solder Gold or Silver. It is also called *Chrysocolia*.

Borbonia, a Dukedom in France, which began from the line of *Philip de Valois*.

Bordels, (Ital.) a Brothel-house.

Bordlanders, the demefns that Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Bord or Table.

Borduce in Heraldry, is a circumference or tract of one metal; colour or fur, drawn about the arms, and it contains the first part of the field.

Boreas, the son of *Astræus*, or, as some say, of *Strymon*; he married *Orithyia* the daughter of *Erichonius*, King of *Athens*, and begat *Zetes*, and *Calais*. It is also the name of the North-wind.

Borith, an herb which Fullers use for the taking off spots out of cloth.

Born, (old word) to burnish.

Borough, see *Bourrough*.

Borrell, (old word) attire on the head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a surety.

Borysthenes, the greatest River in *Scythia* next to *Ister*.

Bostage, a place set thick with trees; also a term in painting, a picture that represents much wood or trees.

Bosham, or *Boseham*, a pleasant Town in *Sussex*, where King *Harald* liv'd retired for his recreation; and lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he assured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boss, (French) a stud, or knob.

Bosphorus, the name of two Seas, local- led from the passage of *Jupiter* over them, in the shape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*: the one lyeth near *Constantinople*; and is called *Bosphorus Thracicus*; the other more Northward, and is called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*.

Botachide, a place of *Teg-a* in *Arcadia*, from *Botachus*, the Nephew of *Lycurgus*.

Botanical, (Greek) belonging to herbs.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge, from the Greek word *Oa Taricha*, salted eggs.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, a term used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying a Park where cattel are inclosed and fed.

Botin, (French) a kind of boot, or buskin.

Boto'ph, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, Helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a blossom, or bud.

Boville, a Town near *Rome*, where *claudius* was slain by *Milo*.

Bovillon, (French) a kind of boiled meat, made of several ingredients.

A Boulter, a sieve to sift meale or flower.

Bonn, (old word) ready.

Bourchier, contracted into *Bowder*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, styled in Latin Records, *de burgo chdra*; whose chief seat in ancient times was *Hausted*, a Town in *Essex*; border

Bourd, (French) to jest.

Bourges, (French) a free Denison.

Bourn, (Dutch) a head of a Spring, or Fountain; and those Towns that end in

bourn, as *Sittingbourn*, &c. are situated upon Bourns or Springs.

Bourreau, (French) an Executioner.

Bourrough, from the Dutch word *Burgh*, a Town incorporate, which is not a City, whence *Bourrough*, or *Bourgomaster*, is the Bailiffe, Maior, or Chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

Bourrough English, or *Burgh-English*, a term in law, being a customary descent of land or tithements, to the youngest son or brother.

A Boutsfer, or *Bonser*, (French) a Purse-bearer, or Treasurer of a College.

Bonte-fen, (French) an incendiary, a sower of strife, and sedition.

A Bow, a Mathematical instrument to take heights.

The Bow of a Ship, the fore-part of it, so called from the form.

Bow Church in *London*, in Latin list called *Arcnum Ecclesia*, or *Santa Maria de Arcubus*.

Arcubus; and hath its denomination from the manner of building: the top of that Steeple being erected in the shape or figure, of an Arch, or Bow.

Bowesse, a Term in Faulconry, signifying a young Hawk, when he draws anything out of her nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

A *Bowge* of Court, a livery of bread and drink, or other things of the Prince's bounty, over and above the ordinary allowance.

To *Bowl* a cony, (a term of hunting) to start her out of any place where she lies.

Boxa, a kind of drink made in Turkey, of a seed, somewhat like Mustard-seed.

Boy, or *Boy*, of an Anchor (Spanish); that which being tyed to the Anchor, swims up on the water, to give notice where the Anchor lies.

B R

Brabantia, the Dukedom of Brabant, which is parted from Flanders by the River *Scheldt*; it contains the Marchionate of the sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Archevot*, the Earldoms of *Hochstrat* and *Macklin*.

Bragata Gallia, that part of France which is called *Provence*.

Brace, that which fastens beams in building; also a Cable of a ship: also a couple, or pair, from the French *brace*, i. e. the arms.

Brachy-graphy, (Greek) the Art of writing, in Characters or short-writing.

Brackmans, or *Bramins*, a Sect of Philosophers, or Divines in *India*, who live only upon herbs and fruits.

Braggard, or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of honey, used in *Wales*: it is derived from two Welch words, *Brag*, which signifies Malt, and *Guts* a honey-comb; it is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a stay cut out of stone or timber, to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwise called *Albanie*; the most Northern Country of Scotland, commonly called the *High-lands*, the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum-Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

Brake, (Dutch) a snaffle for horses.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the nest.

Brankursin, see *Leares-foot*.

Brand-iron, a Trevet, an iron to set a Pot upon.

Brandish, (French) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

Branonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worcester*.

Brant, a bird called a Bargander, or Soland-goose.

Brasets, (French) armour for the arms;

Brast, (old word) to break.

Brat, (old word) a ragge.

Bravado, (Spanish) a daring, a making shew of an onset.

Bravery, a going fine in cloaths: also a compleatness of behaviour. *cleopatra*.

Bravy, (old word) a reward.

Brawlers, engraven work.

Brawl, a kind of dance, from the French word *Bransler*, to move gently up and down.

Brayd, (old word) to break out.

Brayed, awoke, arose: also took.

Breck, (old word) a bruise.

Brede, (old word) a breath: also abroad.

Bredgen, (old word) to abridge, to shorten.

Breez, a fresh gale, or wind blowing off the Sea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermost part of a Gun.

Breme, (old word) furiously: also chill, and bitter: Also, a kind of fish, so called.

Brennus, a Captain of the Gauls, who overthrew the Romans at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*; afterwards he killed himself at *Delphos*.

Brent, (old word) burnt.

Breve, that which we call a Writ, is called in the practick of *Scotland*, a Breve; the several forms whereof, will be seen in their Order.

Breviary, a compendious collection: also a kind of Masse-book.

Breviloquence, (Lat.) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

Brian, (French) a shrill voyce.

Briareus, one of the Centimani, and brother to *Gyes* and *Ceus*, they were all three the sons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were said each of them to have a hundred hands.

Bricolls, certain Engines used in old time, to batter the Walls of Towns, or Castles.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropshire*, corruptedly so called, for *Burgmorf*, i. e. the Town near the Forrest of *Morf*; it was built by *Ashelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and

and walled by *Robert de Belesm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town against King *Henry* the second, was there besieged and taken.

A *Brie*, or *Brieze*, a kind of fly, called a Horse-fly, or Gad-fly.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*: see *Writ*.

Brigade, (French) a Term in Military Discipline, a body of Souldiers consisting of three squadrons.

Brigandine, (French) an ancient kind of Armour, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Maille (whence *Brigand*, a foot Souldier so arm'd, or a high-way Robber): it signifieth also a kind of ship, or Pinnace.

Brigantes, the ancient name of those people that inhabited a great part of the North of England, as *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmerland*.

Brig-bote, or *Brug-bote*, (Dutch) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: also an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of religious persons, instituted by a Princess of *Suetia*, whose name was *Brigidia*; there was also an Irish woman famous for sanctity, who was called *S. Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brimstone, a certain Mineral, being the fat of the earth, decocted unto his hardness.

Brionie, a plant, called otherwise *White-Vine*.

Briseis, the daughter of *Brises*; she fell to *Achilles* his share, at the taking of *Lyrnessus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cause of his defection, from the Grecian Army for a great while.

Britannia, the name of this whole Island, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is so called from the ancient name *Brith*, i. e. painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old Greeks, signifieth a Region.

Bristow, the name of a pleasant City, standing partly in *Somersetshire*, partly in *Glocestershire*: it is so called as it were *Bright-stow*, which in the Saxon signifieth a bright, or shining place; in *Brittish*, it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, i. e. the City Oder in the Vale of *Badon*: it was fortified by *Robert Bishop of Constance*, against King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part standing.

Britomartis, a Cretan Nymph, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charmes*; she was the first Inventor of Hunting-Nets: being pursued by *Minos*, she to avoid him, threw her self into the Sea.

Broach, a Term in hunting, the next

start growing above the Beam-antler in a Stag's head.

Brocado, (Spanish) a kind of Cloath wrought, or mixed with Gold, or Silver.

Broccarii, a word used in the *Scots* practice, signifies in the Statutes of *Gild* Mediators in any transaction, or contract.

Brochty, crookedness, especially of teeth.

Brochet, a red Deer of two years old, a spitter, or pricker.

Brock, a Beast, of the bignesse of a young Hog; inhabiting the woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger.

Brode-half-penny, a Toll, or Custom, for setting up Boards, or Tables in a Market, or Fair.

Bronchocele, (Greek) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round swelling in the Throat.

Bronchia, (Greek) hollow pipes, dispersed through the substance of the Lungs, being branches of the wind-pipe.

Brond, (old word) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclopes, the son of *Calm* and *Terra*, and brother to *Arps* and *Sterope*; they had each of them onely one eye, and that upon their fore-head.

Brooklime, an herb so called.

Broomings, a bringing of a ship aground to be trimmed, or made clean.

Brotel, (old word) brickle.

A *Brouch*, a Jewel.

Brow-antler, a Term among Hunters, the first start that growes next to the head of a Stag; and next to that, is the Beam-antler.

Browded, (old word) imbroidered.

Browk, (old word) to enjoy.

Browse, to feed as beasts on shrubs, or roots of trees.

Bruges, a famous City in *Flanders*, encompass't with a fair wall, and having above 60. Churches.

Brunal, (Latin) winter-like, belonging to the shortest day of winter.

Brunasium, a Town in *Italy*, through which *Caesar* followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Brusk, a Term used in Heraldry, signifying a kind of tawney colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

Bryke, (old word) streight, narrow.

Brymme, when a Boar desires copulation, he is said to go to the *Brymme*.

B U

Buccinate, (Lat.) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (Latin) A Chymical Term, dividing into Gobbets.

Bucentoro, a stately Gally, or great ship, wherein the Duke of Venice, and the Senate, go yearly in Triumph on Ascension day, to espouse the Sea.

Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander the Great; he had the mark of a Bull's head upon his shoulder, being killed in the battle, which Alexander fought against Porus, King of India. A City was built in the place where he was buried, called **Bucephala**.

Buchelians, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the several sorts of Anabaptists.

To Buck, a Hare, or Coney, when they desire copulation are said to go to Buck.

Buck-hurst, the title of a Barony, belonging to the **Sackvils**, afterwards Earls of Dorset.

Buckingham, the chief Towns in **Buckinghamshire**, so called from its fruitfulness in Beech-trees, which the Saxons called **Bucken**.

Bucoliks, (Greek) Pastoral-songs.

Buda, the chief City of Hungary now called **Offen**, not farre from the Banks of Danubius.

Budaria, a City of Germany, belonging to the Palfe-grave, now called **Heidelberg**.

Budge, Lambs-furre.

Buffle, a wild Oxe.

Bulbous, (Lat.) Bulbous-plants, are those that have round roots.

Buffoon, (French) a Jester.

Bulgaria, a Countrey on this side Thrace.

† **Bulimy**, (Greek) insatiable hunger.

A **Bull**, a round Jewel, hollow within: also one of the Pope's Briefs or Mandates.

Bullion-mony, Gold, or Silver, in the Masse, or Billet: also the place where such Gold, or Silver is brought to be tried, and changed for the King.

Bumbasin, see **Bombasin**.

Bundles, a sort of Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Roll's; as, the Files of Bills, and Answers in Chancery, the Files of *corpus cum causa*, all Writs of Certiorari, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Buoy, see **Boy**.

Buquan, a Countrey in the South-part of Scotland, the people whereof were anciently called **Taizoli**.

Burgendala, a famous City of France, now called **Bourdeaux**, where the Poet **Ansonius** was born.

Burel, fine-glasse.

Burford, a Town in **Oxfordshire**, where Canibred King of the West-Saxons, van-

quish't **Ethelbald**, King of the **Mercians**, and won his Banner, whereon was painted the Golden Dragon.

Burage, is a Tenure, whereby men of Cities and Burrows, hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burgonet, (French) a kind of Helmet.

Burgeon, to grow bigge about; or grosse.

A **Burgh**, see **Barrrough**.

Burgh grave, a title of Honour in Germany, signifying a Count of a Castle, or Garrison.

Burglary, (French, from **Bourg**, a Village) and **Larrecin**-theft, according to the acceptance of Common-law, is defined a felonious entring into another mans house, with an intent to steal somewhat, or to do some felonious act.

Burgundia, a Countrey of France, the people whereof were anciently called **Sequani** and **Hedui**: It is now divided into lower **Burgundie**, which is called **Burgundia Regia**, or the County of **Burgundie**, and into upper **Burgundie**, which is called **Burgundia Imperatoria**, or the **Dutchy** of **Burgundie**.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burlesque, (French) merry, drolish.

Burlet, (French) a coife.

Burly-brand, (old word) a great sword, great fury.

Burner, the name of a certain Herb, also a word used by **Chaucer**, signifying woollen: also, a hood, or attire for the head.

Burnish, (Ital.) to make bright, to polish: also, a word used by Hunters, when Harts spread their Horns, after they are new rubbed.

A **Burnisher**, a word used in graving, or etching; and signifyeth a thing which they make use to smoothen, and sweeten the work.

Burshoulder, or **Burrow-holder**: see **Headborough**.

Buscum ducis, one of the chief Towns of Brabant, now called **Hertogenbusch**.

Bush, or, Holy water sprinkle, (a Term in hunting) the tail of a Fox.

Busris, the son of Neptune, and **Lybia**, the daughter of **Epaphus**; who for his Tyranny was slain by **Hercules**, with his son **Amphidamas**, and **chalbis** his cryer.

A **Buskir**, a kind of boot: also a Pump worn by **Tragedians**.

Bustard, or **Bistard**, a kind of great slug-gish Bird.

Butes, the son of **Amycus**, King of the **Bibrycians**; he being deposed, fled to **Trepanum**.

panum, and falling in love with **Lycaste** a fair Curtesan, he begat **Erys**.

Buthus, a famous Wrestler, that used to devour a whole Oxe in a day.

Butlerage, of wines, a certain impost upon wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every ship.

Butten, a term among hunters, the first part in putting up a Stag's head.

Buttington, a Town in **Montgomeryshire**, where in old time the **Danes** taking up their winter quarters, were driven out by **Adbered** Earl of the **Mercians**, in the year of our Lord, 890.

Buttresse, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building resteth.

Buttuck, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a ship, right a Stern from the tuck upwards.

Buxome, or **Bucsome**, from the Dutch word **Booghsaem**, pliant, flexible; also blithe, or merry.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the Persians.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk, or Kite.

B Y

Byblus, a Town of **Phoenicia**, where **Adonis** had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byg, (old word) to build.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Byndon, a Town in **Dorsetshire**; where in the year 614 **Kinegilfus** the Saxon King, in a doubtful and bloody battel, overcame the Brittaines.

Byram, a certain and solemn Feast among the Turks: their **Carneval**.

Byramlick, a Present among the Turks, of the nature of our New-years-gift.

Byrlaw, or **Burlaw**, a term used in the practick of Scotland. Laws of **Burlaw** are determined by consent of neighbours, elected by common consent in the Courts, called **Burlaw-Courts**.

Byssine, (Lat.) made of silk.

Bytrent, (old word) catched about.

Bywopen, (old word) made senselesse.

Byzantium, a City of **Thrace**, built by the Spartans under the command of **Pausanias**. It was afterwards called **Nova Roma**. But **Constantine** the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called **Constantinople**; and is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkish Empire.

C A

Ab, an Hebrew measure, of three pints.

Cabades, a King of Persia, who suc-

ceeded **Perozes**, after he had vanquished him, and cut off his whole Army.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, signifying Receiving: also a science among the Jews, comprehending the secret ways of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to Moses.

Cabalin, fountain: See **Hippocrene**.

Cabin, a Cottage: also a little room in a ship, called also **Cabern**.

Cablike, (a term used by the writers of Forrest lawes) signifying Brush wood.

Cabura, an odoriferous fountain of **Mesopotamia**, wherein **Juno** was used to wash.

Caburn, a small line made of yarn, to bind the Cabel of a ship withall.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spanish word signifying, Shite-fire.

Cachexy, (Greek) a Physical term, signifying, An ill disposition of the body.

Chachinnations, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

Cactique, a certain King among the Indians.

Cackrell, a kind of fish.

Cacochymie, (Greek) a physical word, signifying, ill-juice, which is caused in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digestion.

Cacodemon, (Greek) an evil Spirit.

Cacolyteton, (Greek) a vicious composition of words.

Cacoealow, (Greek) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

Cacuminate, (Lat.) to form into a sharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (Lat.) a making sharp at the top.

Cacus, a shepherd of **Aventinum** in Italy; who stealing some of the Oxen which **Hercules Recaranus** had taken from **Gorgon**, drew them backward by the tail to his Cave, that they might seem by their foot-steps to have gone another way; but the theft being discovered, **Hercules** slew him with his club, and recovered his Oxen.

Cadaverous, (Lat.) like a carcase, full of dead carcases.

Cadbury: a Town in **Somersetshire**, which is thought by some to have been that **Cathbregon**, where King **Arthur** overcame the English Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or **caddoe**, a Arabian word; signifying, A Lord or Magistrate, among the Eastern people.

Cadence, (Latin) a just falling of the tone in a Sentence; a descending of notes in Musick.

Cadent houses, are the third, sixth, eighth, and twelfth, houses of a scheme or figure.

Cadet, (French) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in Brecknock-shire; whose two tops, resembling the form of a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called King Arthur's Chair.

Cadmia nativa, (Lat.) a kind of mineral.

Cadmia officinarum, (Lat.) Tully.

Cadmus, the King of the Phœnicians, the son of Agenor, and brother of Europa; he brought the Greek letters out of Phœnicia; he killed a Serpent which had slain some of his companions, sowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there sprung up armed men. He built Thebes, in the Country of Aonia, which was afterwards called Bœotia; but being driven thence with his wife Hermione, by Zethus and Amphion, he was changed into a Serpent.

Cadron, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in Scotland, out of which was paid a yearly pension of 26 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the Inaky Staffe which Apollo gave to Mercury in recompence of his Harp. This Staff had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a rod among the Romans, which was carried by their Heraulds in sign of peace; whence an Embassadour is called *Caduceator*.

Cacety, (Lat.) blindness.

Calbate, (Lat.) an unmarried state; a Bachelers life.

Calpis, a Thesalian Virgin, who was ravish'd by Neptune; and being turned into a man, and called *Caneus*, was made invulnerable; and afterwards fighting against the Centaurs, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caer-caradoc, a hill in Shropshire, where Caratacus an ancient King of the Brittons, resolutely defended a stone-Rampire against Officius, Lieutenant of the Romans.

Caer-diff, a Town in Glamorganshire, fortified by Robert Fitz-Hamon, whose Grandchild, William Earl of Gloucester, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken prisoner by Ivor-Euch, a Brittain Mountainer. In this Castle, Robert Curt-hose, son of William the Conquerour, after he was bereft of his eyes, lived till he was very old.

Caer-fuse, or *Caer-fuse*, a Town in Montgomery-shire, anciently, as they say, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by Ptolemy called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of Caermardenshire, the birth-place of Merlin, the ancient British Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of Caernarvonshire, where the Princes of Wales anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by King Edward the first, and the birth-place of King Edward the second, surnamed thence *Edward of Caernarvon*.

Cesar, a name attributed to the Emperours of Rome; from *Julius Cesar*, the first Emperour.

Ceyx, see *Halcyon*.

Cageole, (French) to prate to little purpose, to canyas or to dispute a businesse.

Cainham, a Town in Somersetshire; so called, because it was built by Keina a devout British Virgin; of whom it was believed by the Vulgar, that she turned Serpents into Stones, because the high-way thereabout is full of stones; which wreath about, resembling a Serpent.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of Egypt, formerly called *Babylon Egyptia*; it was taken by the Turk Zelim.

Caishoberry, the name of a Countrey Pallace, or great house, near Waterford in Hertfordshire; it was begun by Sir Richard Morison Knight (Embassadour to several great Princes, under King Henry the eighth, and King Edward the sixth) and finish'd by Sir Charles Morison, his son. It is now in the possession of the Lady Capell, Dowager.

Caitive, wretched, wicked; from the French *chetif*, or the Italian *caitivo*.

Caitifued, chained, a word used by Chaucer.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of Italy, which now belongs to the Kingdom of Naples.

Calamine, the Oar Brasse, of great use among Chirurgions.

Calamites, a green Frog.

Calamint, an herb so called.

Calamist, a Piper upon a Reed, from the Latin word *calamus*.

Calamity, (Lat.) misery; but originally it signifies a destruction of corn, from *calamus*, a stalk of corn.

Calasticks, a Physical word; signifying, Purging-ointments.

Calatrava, a place in Spain, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrava*.

calcanth,

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the same as Vitriol.

Calcation, (Lat.) a treading, or stamping.

Calcedon, a word used by Lapidaries, being a certain softe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing from the rest of the stone; also the name of a precious Stone.

Calchas, a Grecian South-sayer, the son of Thestor, who seeing a Serpent devour ten Sparrow Chickens, prophesied that Troy should be taken the tenth year.

Calcine, or *Calcinat*, (Lat.) a Chymical Term, signifying to reduce any thing into cinders, especially metals.

Calcitrare, (Lat.) to kick, or spurn.

Calcut, (Lat.) an accounting; also, a Chief-man, or Counter.

Caleb, a proper name, signifying in Hebr. Hearty.

Calcut, a great Mart-Town in India, situate upon the Indian-Sea.

The *Caledonian Wood*, a great Wood in Scotland, whence Scotland itself hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calcfaction, (Lat.) a heating, or warming.

Calender, a Term used by Linnen-drappers, signifying, to set a gloss upon Cloth. A *Calender*, (Lat.) an Almanack.

Calends, (Lat.) a word used among the Romans, for the Computation of their months, and signifies the first day of every month; and if any number be added, it stands for so many as precede the Calends.

Calenture, a Spanish word, signifying heat, also a burning feavour.

Caletum, a Port Town in France, called by Cesar, *Portus-Iticus*; by the Moderns, *Calices*.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Country in the Indies.

Calidity, (Lat.) Heat.

Calidus, a kind of Furnace used by the Ancients, to convey heat from one room to another, through certain pipes.

Caligation, (Lat.) dimness of sight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperour of Rome, so called from certain Military Buskins, which he used to wear, named *Calige*.

Caliph, a Persian word, signifying King, or Emperour; at first all the chief Princes of the Mahometan Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of Egypt, &c.

Calisto, one of Diana's Nymphs, and daughter of Lycæon, King of Arcadia, she was got with Child by Jupiter, and turn'd out of Diana's train.

Calked, (old word) cast.

Callidity, (Lat.) subtilty.

Calligraphy, (Greek) fair or handsome writing.

Calliope, the name of one of the nine Muses, the mother of Orpheus; she was believed to be the Inspirers of Heroick Verse.

Callipolis, one of the Islands in the Egean-Sea, called *Cyclades*.

Callirhoe, the daughter of Phocus King of Bœotia: she complaining to her Countrey-men against her thirty Sisters, who had killed her Father; they fled to Hippote, a Town of Thebes, but being pursued by the Bœotians, the Town was taken, and the murderers burnt to death.

Callifer, a kind of great Gun, or Arquebuse.

Callons, hard, brawny.

Callot, an old Saxon word, signifying, a feud, or wanton woman.

Calour, (Lat.) warmth; also, a heat of desire, or affection.

Calpe, a high hill in the uttermost part of Spain, which is saign'd to be one of Hercules his pillars.

Calfound, a kind of linnen drawers usually worn among the Turks.

Caltrope, (French) certain instruments used in War; being great pricks of iron, four square, to cast in an enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary side.

Calvinist, one of the opinion of Calvin, a famous reformer.

Calvity, (Lat.) baldness.

Calumniator, (Lat.) signifies in Common-law, him; that in his accusation alledgeth faults never committed.

Camarina, a Lake in Sicily, which when the people dried up, contrary to the advice of the Oracle, they were overcome by their enemies.

Cambel, a famous Castle in Argile in Scotland, from whence the great Family of the Cambels derive their name.

Cambio, (Spanish) a Burse, or Exchange; whence comes *Cambior*, a Bnker, or Money-changer.

Cambles, a King of the Lydians, of so greedy an appetite, that one night he devoured his wife.

Cambren, a Brittain word, signifying a crooked stick.

Cambria, the Countrey of Wales, so called from *Camber*, the Son of Brutus.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridge-shire*, so called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*: In this Town hath flourished for many ages, a famous University, consisting of sixteen Colleges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabara*, a Spaniard, 375. years before *Christ*, and repaired by *Seberr*, King of the East Angles, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the Danes under *Sveno*; but being restored again by the Normans, it hath stood unviolated by War to this day.

Camelot, a Town in the Shiresdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which seems to be the same with that, which was called *Corta Damnorum*.

Cambyses, King of *Persia*, the Son of *Cyrus*, he added *Egypt* to his Dominions: he died of a wound, which he gave himself as he was getting up to horse.

Cameracum, a City of the Low-Countries, now call'd *Cambray*; where the linnen cloath, we call *Cambrick*, is made.

Camelion, a Beast like a Lizard, that turneth himself into all Colours, and lives by the Aire.

Camelopardal, a kind of Beast, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (Spanish) a Cabin, or Chamber-fellow.

Camerrated, Vaulted, or Arched, a Term used in Architecture.

Camisado, (Spanish) a suddain assault; or surprisal.

Camrock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big root.

Camois, a British word; signifying crooked.

Camomil, an Herb of a fragrant smell, which grows and spreads by being trampled on.

Campaign, (French) a plain field; also, a military word, signifying, an Armies expedition, or taking the field.

Campania, a Countrey of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called *Terra del Lavoro*; whose chief City is *Capua*.

Campenulphs, the ancient Name of a great Family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury*; they are commonly called *Champernouns*: in Latin Records de *Campo Arnulphi*.

Campus lapideus, a field of *Gallia Narbonensis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion*, the Sons of *Neptune*, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* sent him

down a shower of stones, wherewith he killed the Giants.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*; where the Romans used to exercise, and the peopled assembled to give their suffrages.

Campus sceleratus, a place where the Vestal Nuns were punish'd, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulodunum, or *Camolodunum*, the chief Town of *Essex* in *England*; vulgarly called *Colchester*: or rather *Maldon*.

Camulus, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the Heathen god of War.

Canace, the daughter of *Æolus*; she was got with Child by her brother *Macareus*; whence they use to call an Incestuous woman, *Canace*.

Canachus, a fountain near *Nanplia*, where *Juno* used to bathe her self, that she might recover her Virginity.

Canacius, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whose depth cannot be sounded.

Canaria, certain Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called, The fortunate Islands: from thence it is, that we have our *Canary*-Wines.

Cancel, (Lat.) to raise, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Lattices, or cross-bars.

Canceline, chamler, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word signifies in Latin A Crab.

Candia, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Minos* reign'd, it is at present in the power of the *Venetian*.

Candid, (Lat.) white; also, innocent, sincere.

Candida Casa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly *Withern*, the Episcopal seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the *Scottish* Picts to Christianity: it seemeth to be the same with *Ptolemies* *Lencopibia*.

Candidates, (Lat.) were those among the Romans, who use to stand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the daughter of *Oenopian*, and sister to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her brother, and being drawn into a Cave and ravish'd by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Cankdore, (old word) a woefull case.

Cani-

Canibals, a people of *India* that feed upon mans flesh.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular dates, certain dates in *July*, and *August*, wherein *Canis* Majors, or the Dog-Star risech with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitudo, (Lat.) White-headedness hoariness.

Canne, a Town of *Apulia*; not far from the River *Aufidus*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus* *Æmilius*, and *Terentius* *Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck-bone or wind-pipe, so called from its likeness to a guttrel or cannel.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (Greek) a rule to draw a freight line by; also, a law or decree of the Church: also one that enjoyes a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chelsford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

Canonize, to examine by rule: also to register for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus* *Amyniens*, the master of *Meneleus* his ship, who was there buried; also, the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canorons, (Lat.) shrill, loud-singing.

A *Canow*, an Indian-boat.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hispania* *Taracensis*, now called *Biscay*, and *Guispeoa*, bordering upon *Asturia*.

Cante, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Ross*.

Cantation, (Lat.) a singing; also, an itching.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*; anciently called in Latin *Dorobernia*, now *Canntuaris*. In the time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomous green flies, used in Physick, and breeding on the tops of *Alh*, and *Olive*-trees.

Canticle, (Lat.) a song, or ballad.

Canilene, (Lat.) a tale, or song.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an Honorable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, styled in Latin Records, de *Cantelupo*.

Canto, (Italian) part of a Heroick Poem.

Cantons, a corner; also, one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; also, a Term in Heraldry, signifying a corner in an Escutcheon.

Cantreds, a Welch word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countreies are divided.

Cantyre, a promontory called by *Prothmy* *Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argyle* by the lake called *Lough Rann* in *Irish*, it signifies, The Lands-head.

To *Canvass*, to sit a Business; from *Canvas* and cloth made of hemps, which is used in selves.

Canum or *Canis*, a Law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superior, or Lord of the Land, especially to Bishops, and Church-men.

Canzonets, (Ital.) a song, or sonnet.

Capable, (French) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Attamenet*.

Capacity, in Common-law signifies a right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands; and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his heirs; or politick by which he may purchase to him and his successors.

Capatens, see *Enadde*.

Cap-a-pe, Armed, Armed from head to foot.

Caparasson, (French) trappings, or furniture for a horse.

Capt, (Spanish) a neck, or promontory of Land, shooting it self into the Sea.

To *Capitate*, (Lat.) to frown.

Capers, certain berries growing in hot Countries, commonly used for sallads.

Capias, a Writ; of which there be two sorts, the one before judgment, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed; times, and if the party appear not, he is to be outlaw'd. The other is called a Writ of execution after judgment, which is of divers kinds; *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias utlagatum*, &c. inquiris de bonis & catallis: of which see a book called, *Natura Brevium*.

Capillation, (Lat.) hairiness, or causing hair to grow.

Capitotade, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

Capistrato, (Lat.) to muzzle, with a head-stall.

Capital, (Lat.) belonging to the head; also deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation,

Capitation, (Lat.) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-service, or Soccage.

Capitol, an ancient citadel of Rome, so called from a mans head that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous Roman Captain, so called because he valiantly defended the Capitol against Brennus and the Gauls: but afterwards being suspected of affecting the Kingship; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had saved.

Capitulate, (Lat.) to make Articles of agreement: also, to divide into chapters.

Capnomancy, (Greek) a divination by smoke.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the Venetians.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryers instituted by Mathew Basci of Ancona: they were so called from the Coat, or Capouch, which they used to wear.

Cappadocia, a Country in Asia, which is parted from the great Armenia by the River Euphrates.

Capriccio, (Ital.) the rough draught, or first invention of any thing.

Capricious, fantastical, whimsical; from the Spanish word *Caprico*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat: also, the name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

Caprification, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild Vines, or Fig-trees.

Caprifoile, a kind of herb, otherwise called Woodbine.

Capriole, (French) a Caper, in Dancing: also, a Term in Horsemanship, called the Goatleap.

Capstan or *Capstern*, a Term in Navigation; being an instrument in a ship to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

Capulary, (Lat.) belonging to a little Chest, or Coffer.

Capitation, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour, or applause.

Captious, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

Captive, (Lat.) to take prisoner: it is also taken in an amorous sense.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, (French) spoken chiefly for Souldiers, to cast themselves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old British name, signifying, Dearly-beloved.

Caravan, (French) a Convoy of Souldiers, for the safety of Merchants, that travell by Land in the Eastern Countries.

Caravel, (French) a swift Ship.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of Niddisdale in Scotland, now called *Caerlaverock*; a place so impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King Edward the first. It is now the Mansion of the Barons of Maxwell.

Carbine, one that serves on horse-back with a petronel.

Carbonado, (Ital.) a rasher, or collop of meat; a Gash in the flesh.

Carbuncle, (Lat.) a certain precious Stone: also, a botch, or plague sore.

Carcanet, (French *Carquan*) a rich chain, or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of precious Stone, so called from a City anciently named *Carcedon*, now *Carthage*.

Carcelage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carceral, (Lat.) belonging to a Prison.

Cardamomum, (Greek) a Spice.

Card, an instrument to dress wool: also, a Sea-map, which Mariners use for the better steering of their course. There is also a sort of playing-Cards, which are used for recreation.

Cardiaca, (Greek) the Median, or Liver-vein.

Cardiacal, (Greek) belonging to the heart: also Cordial.

Cardigan, The chief Town of Cardiganshire, called by the Britains *Abertivy*; i.e. The mouth of the River *Tivy*; it was fortified by Gilbert de Clare, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rased to the Ground by Rhese ap Gruffin.

Cardinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Hinge: also chief, principal: Also an Ecclesiastical dignity, instituted by Pope Paschal the First.

Cardiognos, (Greek) Heart-burning.

Cardiognostick, (Greek) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Cardeon, (French) a dish of meat made of the stalk of an Artichoke.

Carduus Benedictus, an Herb called Blef-fed-Thistle.

Carreening, a Term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under-water.

Carrefour, quasi *quatrefour*, or a place parted

parted into four wayes, a market-place in Oxford so called.

Carecks, (old word) marks.

Caresbroke, a Town in the Isle of Wight, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i. e. the Town of *Whitgar*; for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdio*, the first English Saxon that subdued the Island.

Careffes, (French) cherishings, great expression of friendship and indearment.

Cleopatra.

Cargazon, (Span.) the Freight of a ship.

Caria, a Country of Asia the Lesse, between Lycia and Ionia.

Carine, (Lat.) the keel of a ship.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the Alps, being under the Duke of Austria.

Carity, (Latin) dearth, scarcity.

Cark, a quantity of wooll, whereof 30. make a Sarpler.

Carle, a clown, from the Saxon word *Ceorle*.

Carlisle, an ancient City in Cumberland, almost encompassed with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the Romans *Lugballia*, by the ancient Britains *Caerlialid*. Egfrid, King of Northumberland, made a deed of gift of it to Saint *Cuthbert*; this City being depopulated by the Danes, and lying buried in Rubbish for 200. years, began to flourish again in the time of William Rufus, by whom it was first repaired.

Carlisle Thistle, a certain plant, by which Charles the Great, preserved his Army from the Pestilence.

Carlings, Timbers which lie along a ship, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Country of Asia the greater.

Carmafal, a Turkish ship.

Carmelites, an order of Fryars, instituted at Carmelus, in Syria, by Americus, Bishop of Antioch, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an Arcadian Prophetesse, the mother of *Evander*; so called; because she was the first that gave the Oracle in Verse; she was also called the *Nicostrata*.

Carminate, (Lat.) to card Wooll.

Carminating Medicines, such as break wind.

Carmouth, a Town in Dorsetshire, where the Danes obtained a great victory against King Egbert, in the year 831. and afterwards against *Ethelwolph* in the same place.

Carnage, (French) the season wherein flesh may be eaten: also a term in hunting, signifying the flesh that is given to the dogs, after the chase.

Carnality, (Lat.) Flethlineffe.

Carnation, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh.

Carnaval, (French) a time of dissoluteness: also the season, called *Shrove-tides* signifying, Farewell flesh.

Carnificine, (Lat.) the Executioners office: also, a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (Lat.) Flesh-devouring.

Carnogan, an old British word, signifying a kind of wooden dish, a Piggins.

Carnose, the bale ring in a great Gun.

Carnosity, (Lat.) corpulency, fulness of flesh.

Carodunum, the chief City of Poland, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, a Christmasse song, or hymn, sung at Christmasse, in honour of our Saviour's Birth.

Carove, a kind of fruit: also a root called Saint Johns bread.

Carouse, a lully drinking, a drinking all out: from the Dutch words, *Gar*, altogether; and, *Afz*, out.

Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea; between Rhodes, and Crete; now called *Scarpanto*.

Carpobalsamum, (Greek) the fruit of Balsamum.

Carpocratians, a sort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

The *Carp-stone*, a triangular stone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or *Carrick*, a great ship, from the Italian word, *carico*, a burthen.

Carrat, (French) a term used by Mint-men, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers: in gold and silver, it signifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels the 1224. part.

Carriata, or *Carriat*, a province of the South part of Scotland, standing upon *Dumbristain Frith*.

Carriere, (French) a running of horses in their full speed: also a circle where horses run.

Cartel, (French) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of Africa, anciently called *Carthodon*: it was built by Dido; and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged war with the Romans for a long while, with equal advantage. There is also a City of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*.

Carthismandua, a famous British Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her husband *Venusius*, married *Velllocant*.

his Harnesse-bearer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces; yet *Venusius* making war against her, drove her to great straights, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthusians, an order of Monks, instituted by Saint *Bruno*, a native of *Cullen* 1101. who first led a Hermetical life upon the *Carthusian Mountains*.

Cartilagineous, (Lat.) full of gristles.

Carucata terra, from the French word *Charrue*, a Plough: it signifies, in the ancient Charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terra*, which we call a Hide of land.

Curnicle, (Lat.) a bit of flesh, growing out of any part of the body.

Carus, Rottenesse, or corruption of a Bone.

Cartilaginous, (Lat.) of a gristly substance.

Cartouch, (French) a word used in Architecture, signifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar: also a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a *Cartouche*.

Caruage, is to be quit, if the King should tax his land by *carues*.

Carue of land, see *Carucata terra*.

Casemate, (Ital.) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall, to shoot out at.

Cashire, (French) to break up a company of Souldiers.

Caspian Sea, a Sea between the *Caspian* and *Hircanian Mountains*.

Cassandra, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*: the being beloved of *Apollo*, received the gift of Prophecie from him at the Sack of *Troy*; she was ravish'd in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards, in the dividing the spoil, she fell to *Agamemnon's* lot.

Cassation, (Lat.) a nulling, or making void.

Cassia, or *casia fistula*, a kind of Reed or shrub, growing in *Egypt*; it is also called *Canell*, from the French word *Canelle*.

Cassia lignea, a sweet wood like to *Cinnamon*.

Cassiope, or *Cassiopea*, the daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Aethiopia*, and mother of *Andromeda*; who for her mother's pride, in boasting her self fairer than the *Nereides*, was exposed to the fury of a Sea-monster: they were afterwards placed both among the stars. See *Andromeda*.

Cassivellanus, or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient King of the Britains, under whose conduct they defended themselves with

great courage against the *Romans* for a long time, when they invaded this Island; but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to *Julius Caesar*.

Castaldie, a Stewardship; from the Latin word *Castaldus*.

Castalia, a certain Nymph; as some think, the daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnassus*, called the *Castalian Fountain*; by some the *Caballine Fountain*, sacred to the Muses.

Cassanets, a certain sort of snappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them, as they dance; they are so called from their resemblance of a Chestnut, called in Latin *castanea*.

Castellain, an Officer called the Constable of a Castle, which some think to be the same with *Gastaldus*: also in the Forrest laws, it signifies an Officer of the Forrest.

Castigate, (Lat.) to punish, to chastize.

Castlestead, a word anciently used for any Fortresse or Bulwark.

Castleward, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compasse of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle: it is taken also for the circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

Castor and *Pollux*, the sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the shape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jason* to *colchos*: and coming home, they recovered their sister from *Thesew*, and won the Town *Aphydna*, wherein *Castor* died; *Pollux*, who was born in the same Egge with *Helena*, and so became immortal, desired of *Jupiter*, that his brother might partake of immortality with him: whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Castramentum, (Lat.) Encamping.

Castrated, (Lat.) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (Lat.) accidental, hapning by chance.

Casu consimili, a Writ of Entry granted, where a Tenant in courtesie, or for Term of life, doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Casu proviso, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Glocester*.

Casui, a writer of Cases of conscience.

Casule, a kind of vestment, in which the Priest sayes Masse; resembling the purple Robe of derision, which was put upon our Saviour.

Catabaptist, (Greek) an enemy, or abuser

of the Sacrament of Baptisme.

Catachresis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure; the using of another word, instead of the proper word.

Cataclysm, (Greek) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (Greek) an Engin; like a Crane, which builders use; also a Tilt-yard, or place where horses run for prizes.

Cataglottisme, (Greek) a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

Catagmaties, (Greek) Medicines for the consolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagma, (Greek) A fracture of the bones.

Catagraph, (Greek) the first draught of a picture.

Catalia, see *Chattels*.

A Catalepsie, (Greek) occupation: also a disease in the head, which causeth a depredation of the spirits.

Catalogue, (Greek) a roul of names.

Catalonia, a Province in Spain.

Catamidiast, to put one to open shame, for some notorious offence.

A Catamite, (Lat.) an Ingle, a boy kept for Sodomy.

Cataplasms, (Greek) sweet Ponders.

Cataplexia, (Greek) a kind of disease in the head, which causeth heaviness, and deep sleep.

Cataplasme, (Greek) an unctuous, and moist composition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of thicker substance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks, who baptized their dead, forbid second marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*.

Catapult, (Latin) the same as *Ballista*.

Cataract, (Greek) a great fall of waters from a high place, a flood-gate, a Pulticilla: also a disease in the eyes caused by a coagulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the Crystalline humour, hindring the egress and ingress of the visual spirits.

Catarractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great water-fall near unto it. In the year 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beaured*, but afterwards it flourish'd again in the time of King *Eibehred*, who solemnized his marriage with King *Offa's* daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

Catarrh, (Greek) a Rheum, a distillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, or throat.

Catastasis, (Greek) the third Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy; wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeness.

Catastrophe, the conclusion of a business also the last Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catechize, (Greek) to instruct, or inform.

A Catechumen, (Greek) one that is Catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Category, (Greek) an accusation: also a Predicament, which is a Term in Logic.

Catenate, (Lat.) to chain.

Catorlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of Ireland, joyning on the East to the Countrey of *Kilkenny*.

Cathanesse, or *Cathnesse*, a Province of the South-part of *Scotland*; the people were called by *Ptolemy*, *Catini*.

Cathea, a Countrey in *India*, where beauty is so much regarded, that they choose the handsomest man for their King.

Catharine, (Greek) pure, chaste; a proper name of women.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves pure from sin, rejected Baptism, and denied Original sin.

Catharists, another sort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharticks, (Greek) the generall name in Physick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, a great Countrey Eastward divided into nine Realms under the great Cham. It was formerly called *Seybia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Issedon*.

Cathedral, (Gr.) belonging to a chair: also, a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Bishops See.

Cathelaunum, or *Catalaunum*, a City of Champagne in France, now called *Châlons*, near unto which, are *Campi Cathelannis*, those famous fields, where *Attila* the Hun was overthrown.

Catetus, a Mathematical Term; the Perpendicular side of a right angled Triangle.

Catholick, (Greek) general, universal, defending the Christian faith; a Title attributed to the King of Spain.

Catholicon, a Physical word, signifying a general purging Medicine.

Cathorus, a Term used in the practick

of *Scotland*, signifying the value of 9. Kine, it being a penalty set upon him, who breaks the Kings peace, to give to the King 22. Kine, and 3. Cathores, or for every Cathorius 9. Kine.

Catini, a ancient people of *Scotland*, see *Cathanesse*.

Cato, the name of several famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato censorius*, and *Cato Uticensis*.

Catoptrick, (Greek) belonging to a kind of Optrick glasse, which is called *catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *cates*, or victuals, are set.

Cat, in Navigation is a piece of Timber fastened aloft, right over the Hawse, to rise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-Castle.

Cattieuchlani, an ancient people of this Island, inhabiting those parts, which are now called *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Herefordshire*; they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Cassii*, and governed by *Cassivellannus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight, or Gentleman, serving on horse-back; from the *Italian* word *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a Term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the earth for Cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabric.

Caucasus, a high Hill, which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Caveare, a certain kind of meat, which comes from the River *Volga* in *Russia*, made of the Roes of several sorts of fish.

Caveat, (Latin) a caution, or warning; also a Term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entred by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the administration.

Cavechin, or *Cavesan*, a false rein to lead a horse in.

A *Cavern*, (Lat.) a Cave.

Capillation, (Lat.) a mocking, or jesting; also a wrangling.

Cavity, (Lat.) hollownesse.

To *Caulk* a ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Tow.

Cawon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*, lying to the West of *Louth*.

Caupes, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch* Law-Term, signifying any gift, which a man gives in his own life-time to his Master, especially to the head, and chief of the Clan, for

his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, a kind of drink among the *Turks*, made of a brown Berry.

Cauponate, (Latin) to sell for gain, especially wine, or victuals.

Caurus, the name of the North-East wind, blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Causal, (Latin) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Causam Nobis, a Writ to a Mayor of a Town, who hath denied seisin to one, to whom the King hath given a grant of Lands, or Tenements.

Causation, (Lat.) an excusing, or al-leading of a cause.

Causidick, (Lat.) a lawyer, or Pleader.

Caustick, (Greek) searing, or burning; a word used in Physick, signifying that, which is applyed to sear any part of the body.

Cantele, (Latin) a warinesse, or taking heed.

Cantery, (Greek) an iron, which Physicians use to sear withall: also a hot oyrntment, which hath the same quality.

Canterize, to sear.

Cautionary, (Lat.) given in pledge, or pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a Writ against a Bishop, for holding an excommunicate person in prison, notwithstanding that he offereth caution to obey the orders of the Church.

Cayer, a quantity of paper: also a part of a written book.

Cazimi (Arab.) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is, when he is not distant from the Sun 17. minutes.

C E

Cebatane, (French) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious house in *Corduba*, whence they say *Andar de Ceca en Mecca*; i. e. to turn Turk.

Cecity, (Lat.) blindness.

Cecrops, the first (or as some say the second) King of *Athens*; he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Eusebius* *Diphtes*, or *Biformed*, because he was the first, who civilized mens manners, and instituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedent, (Lat.) giving place.

Cedrosii, a certain wild barbarous people, that go clothed in the skin of wild beasts.

Cesala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500: being three miles in length, and one in breadth.

It hath two Villages and one strong Castle. In the year 1505. the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celene, a Hill in *Asia*, where *Marsyas* is said to have contended with *Apollo* for the mastery upon the Flute.

Celandine, a kind of Herb called in Latin *Cbelidonium*.

Celature, or *Calature*, (Lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Celebration, (Lat.) a solemnizing, or making famous.

Celebrity, (Lat.) famousness.

Celerity, (Latin) swiftness, expedition.

Celestial, (Lat.) heavenly.

Celestines, an Order of Fryers, instituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the fifth.

Cellarist, he that keepeth the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious house.

Celstude, (Lat.) tallness, height; also, a Term attributed to a Prince, as a Title of Honour.

Celsity, the same.

Celte, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were so called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called; now *Aragon*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cemented, close-joined, or united; from *Cement*, a strong and cleaving mortar.

Cemetery, see *Cemetery*.

Cenchris, a green, and venomous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (Greek) a Hearse, or empty Tombe, erected in honour of a great Person.

Cense, (Lat.) a Mustering of an Army, a censing of people.

Censer, a vessel wherein the Priest burneth incense at any sacrifice, or religious rites.

Sensor, (Lat.) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to cense, and value mens estates; also, to judge of discipline, and reform manners; whence cometh, to *Censure*, i. e. to Judge, or give Sentence.

Centaures, a people of *Thessaly*, who waged war with the *Lapithae*; they descended, as the Poets feign, from *Lelion*, who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a cloud which was formed into her shape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horses; because riding their horses to water, while their horses held down their heads to drink, they seemed to those who beheld them a far off, like a strange kind of monster, whose former part resembled a man, the hinder part a horse.

Centaur, a kind of Herb, which some call *Feverfew*.

Centenary, (Lat.) belonging to a Hundred.

Center, (Lat.) that point which is in the midst of every Circle, or Globe.

Centoculated, (Lat.) having a hundred eyes; an Epithet belonging to *Argos*, whom *Juno* set to watch *Io*.

Centinodie, an Herb called Knot-grass, as it were having a hundred knots.

Centon, (Lat.) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many pieces.

Central, situate in the Center, or middle.

Centrie, a word contracted from *Sanctuary*, a place of refuge for malefactors.

Centum-viri, certain men among the *Romans*, chosen out of the 35 Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred; yet, for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (Lat.) a hundred-fold.

Century, (Lat.) the Number of a Hundred; the space of a Hundred years; a band of a Hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a Hundred men; a Captain.

Cephalic, (Lat.) medicines properly applyed to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalick-vein, see *vein*.

Cephalus, the Son of *Eion*, he married *Procris*, the daughter of *Eristhenes* King of *Siphos*, and being loved of *Amor*, would not answer her love: one morning after he had been a Hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called *Lelaps*, he sat down and called upon *Anra* to refresh him; but his wife having followed him out of Jealousie, had hid her self in a bush. *Cephalus* perceiving the bush to move, thought it had been a wild

beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi Corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that, upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramite, a kind of precious stone.

Cerateine, (Lat.) made of wax, dissolvable.

Cerberus, *quasi creoborus*, or, flesh-devouring; a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame, and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrofity, (Lat.) a being cock-brain'd, or brainfick.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary Principles in the cause of every thing, A good god and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Ceremonies, rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifies *Holy*; or else from the *Cerites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the *Romans*, which were brought to them by the *Vestals*, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*: whereupon the *Romans* out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious Worship, should be called *Ceremonies*.

Ceres, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*; and being snatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandered through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusus* King of *Attica*: whose son *Triptolemus* she made immortal; and seating him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Aire, she sent him to teach mortals the use of Corn; whence she was adored as the Goddess of *Agriculture*.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: they had their originall in the year 97 from one *Cerintus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Ethiopian* Sea, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatick, (Gr.) anointed with oyl.

Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland*, which is now called *Affshire*.

Cerote, (Greek) a kind of sear-cloth, or plaster.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Affize*, of novel disseisin, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by *Affize* before the Justices, and is called, a *Certification* of new disseisin.

Certificando de recognitione Stapule, a Writ directed to the Maior, of the Staple, taken before him, in a case where the party himself refuseth to bring it in.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a cause depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hart: also, of a tawny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, (Lat.) White-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chirurgians for ointments; by Painters, for the painting of a white colour.

Cesata, or *Cesada*, a City of *Spain*, between *Emerita*, and *Cesar-Augusta*.

To *Cespitate*, (Lat.) to stumble.

Cessator, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, Where a man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rents, as he is tied to by his tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the Lat. *Censere*) to leave off, to be idle: also, to tax.

Cession, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Cest, (Lat.) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride useth to wear, and which is loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cetaceous, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

Ceus, an Island, where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarcity of provision for the rest.

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infused into water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (French) a Warren: also, a Term in the game at Tennis.

Chackshirs, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel; the ornament of women, as well as men.

Chaffewax, an officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare,

Chaffare, a buying and selling, from the Dutch word *Kaufer*, a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (French) care, heaviness: also, a disease caused by melancholy.

Chaine, the decimal chaine is an instrument used in Surveying, made of round wire 26 foot in length.

Chaines, is used by a figure, called *Metonymy* of the Adjunct, for captivity, and sometimes in an amorous sense. *Cleopat*.

Chalcedon, a City of *Asia*, near *Bosphorus* *Thracius*: it was built by the *Megarenses*, who were called *Ceci*, or blind, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands.

Chalcographer, (Greek) an engraver in brass.

Chaldea, a Countrey of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*: their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for *Astrology* and *Magick*.

Chaldron, a certain measure of Coals, containing 26 bushels.

Chalice, a holy Vessel wherewith they had wont to sacrifice.

Challenge, a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against persons, or things; as a prisoner may except against the partial impanelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalons, blankets, or coverings.

Chalibeate, (Lat.) of the temper, or quality of Steel.

Chalybei, a people of *Asia* the less, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldeans*. They had great store of Iron, and Steel-Mines, whence some think, *Chalybs* comes to signify Steel.

A *Chamber*, in gunnery, is a charge made of brass, or iron, to put in at the breach of a Murderer.

Chamberdekins, Irish beggars.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick treasury; from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept: there be also two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

Chameleon, see *Camelion*.

Chamelot, or *Chambler*, a kind of water'd fluff mixed with Camels hair.

A *Chamfer*, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or crevice made in a pillar.

Chamfred, (old word) chapt, or wrinkled.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champernouns, see *Campernoulps*.

Champerty, (French) signifies in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending, on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (French) one that fighteth in anothers behalf the Kings Champion, is one who is to come Armed on horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawfull Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dinamocks* hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Chananea, the Holy-land bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the West by *Egypt*; on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Libanus*.

Chancellor, from the Latin word *Cancelli*, Latines, with which in former time the judgment-seats were compassed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of justice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Also, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a supreme Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court, are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crown; the six Clerks, with many others.

Chansron, the name of an Italian Coin valuing about twenty-pence.

A *Chanticleur*, (French) he that singeth and weepeth together.

A *Chanter*, he that singeth Divine-service in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (French) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Helenus* the son of *Priamus*, so named from his brother *Chaoon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (Greek) a confused indigested heap.

Chapin, (Spanish) a high Cork-heel'd shoe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a Chappel; he that dependeth upon the King, or other great person for the instruction of him, and his family.

Chap

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head; from the Latin word, *Caput*.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon-law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of head to rule, and govern the Dioceses in the vacation of the Bishoprick: it is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top, or head of a pillar.

Charaeter, (Greek) the print, or seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: also, the name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

Characteristick, belonging to a Character.

Chardford, a Town in *Hants*shire, heretofore called *Cerdesford* from *Cerdick*, that was like English *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winandermere* in *Lancashire*.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever called *Cerdesford* from *Cerdick*, that was like English *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Charientism, (Greek) gracefulness: also, a Rhetorical figure, when we sweeten harsh expressions with softer terms.

Charing-cross, a famous monument which stood not long since at the end of the strand towards *Westminster*. It was erected by King *Edward* the first, in memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the Holy-war, suck'd the poyson out of his body, when it had been wounded by a *More* with an envenom'd sword; this Cross was utterly demolish'd not many years since.

Charlatenerie, (French) a coufening, cheating, or coggings, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch word *Gar*, and *Ethel*, signifying all-Noble, or one of a masculine spirit; a married man.

Charles-wain, certain Stars near the North-pole.

Charms, certain verses, or expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also, taken figuratively for surprising attractions and allurements. *Artemenes*.

A *Charnel-house*, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the son of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets feign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those

that die, over the Stygian-Lake in a Boat.

Chart, (Lat.) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in *London*, founded by Sir *Walter* many of *Hennault*, who served under King *Edward* the third, in the *French* wars; this place was anciently a very noted Coemetry, or place of Burial.

Charters, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party: also, Letters Patentes, wherein privileges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandise) a Covenant, or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Master of a Ship.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerfolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitian* shore; which is feign'd to have been a woman of prodigious greediness, who for stealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf.

Chasma, (Greek) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chasteleyn, a word used by *Chancer*, signifying a Gentle woman of a great house.

Chasuble, (French) a kind of Cope, which the Priest and his assistants wear at Mass.

Chattels, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but such as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chatteshorth, a stately house in *Darbyshire*, built by Sir *William Cavendish*, or *Candish*.

Chaumond, an ancient and noble Family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in Latin Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-melle, signifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, A fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

A *Chauncel*, the most sacred part of a Temple, or Church, so called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which separate that part from the rest of the Church; the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

Chaunce-medley, signifies in Common-law the casual slaying of a man.

Chancery, see *Chancery*.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble Family

family of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*; they were so called as descending from *Cabors*, a Town of *Querce*, a Province of *France*: in Latin Records they are styled *de Cadurcui*.

Cheap-gild, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Checkie, a Term in Heraldry; as, a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pany, which never exceeds two panes.

Chief, a Term in Common-law, as Lands holden in Chief; See *Capite*. Also a Term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of an Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chief-pledge, the same as Headborough, Constable, Tything-man.

Chekelaton, a Stuff like motly. *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Gold-finch; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidon, a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonie, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the reign of King *Henry* the first, it belonged to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises, covering their houses with the shells of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

Chemnis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cherisance, (old word) comfort.

Cherfonefus, (Greek) a tract of Land almost invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin, *Peninsula*.

Chert, or *Cheort*, (old word) Love, jealousy.

Chertes, merry people. *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, or *Cherub*, an Hebrew word signifying fulness of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Cheslip, a kind of little vermin that lies under ryles.

Chest, (old word) subject.

Chesten, (French) a ches-nut.

Chester: see *Westchester*.

Chestoul, poppie.

To *Cheve*, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril-leather, a kind of soft tender leather, from the French word *Chevreul*, a wild Goat, of whose skin some say it is made; or else from the River *Chavrel* in *Oxfordshire*, which is famous for dressing of leather.

Cheverons, (French) the strong rafters and cheifs that meet at the top of the house, to hold up the covering of the house: also, a Term in Heraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a triangle.

Chevesal, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To *Cbevice*, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fish having a great head, from the French word *Chef*, a head.

Chevisaunce, a composition or agreement between the debtour and creditour; from the French word *Cbever*, to come to a head.

Chevronel, a Term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chibbott, a little onion.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Sussex*, formerly called *Cissan-cestre*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa* King of the South-Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral: and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishop's See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

Child-wit, a Law-term, signifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with Child without your consent.

Chiliad, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch, (Greek) a Commander of a thousand men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (Greek) a sect of men, who are also called Millenaries, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, the Lacedemonian, one of the seven Wife men of Greece, whose sentences were very brief; whence *Chilonick* signifieth, Compendious.

Chimera, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midst fed Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon*

killed the Monster *Chimera*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimera's*, are taken for, Idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermost part of a barrel.

A *Chime* of Bells, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say, from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimin, (French) a Law-term, signifying the King's high-way, where there is free passage for him and his people.

Chiminage, a toll for wayfarage, or passage through a Forrest.

China, a great Country in Asia, which is all under one King, whom they call, Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven.

Chincherie, niggardliness; a word used by Chaucer.

Chinquita, a Colony of Spaniards upon the bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greatest Lakes that belongs to America; said to be four score leagues in compass, having many small Islands in it; being of a good and fruitful soil, abounding with fish, and variety of Sea-fowl.

Chione, the daughter of *Deucalion*, and wife of *Peonius* the *Epidaurian*; she being got with child by *Phæbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolyces* to *Mercury*, *Phalammon* to *Phæbus*.

Chios; an Island in the *Aegean-Sea*, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*. It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragrical, (Greek) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noise. *Chirographer*, a Law-term, signifying him, who, in the Common pleas office, ingrosseth Fines acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; also, he that giveth a bill of his hand.

Chirograph, signifying, in Greek, ones own Hand-writing.

Chiralogies, (Greek) a talking by signs made with the hands.

Chiromancy, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the hand. This art is also called *Palmetry*.

Chiron, the son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*; who by reason that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the shape of a horse, had his upper parts like a man, his lower parts like a horse: he grew famous for Physick, brought up *Achilles* and *Asculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirrichote, a Spanish word, used in derision toward the French-men.

Chirurgery, (Greek) the Art of curing

wounds; vulgarly called, Surgery.

Chivalrie, (French) horsemanship, valour; also, a Law-term, signifying a tenure of land by Knights-service.

Chivauchie, the same as *Chivalrie*.

Chloris, the wife of *Zephyrus*; she was called *Flora*, or the Goddess of Flowers: also, the daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Nestor*.

Chocolate, a compounded Indian drink, whose chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cacao*.

Choldmonley, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name and habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys* by contraction.

Chologogus, (Greek) purging of Cholera.

Chondril, an Herb, like Succory.

Choral, a Law-term; one that by virtue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the quire.

Chord, a Term in Geometry, being a right line subtending an arch of a Circle.

Choriambick, (Greek) a foot in Verse, consisting of four syllables, two long ones at each extremity, and two short ones in the middle.

Chorion, (Greek) the outermost tunicle that enwraps the Birth.

Chorister, (Gr.) a singing-man of a quire.

Chorographer, (Greek) a describer, or decipherer of Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorus, a company of Singers in a quire; also, that which is sung or played in a Tragedy or Comedy, between every Act.

Chrymatory, (Greek) a vessel wherein they put the holy ointment (used by those of the Roman Church in the Sacrament of Baptism) which is called Chrism.

Chrysosme, (Greek) a white cloth put about a child newly christened, in token of Baptism.

Chrysocal, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, like sand in the veins of some Metals.

Chriitian, a proper name of women, first derived from the Profession itself.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christopher, (Greek) a proper name of men, signifying Christ-carrier.

Chromatic, (Greek) keeping its colour: also pleasant, delightful: also a soft kind of Music, which by the Ancients was taxed of effeminacy.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

A *Chronicle*, (Gr.) a History of the times.

Chronodix, (Greek) a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passeth away.

A Chro-

A *Chronogram*, (Greek) a verse wherein the Figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (Greek) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (Greek) a computation of years, whereby is shewn the coherence of Histories.

Chrysocol, (Greek) a kind of green earth called Borax, wherewith Goldsmiths foder Gold and other mettals together.

Chrysolite, a kind of precious Stone of a Gold-colour.

Chrysoprase, another sort of precious Stone of a greenish colour.

Chrysopolis, a Promontory of Asia, now called *Scutary*.

Chrysostomus, signifying in Greek, Golden-mouth: it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Crystalline-heaven it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen. i.* which divideth the water from the waters.

Chyle, (Greek) a white substance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomach, and which being there brought to that perfection, passes thence away through the Mesaraick veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment into Chyle.

Chymistry, the art of dissolving mettals, and of extracting the quintessence out of any thing.

Chymere, a coat or jacket: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Cibariolis, (Lat.) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (French) a cup or box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the Roman Catholics.

A *Cicatrice*, (Lat.) a scar, or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women; from the Latin word *Cecilia*, i. e. Grey-eyed.

Cicero, the name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the Romans; whence *Ciceronical* is used for Eloquent.

To *Cicurate*, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies, a Lord or great man. This word is

used among the Spaniards; for a valiant man, or great Captain.

Cierges, wax-candles, lamps.

Cilerie, a Term in Architecture, signifying the draperie or leavage, which is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of Asia the Less, now called *Canahania*, or *Taroomania*.

Cilicious, (Lat.) belonging to a Cilice, or haircloth.

Cylinder, see *Cylindus*.

Cimbick, (Lat.) a niggard or penny-father.

Cimbrians, a Northern and warlike people, anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Dinmark*.

Cimeliark, (Lat.) a Vestry: also, a place to put Jewels in.

Cimice, a small red insect or worm.

A *Cimiter*, see *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern people, whose Country, by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark: whence *Cimmerian darkness* is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them is called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a people of Italy, so-called, living between *Baie*, and *Cume*, encompassed about with high hills.

Cinamon, an Hebrew word, signifying a kind of spice.

Cinesation, (Lat.) a Chymicall Terms reducing to ashes.

Cincantenier, (French) a Commander of 50 men: also the name of an Officer in Paris.

Cinture, (Lat.) an encompassing with a girdle.

Ciniph, (Lat.) a Gnat.

Cinkefoile, an Herb called five-leaved-grass.

Cinnaber, a red stone found in Mines, which is used for a Vermilion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinope*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward France, on the East part of England; namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of these Ports have many privileges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country: Also, they have an especial Governour, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admirall hath in places not exempted.

A *Cipher*, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*, to number, signifieth any figure or number.

numbers; especially that figure in form of an o. which only serveth to augment the value of a number; also, a Character where-in secret letters are written.

Cipress, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoods for women are made.

Cirester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in *Glocestershire*, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*; it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Duracornovium*; also, *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by Sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Brittains* by *Caulin*, King of the West-Saxons; also, *Cineglife* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

Circinate, (Lat.) to make a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Circ, (Lat.) a place in Rome made circularly, where the people sate and beheld those Playes, which are called *Circences*.

A *Circuit* of Action, a Term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding then is needfull to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, (Lat.) a fetching a compass, or going about.

Circular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a Circle.

Circulation, (Lat.) an encompassing, a fetching a round; circle; also, a subliming of waters by a Limbeck.

Circumaggregation, (Lat.) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (Lat.) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about; also, a far-fetch't discourse.

Circumcellines, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (Lat.) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their Children, as soon as they were eight daies old.

Circumduction, (Lat.) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (Lat.) a line circularly drawn about the Center.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad; three quarters of an inch thick: about the middle of the upper-side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch

deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into 120 equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (Lat.) bowed about; also, a mark over a Vowel, whereby the most full Greek accent is express'd.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (Lat.) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (Lat.) loitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, (Lat.) a pouring about.

Circumgyration, (Lat.) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (Lat.) lying about.

Circumjession, (Lat.) a word used by Divines, to express the existence of the Holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (Lat.) a binding about.

Circumlition, (Lat.) a dawbling, or plai-stering about.

Circumlocation, (Lat.) a circuit of words, or going about the bush.

Circumvection, (Lat.) a carrying about.

Circumplexion, (Lat.) a folding about.

Circumrotation, (Lat.) a wheeling about.

Circumscription, (Lat.) a writing about.

Circumspection, (Lat.) wariness, heedfulness.

A *Circumstance*, (Lat.) a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place.

Circumstantibus, a Law-Term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors; if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (Lat.) an enclosing, or trenching about.

Circumvent, (Lat.) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolate, (Lat.) to fly about.

Circumvolve, (Lat.) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circumdate, (Lat.) to encompass about.

Circumsonate, (Lat.) to sound about, or on every side.

Cisalpine, Countreys on this side the Alpes.

Cisbury, a Town in *Sussex*, so called from *Cissa*, the son of *Aello*, and second King of the South Saxons, who with his brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimon-shore*.

Cistercian Monks: see *Bernardine Monks*.

Gists, a certain bramble, called the holy Rose.

Cita-

Citation, (Lat.) the alleading of any Text: also a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citta, the affections of longing in women with child.

Cithærides, a name given to the Muses.

Citræle, a Cittern, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomegranate, or golden colour.

Citrall, a kind of Cucumber.

Cittadel, a Castle, or Fortresse of a City.

Civet, a Arabian word; it is a kind of Unctuous substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be an excrement coming from some beast.

A *Civic*-Crown, a reward anciently given by the Romans, to a deserving Citizen.

C L

Clack Wooll, is to cut off the sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh lesse, and to yield lesse custom.

Clack-geese: see *Barnacles*.

Claim, a Law-Term, is a challenge of interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as, *Claim* by charter, or descent, &c.

Clamour, (Lat.) noise.

Clan, a tribe, or family in Scotland, as *clan Mackduff*, the family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (Lat.) privie, secret.

Clandestine, (Lat.) the same.

Clangour, (Lat.) a shrill cry, or great found.

Clap, a Term in *Faulconry*, the neather part of a Hawks beak, is called the Hawks clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, signifying in Latin clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Sussex*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *clares*, descended from Earl *Gislebert* the Norman: as also the Title of Dukedom, unto *Lionel* Son to King *Edward* the 3d. who for the more full found, was styled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the Kings at arms.

Claricord, or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, a kind of Herb, so called.

Clarigation, a Law-Term, used by the ancient Romans, being the same as *Reprizal* with us: see more in *Reprizal*.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet.

Clarissant, (Latin) clear-voic'd, shrill-sounding.

Clark, a Clergy-man, a Schollar, a Secretary: also a man employed in some

great Office, as *Clark* of the Crown in Chancery, *Clark* of the Crown in the King's Bench, *Clark* of the Exchequer, *Clark* of the Pell, of the petty Bagn of the Kings Wardrop, of the Kings silver, &c. Which see, in their several places.

Clarmathan, signifies in the practice of Scotland, the warranting of stolen Cattel, or Goods.

Classe, an order, a rank, or degree: also a Navie.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame.

Clavacymbal, or *Clavicymbal*, a kind of instrument with wire-string; by some taken for a Harpsichord, or Virginal.

Claver, a kind of an Herb, called *Trefoil*.

Clavicular, (Latin) belonging to a key.

Clavis, (Lat.) a key: also an Exposition of hard words.

Clause, a Article, or conclusion, from the Latin word *Claudere*, because it shuts up a sentence.

Claustral, (Lat.) belonging to a close place, retired, or reclusive.

Clement, (Latin) a proper name, signifying milde, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of Egypt, first loved by *Julius Caesar*; afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himself, she procured her own death, by setting *Aspes* to her naked breasts.

Clep, a Scotch Law-term, a form of claim, petition, or libel: or certain solemn words, used, especially in criminal causes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepsydræ, (Greek) an hour-glasse, which measures out the time by the insensible flowing of water.

Clergion, a *Clark*. *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry: also a Term, signifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment; Heretofore only Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clerk, see *Clark*.
Cleromaney, (Greek) a Divination by lots.

The *flow* of a sayl, the lower corner of a sail, which reaches down to the place where the theates are made fast to the sayl.

Clicker, a clapper of a door: *Chaucer* also useth it for a key.

Clicketting, a Term in hunting; a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his clicketting.

Clientele, (Lat.) a taking into ones protection a train of Clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Climacterick, from the Greek word *Climax*, a scale, or ladder; every seventh, and ninth year is counted a climacterica year: wherein, if any misfortune, or sickness happen, it is counted most dangerous; as likewise those years, which are compounded of 7ths. and 9ths up to the 63d. which is held most dangerous of all.

Climax, (Greek) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which space there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Clint, (old word) a key-hole; whose Diminutive is *Clicket*, a key: used by old Chancery.

Clinick, (Greek) bed-red.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first inventresse of History.

Cloacal, full of filth and nastiness; from *cloaca* a sink, or house of office.

Clodia, a Noble Virgin among the Romans, who being left as a hostage with *Porcenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an escape, and swam over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Closet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*: see *Bar*.

Closh, an unlawful game, forbidden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three Destinies, who spin the thread of humane life; *Clotho* carries the thread; *Lachesis* spins; and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloudsbury, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in Lancashire; so termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clun, a Castle in Shropshire, built by the *Fitz Alans*, descended from *Flaald* the Norman, and defended by them as Lords Marchers (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) against the inroads of the *Welch*.

Clunick, Monks, Monks of the Monastery of *Clun* in France.

Clyptica, (Greek) Medicines to beautify the skin.

Clyster, (Greek) a certain instrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemnestra, the daughter of *Tyndarus*, and *Leda*, the wife of *Agamemnon*: she lived in Adultery with *Egisthus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his son *Orestes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Egisthus*.

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who discovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the daughter of *Orchamus*, was slighted by him; and pining her self away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings sons. It comes from the Greek word *κλυτος*, i.e. glorious, or excellent: in the same sense was the Saxon word *Asbeling* used.

C N

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio Cnossus*, or *Gnossus*, a City of *Cretæ*, where *Minas* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Cerathus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnouts delf, otherwise called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Caunte the Dane*, caused to be made between *Ramsley* and *Whitlesey*, to abate the fury of the Sea there, about, where in a great storm his sons and servants had like to have been cast away: it was also called *Swerdes delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Concervate*, (Lat.) to heap together.

Coaction, (Lat.) a compelling, or constraining.

Coadjutor, (Lat.) a Fellow labourer, an Assistant, or Helper.

Coadunation, (Lat.) an assembling, or bringing together.

Coetaneous, (Lat.) of the same age.

Coeternal, (Lat.) equal in eternity.

Coagmentation, (Lat.) is to liquate things, to which dissolving Powders are cast; and after made concrete, by laying them in a cold place, or evaporating their moisture: a Term in Chymistry.

Coagulation, (Lat.) a thickning, or curdling together.

Coalition, (Lat.) a growing together, an increasing.

Chaptation, (Lat.) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (Lat.) a streightning, a pressing together.

Coassation, (Lat.) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (Lat.) a noise of frogs, a croaking.

Colbus, a River of *colchis*, that hath golden sands; it riseth out of the mountain *Caucasus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Coccinean, of a Crimson, or Scarlet dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of Lancashire mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cockatrice, a kind of Serpent, which is also called a *Basilisk*, ingendred as some say from a Cock's Egge.

Cocket, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: also a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Customed.

Cockle, (Lat.) a Shell-fish: also a Weed called *Corn-rose*, *Darnel*, or *field-Nigella*.

Cockle-shairs, a Term in Architecture, winding stairs.

Cockney, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the City: which comes, as some think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called, *Cockney*.

Cocles, (Lat.) a man born with one eye: also the name of a valiant Roman, who alone fought against all the forces of King *Porcenna*, upon a Bridge, untill the Bridge it self was cut down; whereupon he threw himself into the River armed, and swum over.

Codion, (Lat.) a Seerling: also a digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian Lake*.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the Latin word *codex*.

Codeta, certain Orchards about *Tibery*, wherein grow many shrubs like horses tails.

codicil, a word used in the Civil Law, being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death, without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of supplement to a Will.

Codiniack, (French) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the Athenians, who because the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponnesians* should overcome, if they did not kill the Athenian King, he disguised himself like a beggar, and voluntarily exposed himself to death, for the safety of his Country.

collacal-Vein: see *Vein*.

Cometerie, (Greek) a Church-yard.

Coemption, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony used among the Romans, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another.

Coequal, (Lat.) equal one to another.

coertion, (Lat.) a with-holding, or restraining.

Coessential, (Lat.) of the same essence.

Coexistent, (Lat.) having a being together, or at the same time.

Coffa, see *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings Household, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Household, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (Lat.) a thinking, or meditating.

Cognition, (Lat.) kindred, or alliance.

Cognifance, (French) a badge in armes; also an acknowledging of a Fine: also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover, a Cognifance of a Plea, is a privileged that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, and that when any man is impleaded for any such thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bayliffs of such Franchises, may ask Cognifance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

cognifec, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognifour, is he, who acknowledeth a Fine.

Cognition, (Lat.) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

cognitionibus admittendus, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cognominate, (Lat.) to give a Sirname to any one.

Coberece, (Lat.) a sticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (Lat.) a keeping back, or restraining.

Cobobation, (Lat.) a Term in Chymistry, which signifies a powing of the distilled liquor on its faces, and distilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the Romans, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cobortation, (Latin) an exhorting, or perswading.

Cointident, (Lat.) falling out together, hapning at the same time.

Coins, corners of a wall: also pieces of wood, wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance.

Coit, (old word) strange.

Coition, (Lat.) an assembling together; also carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon, is also, when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree with the Sun.

To *Colaphize*, (Lat.) to cuff, or buffed with the fist.

Colbrand, the Danish Giant, who was overcome by *Guy Earl of Warwick*.

Colchia, a country of *Asia*, near *Pontus*, where *Aetes* reigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made warre about the Golden Fleece.

Collataneous, (Lat.) nursed together, sucking at the same time.

Collapsed, (Lat.) fallen to decay, ruined.

collateral, (Latin) equall with either side: *Collateral* relations or kindred, are brothers or sisters children, or those that descend from them. *Collateral* security is that security which is given, over and above the deed it self.

Colatory, (Lat.) A strainer.

Colation, (Lat.) the streining of any liquor through a Sieve;

Colature, (Lat.) streining.

Collation, (Lat.) a joyning or comparing together: also a Banquet: also, *Collation* of a Benefice, is, the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop at the Presentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patron's right. It is moreover a term used by Booksellers, and signifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to see if the book be perfect.

Collative, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Collaud*, (Lat.) to joyn with others in the praise of any one.

A *Colleague*, (Lat.) a fellow, or copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (Lat.) a gathering, or Levie. *Collection* is, when two principall Significates do not behold one another, but both of them casts several aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essentiall dignities; then shall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collects, things gathered out of other mens Works: also, certain select prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the Epistles and Gospels, for such and such dayes.

Colledge, (Lat.) a place set apart for the Society and Cohabitation of Students.

Colignia, a Town in the praefecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brasile*; so named from that famous *Hugonot* Gaspar *Coligni*, Admiral of *France*; by whose chief assistance and encouragement, it was peopled by the *French*, but taken from them by the *Portuguese*, Anno 1558. and all the *French* put to

the sword; 'tis seated on a Bay of the *River Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in *France*, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing horses, or men,

Collet, the same as Beazel of a ring.

Collieth, a term in *Faulconry*, when they say, The Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Colcothar, A caustick medicine.

Coloration, (Lat.) the brightning of gold or silver, when it is obscured by any sulphureous vapor; a Chymical Term.

Colligate, (Latin) to fasten, or tye together.

Collimation, (Latin) an aiming at a mark.

Colliquation, (Latin) a dissolving, or melting.

Collision, (Lat.) a crushing, or bruising together.

Collistrigium, or *Collistridium*, a word used in the praetick of *Scotland*, and signifies a pillory or stocks.

Collocation, (Latin) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

Collock, an old *Saxon* word, signifying a Paille with one handle.

To *Collogue*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *colonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the Latin word *columna* a Pillar, because he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (Lat.) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (Lat.) a struggling together.

Collusion, (Latin) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law, it signifieth an action commenc'd against another on purpose to defraud him.

Collybist, (Greek) a Money-changer.

Collyrie, (Greek) a Term in Physick, signifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of short coat, reaching to the knees.

Coloieros, a certain religious Order among the Greeks.

Colon, (Greek) a mark or pause of a sentence not fully ended: also, one of the three great Guts.

Colony, (Latin) a company of men sent out of one countrey, to inhabit another.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild Gourd, used by Physicians in purging medicines.

Coloss, a Statue of a vast bignesse: the most famous Coloss in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Colostration, a Term in Physick, being a di-

a disease in children, caused by sucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *cowdach*, a word used in the praetick of *Scotland*, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colran, a Country of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krine*, bordering South upon *Tir Oen*.

Colubraria, an Island of the *Iberian* Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the Latin word *Coluber*, a Snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Coldana*, by *Ptolomey* *Colania*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Prioreffe *Ebba*, cut off their lips and noses, to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, (Lat.) a Dove-house.

Columbine, a kind of Flower so called.

Column, (Latin) a Pillar.

Columnae Herculis, or *Hercules* Pillars, two mountains in the West, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*; the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* separated the one from the other. Others say they were two Pillars of *Brasse*, in the Isles of *Cadex*.

Colures, two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the Zodiack, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

Colus, a beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a hog, and that drinks in water through the nostrils.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comald, a strict Order of Fryers, instituted in *Italy*, in the year 1012. by one *Romuald* of *Ravenna*.

Combat, in the Common law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the sword or bastons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgement, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgement is to be given on the Defendant's side.

Combination, (Lat.) a joyning together: also, a Term in Law, signifying the entring of two or more into conspiracy, to perform any unlawfull or mischievous design.

Combustible, (Latin) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

Combustion, is, when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees; and

three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, untill he is fully elongated seventeen degrees.

Comedie, see *Comedie*.

Comffation, (Latin) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comestione, (Lat.) a devouring, or eating up.

Comet, (Greek) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange Events: of their several Sects, vide *Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

Comical, (Greek) merry, facetious, pertaining to *Comedies*.

Comitatu Commisso, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comitie, (Lat.) courtesie, gentleness, civility of behaviour.

Comitial, (Lat.) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium*: also in Physick the *Comitial* disease, signifying the Falling-sickness.

Comma, (Greek) a point in a part of a sentence, without any perfect sense.

Commaculate, (Latin) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willet another to transgress the Law.

Commateral, (Lat.) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commendry, was in ancient time a Manour, or chief Messuage, by which lands belonging to the Prior of *St. Johns* in *Jerusalem* were holden in *England*.

A *Commeatour*, (Lat.) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (Latin) a mentioning, or rehearsing the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To *Commence*, (French) to begin: also a term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in any action, or suite against any one: also, to take a degree in the Universities.

Commendaces, (French) prayers for the dead: also, Verses or Orations made in praise of the dead.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastical

Rical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergyman, untill it can be conveniently supplied.

Commendation, (Lat.) a praising or extolling.

Commensal, (Lat.) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensuration, (Lat.) a measuring one thing with another.

A *Commentary*, (French) an explaining or Exposition of a thing; it signifieth also, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any mystery.

Commerce, (French) a trafficking, or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (Lat.) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (Lat.) a fierce and vehement threatening.

Comminution, (Lat.) bruising or breaking into pieces.

Commiseration, (Lat.) tender-heartedness, or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acception of the *Canonists*, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the Diocese, so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellour cannot call the subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory without their great molestation: also, an Officer in war, is he who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commissio, (Lat.) a delegation or mandate, given for the warrant for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters patents, or the publick Seal.

Commissura, (Lat.) the mold of the head, where the parts of the skull are united.

Commissure, (Lat.) a word used in Architecture, being a close joyning of planks or stones, or any other material together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commodious, (Lat.) profitable, gainful.

Common, signifieth in the Common-law, that soile or water whereof the use is common in a Town or Lordship.

Commonalty, (French) the common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable.

It was erected in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all Civill causes, both reall and personall. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Justice of the Common-pleas: the rest of the Officers are, *Custos brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-Writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the *Essoynes*, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a tumult, or uproar.

Comnotes, or *Commoithes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred: also, a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

Communication, (Latin) an imparting one to another.

Community, or *communio*, (Lat.) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communitio, (Lat.) a fortifying.

Commutation, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Communitative justice, is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending, and borrowing, &c.

Comedie, or *comédie*, a Stage-play, wherein are represented the actions of human life.

Compact, (Lat.) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compag*, (Lat.) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance by having lesse parts, or by the more close sticking together of the parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Companage, (Ital.) the same as cates, all kind of victuals eaten with bread.

A *Comparation*, (Lat.) an appearing to open view.

A *Compass*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: also, a *Mariners Compass*, is a certain Instrument used by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation.

Compassionate, (French) full of tenderness and compassion.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatient, (Lat.) suffering together.

Compatriote, (Lat.) one of the same Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (Lat.) *Compar*, or *Compter*, a Con-

a consort, or fellow: also a Gossip: also in the Isle of *Zant*, those young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

Compell, (Lat.) to force, to constrain.

Compellation, (Lat.) a calling any one by their name: also, a mentioning with disgrace.

Compendiousnesse, (Lat.) shortnesse, brevity.

A *Compendium*, (Lat.) an abridgement: also, a gaining by thriftinesse.

Compensation, (Lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Comperennitiation, (Lat.) a deferring, or putting off.

Competency, (Lat.) sufficiency, or having enough.

Competitour, (Lat.) a rivall, one that seeks after the same thing that another seeks for.

Compile, (French) to heap together.

Compital, (Lat.) belonging to the *Compita*, or *Crosse*-ways.

Compitals, certain Feasts solemnized in those *Crosse*-ways.

Complacential, (Lat.) milde in behaviour, of a courteous or affable nature. *Ar-tamenes*.

Complainant to a Magistrate, making ones case known, suing for relief.

Complaisance, (French) the same as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptnesse to comply. *Cleopatra*.

Complement, (Lat.) a filling up: also, Ceremony in speech and behaviour: also, a Geometrical Term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which, being added to the Gnomon, and the Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *Completas*, (Spanish) a piece of service said in the evening.

Complex, (Lat.) compound, containing several things together.

Complexion, (Lat.) the state and constitution of the body.

Complicate, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that a Partner may be said to be a companion in good, or evil; a Complice, in evil onely.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

Composition, (Lat.) a setting together: also a Work, set forth in any piece of learning, or art.

Comotation, (Lat.) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on: also, understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

Compreasure, or *compression*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

Comprise, (French) to contain, the same as *Comprehend*.

Comprabation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise, a Term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to referre the ending of their Controversie to the judgement of Arbitrators.

Compton, in the hole, a Town in *Warwickshire*, which gave name and habitation to the ancient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Title of Barons.

Compulsion, (Lat.) a constraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (Lat.) remorse, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (Lat.) a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (Lat.) a reckoning, or casting of account.

De Computo reddendo, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debaucheries.

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of Ireland, the people whereof were anciently called *Conani*, or *Gangani*.

Concamerate, (Lat.) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted roof to Arch.

Concatenate, (Lat.) to chain together.

Concavity, (Lat.) hollownesse.

Concealers, a Term in Common-law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary-Speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or the State, by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

Concede, (Lat.) to yield, or grant.

Consent, (Latin) a Harmony, or agreement in Musick.

Concentricks, (Lat.) Sphears, or Circles, having the common Center.

Conceptacle, (Lat.) a capacious hollownesse, that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (Latin) a conceiving with Child: also a bringing forth any fancy, or conceit.

Concetti, (Latin) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (Latin) a striving together.

Concession, (Latin) a granting, or yielding.

Concidence, (Latin) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the same time.

Conciliate, (Latin) to make to agree, to bring together.

Concinnate, (Latin) apt, fit, proper.

Concinnal, (Latin) belonging to a speech made in publick.

Concise, (Latin) short, consisting of few words.

Concitation, (Latin) a stirring up, or provoking.

Conclamation, (Latin) a great noise, or shouting of much people.

Conclave, (Latin) a Closet, or inner Chamber: also, an Assembly of the Cardinals, met to consult about any affaire of the Church.

Conclusion, (Latin) a shutting up, or ending of a business.

Concoction, (Latin) a seething, or boiling, a digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Concomitant, (Latin) bearing any one company.

Concord, (Latin) agreement, in Common-law, it is defined to be an agreement between parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall passe: also, a perfect Tone in Musick, as an eighth, or a third, &c.

Concorporation, (Latin) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourse, (Latin) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (Latin) joyned, or grown together: also a Logical Term, signifying an accident joyned with any subject; whereas Abstract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (Latin) a growing together.

Concubinage, (French) fornication: also a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alleading that she is not wife, but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed.

Conciliate, (Latin) to stamp upon, or tread under foot.

Concupiscence, (Latin) a vehement desire of any thing; but more particularly, a lustful, or venereal appetite.

The **Concupiscible** faculty, the sensual

part of the Soul, which onely seeks after pleasures and lusts.

Concurrence, (Latin) a meeting together: also, an agreeing.

Concussion, (Latin) a jumbling together: also extortion by terrifying.

Concessionary, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes from men.

Cond, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a ship, which way she shall go.

Condensation, (Latin) a making thick.

Condern, the ancient name of a Town, in the Bishoprick of Durham, where, in old time, the left wing of the *Altars* kept their station: it is now called *Chester* upon the Street.

Condors, are those men that stand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signes with boughs in their hands unto the Fishers, which way the Herrings passe; which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condescension, (Latin) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condict, (Latin) an appointment, or composition.

Condigne, (Latin) worthy, according to merit.

Conditment, (Latin) seasoning.

Condiloma, (Greek) a swelling of the fundament.

A Condisciple, (Latin) a School-fellow, or Fellow-Student.

Condited, (Latin) seasoned.

Condition, (Latin) nature, disposition: also, estate or fortune. In Common-law it signifies a rate, manner, or Law, annexed to mens Acts; staying, or suspending the same, and making them uncertain, whether they shall take effect, or no.

Consolence, (Latin) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (Latin) a pardoning, or forgiving.

Conducibile, (Latin) profitable: also, to be hired.

Conduet, (French) a guiding: also, a management of any affair. *Arramenes*.

Conduictour, (Latin) a leader, or guider.

Condylome, (Greek) an excrescence of flesh.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottome, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top: also a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (Latin) a discoursing, or talking together.

Confarreation, (Latin) a certain Ceremony with a Cake, anciently used at marriages.

Confession, (Latin) a finishing, a mingling of divers things together, a making of Conferences.

A Confident, (Latin) one that is imploy'd in matters of secrecy and trust.

Confignation, (Latin) a making of earthen ware.

Configuration, (Latin) a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, (French) Marches, or Borders of a Countrey.

Confirmation, (Latin) a making sure: also, a Law-term, signifying a strengthening of an estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void.

Confiscation, (Latin) a Law-term, a bringing away a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury; from *Fiscus* a Pannier, or Hamper, a place where the King's Treasure useth to be kept.

Conflagration, (Latin) a great consuming, or destroying with fire.

Confluence, (Latin) a meeting of divers waters in one: also, a great concourse of people.

Confluxibility, (Latin) an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confederate, (Latin) joyn'd together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (Latin) agreeable, suitable.

Confrication, (Latin) Rubbing, or grinding.

Confront, (French) to bring face to face: also, to compare together.

Confusion, (Latin) in Chymistry, it signifies a mixture of such things, as are fluid.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d'Esire*, signifies in the Common-law, the Kings permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abbey, to chuse their Abbott.

Congenerous, (Latin) of the same sort, of the same Rock.

Congeniality, (Latin) a resemblance of Genius and fancy.

Congelation, (Latin) a freezing, or congealing.

Congersbury, a Town in *Somerset-shire*; so named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremit, whom *Cappgrave* an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours son of *Constantinople*.

Congiary, a gift of a Prince, or great man, to the people.

Conglobation, (Latin) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (Latin) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (Latin) a fastning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (Latin) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Latin) an assembling, or gathering of people together.

Congresse, (Latin) a coming together: also an incurring.

Congruence, or **Congruity**, (Latin) agreeableness.

Conical, having the figure of a Cone.

Conjectural, (Latin) that may be conjectured, or guess'd at.

Conjugal, (Latin) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjugates, a Term in Logick, signifying things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (Latin) a deriving of things under the same order; a coupling of verbs with their Moods, and Tenses under the same Theme.

Conjunctiva, (Latin) a coat of the Eyes, so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

Conjunction, (Latin) a joyning together: also, a Grammatical word, one of the eight parts of speech.

Conjuraction, (Latin) a conspiracy, or plot: also, a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secret, or effect any purpose.

Conizees, and **Conizours**: See *Cognizees*, and *Cognizour*.

Connacht: See *Connacht*.

Connascency, (Latin) a being born together, a springing together.

Comme, to learn without books; from the Dutch word *kennen*, to know, or learn.

Commen, (old word) can.

Connexion, (Latin) a knitting, or joyning together.

Connesborough, a Castle in *Tork-shire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquish'd by *Aurelius Ambrose*, call'd his forces, but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

Connivence, (Latin) a assigning not to see, a wincking at a fault.

Connubial, (Latin) belonging to wedlock or marriage.

Conovium, the ancient name of a City, which flourish'd in old time in *Carnarvon-shire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwy*.

Conquassation, (Latin) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

Conquest, a Term used in the practice of Scotland, and differs from heritage in this; that Heritage signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any person, as general Succession.

cessour to his father, or any other predecessour. Conquest, signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other single contract.

Question, (Lat.) a complaining together.

Conradus, (German) Able counsel; the name of several German-Emperours.

Consanguinity, (Lat.) nearness in blood, kindred.

Consecration, (Lat.) a patching, or sowing of several pieces together.

Conscension, (Lat.) a climbing, or mounting.

Conscious, (Lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error.

Conscription, (Lat.) a registering, or inrolling.

Consecration, (Lat.) a setting a-part to the service of any one.

Confectary, (Lat.) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

Consecution, (Lat.) an immediate following. Month of consecution, is a Term in Astrology, signifying the space between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Consequence, (Lat.) that which followeth of necessity: also, a business of consequence is a business of weight and moment.

Consequent, (Lat.) following: also, being taken substantively, it signifies, the last proposition of an Enthymeme, the first being called an antecedent.

Conservation, (Lat.) a keeping, or preserving.

Conservator of the peace, signifieth in Common-law, him that hath a special charge by vertue of his office, to see the Kings peace kept.

Conservator of the truce and safe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done against the Kings truce, and safe conducts upon the main-Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

Conserves, (French) fruits conserved, or condited.

Considerable, of no mean degree, of more than ordinary quality. *Cleopatra*.

Consideration, (Lat.) an advising, or taking heed: also, a Term in Common-law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract standeth, or

bindeth, Consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing; or else implied, as when the Law inforceth a Consideration.

Consignation, (Lat.) a signing of a Bill with ones own hand.

Consimilarity, (Lat.) a likeness, or agreeing together.

Consistence, (Lat.) a being, or setting.

Consistent, an epithite belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to Fluid.

Consistory, (Lat.) an Assembly of Prelates, a Council-house of Ecclesiastical persons.

Consition, (Lat.) a planting together.

Consolation, (Lat.) a comforting, or putting in good heart.

Consolidation, (Lat.) a fodering, strengthening, or making solid: also, a Term in Common law, signifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil-law, an uniting of possession, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Consonation, (Lat.) a sleeping, or dreaming together.

Consonant, (Lat.) sounding together, or agreeing: also, substantively taken, it signifieth, A letter which hath no sound of it self, but as it is joyned with a Vowel.

Consort, (Lat.) a fellow, companion, or mate: also, a Set or company of Musicians.

Confound, (Lat. *Consolidum*) an herb, otherwise called Backwort, or Cumsfry.

Conspersion, (Lat.) a bedewing, or sprinkling.

Conspicuous, (Lat.) clear, manifest.

Conspiracy, (Lat.) a plotting, or secret consultation; but in Common-law it is always taken in the evil part, and signifieth, An agreement of such as bind themselves by Covenant or other Alliance, that each of them shall assist the other, maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain, pleas; also, such as cause children within age to appeal men of Felony, and such as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malicious enterprises.

Conspirations, a Writ that lies against Conspirators.

Conspuration, (Lat.) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conspiration, a spitting upon.

Constable, quasi comes stabuli, or Master of the Kings horse; or, as others say, derived from the Dutch word *Konin-Stable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word

is diversly taken in Common-law, either for the Constable of England, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the peace, and called high Constables: and, under these, the Constables of every Town or Parish, who are called petty Constables.

Constant, (Lat.) standing firm to ones duty, or principles.

Constantinople, see *Byzantium*.

Constantinus, the son of *Constantius* and *Helena*; he was the first Roman Emperour that professed Christianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Constantine* the Great.

Constellation, (Lat.) a Company of Stars embody'd together, and representing some figure.

Consternation, (Lat.) amazement, or astonishment.

Constipation, (Lat.) a close embodying together.

Constitution, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining: also, constitution of the body, is the state and complexion of the body.

Constraint, (French) a forcing, or compelling.

Constriction, (Lat.) the same: also, a binding together.

Construction, (Lat.) a placing, or setting together: also, a Term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of words, or sentences.

Construpration, (Lat.) a ravishing, or deflowering a Virgin.

Consubstantial, (Lat.) of the same Essence with another.

Consume, or *Consumed*, (Lat.) usual or accustomed.

Consummation, (Lat.) a fulfilling, or finishing: also, a making up an account.

Consumption, (Lat.) a falling away, or consuming: also, a disease which dries and wastes the body.

Contabulation, (Lat.) a fastning of planks or boards together.

Contagion, (Lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (Lat.) infection, the spreading of a disease.

Contamination, (Lat.) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

Conteste, (old word) strife, or contention.

Contemperation, (Lat.) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of Saint Mary Magdalens Order, who wore black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) a deep considering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) of the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of dislike and scorn.

Con-tenement, a Term in Law, being the freehold-land, which lieth to a mans House or Tenement.

Contention, (Lat.) a striving.

Contermination, (Lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpled, (old word) controlled.

Contestation, (Lat.) an entering into league, or amity with strangers.

Contestation, (Lat.) a calling to witness.

Context, or *Contexture*, (Lat.) a weaving together: also, the style, or sort of a procel, or discourse.

Contignation, in Architecture, signifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) a nearness, or close touching.

Content, (Lat.) temperate, containing ones self from any thing: also, substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main land.

Contingency, (Lat.) a happening by chance.

Continual claim, a Term in Common-law, signifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, so Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, seemeth to signify in Common-law, the same as *prolongation* in the Civil-law, as *Continuance* until the next Assizes, when it chanceth that a Record cannot be found.

Consultation, (Lat.) a taking counsel: also, the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by Prohibition

word is diversly taken in Common-law, either for the Constable of England, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the peace, and called high Constables: and, under these, the Constables of every Town or Parish, who are called petty Constables.

Constant, (Lat.) standing firm to ones duty, or principles.

Constantinople, see *Byzantium*.

Constantinus, the son of *Constantius* and *Helena*; he was the first Roman Emperour that professed Christianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Constantine* the Great.

Constellation, (Lat.) a Company of Stars embody'd together, and representing some figure.

Consternation, (Lat.) amazement, or astonishment.

Constipation, (Lat.) a close embodying together.

Constitution, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining: also, constitution of the body, is the state and complexion of the body.

Constraint, (French) a forcing, or compelling.

Constriction, (Lat.) the same: also, a binding together.

Construction, (Lat.) a placing, or setting together: also, a Term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of words, or sentences.

Construpration, (Lat.) a ravishing, or deflowering a Virgin.

Consubstantial, (Lat.) of the same Essence with another.

Consume, or *Consumed*, (Lat.) usual or accustomed.

Consummation, (Lat.) a fulfilling, or finishing: also, a making up an account.

Consumption, (Lat.) a falling away, or consuming: also, a disease which dries and wastes the body.

Contabulation, (Lat.) a fastning of planks or boards together.

Contagion, (Lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (Lat.) infection, the spreading of a disease.

Contamination, (Lat.) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

Conteste, (old word) strife, or contention.

Contemperation, (Lat.) a deflowering.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of Saint Mary Magdalens Order, who wore black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) a deep considering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) of the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of dislike and scorn.

Con-tenement, a Term in Law, being the freehold-land, which lieth to a mans House or Tenement.

Contention, (Lat.) a striving.

Contermination, (Lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpled, (old word) controlled.

Contestation, (Lat.) an entering into league, or amity with strangers.

Contestation, (Lat.) a calling to witness.

Context, or *Contexture*, (Lat.) a weaving together: also, the style, or sort of a procel, or discourse.

Contignation, in Architecture, signifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) a nearness, or close touching.

Content, (Lat.) temperate, containing ones self from any thing: also, substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main land.

Contingency, (Lat.) a happening by chance.

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Continuation, or *Continuity*, (Lat.) a lengthening, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contriften, (Lat.) a pulling awry, a wresting.

Contrabanded, prohibited; from the Italian word *Bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

Contrait, (Lat.) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common Law, it is a Covenant or agreement, with lawfull consideration, or clause.

Contraction, or *Contratation*, (Lat. and Span.) a contract, or bargaining.

Contraction, (Latin) a drawing together.

Contradiction, (Lat.) a gain-saying.

Contra formam collationis, a Writ against an Abbot, for him that hath given lands to an Abby, and findeth that the Abbot hath made a feoffment thereof.

Contra formam feoffamenti, a Writ for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed in certain lands by Charter of feoffment, by a Lord to do certain services to his Court, and afterwards is distrained for more than is contained in the Charter.

Contramure, a Term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the wall of a City; a Counter-carr.

Contrasto, (Spanish) contention, or strife.

Contrectation, (Latin) a wanton handling of a woman.

Contribution, (Latin) a joynt-giving of money or supplies, towards any business of importance.

Contributio facienda, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contristation, (Lat.) a making sad.

Contrition, (Latin) remorse or penitence.

Controller, an Officer who keepeth a Roll of other Officers accounts. Controller of the Hamper; an Officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. Controller of the Pipe, an Officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriffs, to levie the debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Controve*, (old word) to devise.

Controverse, (Latin) contention in dispute.

Contumacy, (Latin) stubbornness, rebellion.

Contumely, (Lat.) injury, reviling.

Contumulation, (Lat.) an intombing together.

Contusion, (Lat.) a bruising, or beating in pieces.

Convalescency, (Lat.) an increasing in health or strength.

To *Convene*, (Lat.) to warn into any Assembly.

Conveniency, (Latin) fitness, or meetness.

Convent, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people: also, a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a house.

Conventicle, (Latin) a private Assembly.

Conventual, (Latin) belonging to a company of religious persons. Conventual Church, a Parish Church.

Conversation, (Lat.) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Conversion, (Latin) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good.

Convexity, (Lat.) the out-side of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (Lat.) in Common law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a man that is out-law'd appeareth, and confesseth.

Convivial, (Latin) belonging to a Feast.

Convocation, (Latin) a calling or assembling together; Convocation-house, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

Convey, (French) a guide, or conduct.

Convulsion, (Latin) a violent pulling together: also, a disease wherein the sinews are shrunk up, and drawn together.

Co-operate, (Lat.) to bear another company in the same work.

Coote, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moor-hen.

Copal, a kind of white Rosin brought from the Indies, which they use for a Perfume.

Cope, a Cloak: also, a Vestment that Bishops were wont to wear.

Copier

Coparceners, or *parceners*, signifying in Common-law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestours.

Cophosis, (Greek) 'tis when the hearing is totally lost; so that the patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lyeth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

Copy-hold, signifieth in Common-law, a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Courts; this is also called a base Tenure, or Tenure in Villeinage.

Copious, (Lat.) plentiful.

Copse, from the French *Couper*, to cut down; a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copperas, a kind of mineral, otherwise called vitriol, being mixed of humours, strained by drops into small holes.

Copt-hall, the name of a stately house, belonging in ancient times to the Fitz-auchers; and afterwards very much beautified by Sir Thomas Deuene.

Copulation, (Lat.) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (French) a prating like a Gossip.

Copination, (Lat.) a dressing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scorpii, the heart of the Scorpion.

Cornage, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, petresces, and becomes red.

Coralline, a kind of plant, called Sea-moss, or Coral-moss.

Corallise, chaffe, or drops of Corti.

Corban, an Hebrew word, signifying, A gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a Term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering piece in Timber-work, a jutting out like a bragget.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient Family in Shropshire, who about the coming in of the Normans, held divers Lordships by the service of Roger Montgomery.

Corciousness, (old word) corpulency.

Cocks, or *Orchat*, a kind of blue colour, used in painting.

Corda barbarorum, a Nerve so called.

Cardage, the tackle of a ship; a word used

in Navigation: also, stufte to make ropes on.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of St. Francis, so called because he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (Lat.) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon, an old English word, signifying Reward: in like manner also the French word *Guerdon* is used by us.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goat-skins, so called from *Corduba*, a City of Andalusia in Spain, where the best sort of that kind of leather is made.

Cordwainer, or *Cordiner*, (French) a shoe-maker.

Corinaw, one of the companions of Brutus, whence *Cornwall* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinea*, it is fabulously reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a City of Arabia in Greece, in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was restored by *Corinthus*, the son of *Murabon*, or, as some say, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire*, and *Darby-shire*.

Cork, a County of Ireland, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodie* & *Coriandi*.

Cormorant, a Sea-Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men used to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invasion of a Northern enemy was perceived.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which some think to be the same with *Corneus*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at present called *Warrick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Shrop-shire*, and *Cheshire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of flower, called blue-bottle.

Cornea, (Lat.) the Coat of the Eye, being of a hoiny substance.

K

Corvillian

Cornelian, the same as **Corneol**, a kind of precious Stone: also, **Coruelian-Law**, was a Law made by **Cornelius Sylla**, that any who would follow him in war, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, (Lat.) a proper name of men; from **Cornu**, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, signifying a Corner: also, the fore-part of a house.

Corneol, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals: It is also called a **Sard**, or **Onyx**.

Corneous, (Lat.) of a horny substance.

Cornet, (French) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law, used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree: also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, signifying the crests, or flourishing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is also, called a **frize**.

Cornigerous, (Lat.) wearing horns, an Epithet of **Bacchus**.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called a Horn-tree, because its branches are hard like a horn.

Cornimuse, (Lat.) a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix: see **Cornalin**, and **Corneol**.

Cornucopy, a Horn which **Jupiter** gave to **Amalthea**: whereby she enjoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornuted, (Lat.) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word **Corrodo**; it signifieth in Common-law, a summe of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings servants out of an Abby, or religious house, whereof the King is the Founder.

Corodie habendo, a Writ for the exacting a **Corody** out of an Abby, or religious house.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: also, a gift bestowed on the people at publick feasts.

Corona, by the Greeks called **Halo**, that is to say, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon: also, a celestial constellation upon the shoulder of **Bootes**.

Coronal Suture; this is by Chirurgions called, The foremost seam of the skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (Lat.) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown, and Common wealth of **England**; his Office, is to enquire of every man that is slain, or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or Freehold; the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King, or State; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (Lat.) belonging to the body: also, a Commander of a band of ten Souldiers: also, the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (Lat.) in the Civil-Law, signifieth a Body-politick, authorised by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one, or more head Officers, and Members, able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, (Lat.) the form, or constitution of the body.

Corporeal, (Lat.) of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, (Latin) a Philosophick Term; **Corporeature**, bodily substance.

Corps, (French) a carcase, or dead body.

Corps-du-guard, (Fr.) a Term in Military Discipline; signifying a Company of Souldiers set to watch.

Corpulency, (Lat.) fullness of body.

Corpus-Christi, a Colledge in **Oxford**, built by **Richard Fox**, Bishop of **Winchester**.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cause of any man lying in execution upon a judgment for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain measure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (Lat.) to scrape together, to extort.

Correction, (Lat.) an amending: also, a chastising.

Corredour of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (Lat.) a Term in Logick, signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Cor-

Corruption, (Lat.) a snatching suddenly away.

Correspondency, (Lat.) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in fortification, otherwise called **Cortina**, or **Curtain**.

Corrigible, (Lat.) easie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrival, a competitor, one that makes suit in the same business.

Corroboration, (Lat.) a strengthening, or making firm.

To **Corrode**, (Lat.) to gnaw, to fret.

Corrosive, (Lat.) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is spoken of those things which are used in Physick, to gnaw or eat into any part of the body.

Corrugation, (Lat.) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (Lat.) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifieth in law an Infection of the blood, growing to the estate and issue of a man tainted with Treason, whereby he loseth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corfary, (French) a Courier.

Corse-present, a Law-term, the body of a beast, or some such like Offering, given to the Priest out of a dead mans goods. It is also called, a **Mortuary**.

Corset, (Ital.) the same as **Cuirasse** in French, Armour for the back and breast.

Corfure, or **Courfer**, (old word) a Broad-ker.

Corstopitum, the ancient name of a Town in **Northumberland**, mentioned by **Antonine**. Some think it to be the same with **Ptolemies Curia Ottadinorum**, now called **Corbridge**.

Corticated, (Lat.) covered with a bark or rind.

Coven, (old word) carved.

Corvine, (Lat.) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

Coruifer, see **Cordwainer**.

Coruscation, (Lat.) lightning, a flashing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Priests of **Cybele**, who used to celebrate the Feasts of **Cybele** with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the same with the **Curetes**, and **Idæi Daëyli**.

Coffer, (old word) a Lamb brought up without the Dam.

Cosinomancy, (Greek) a divination by a Sieve.

Cosnage, a Writ that lieth where the father or the Great grandfather is seized in his demesne as of fee at the day of his death, of certain lands and tenements, and he dying, a stranger entereth and intrudeth. Then shall his heir have this Writ of **Cosnage**.

Cosh, or **Cotterel**, (old word) a Cottage.

Cosham, a Town in **Wiltshire**, in ancient times the Mansion house of King **Ebbeired**.

Coshacks, Girdles that Turkish-women wear.

Cosier, (old word) a Butcher, called also a **Sowter**.

Cosmical, (Greek) belonging to the World. **Cosmical** rising of a Star, is a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a Star rising at the same time with the Sun.

Cosmography, (Greek) a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Cosmometry, (Greek) a measuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography, or Cosmography.

Cost, a Term in **Blazon**, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Garter.

Costive, (from the Latin word **Constipatus**) having the belly bound.

Costmary, an herb called **Balsamine**, or **Alecoast**.

Costrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Cote, a kind of refuse or clotted wool: also a cottage or sheepfold.

Coteswold, (old word) a company of sheep-coates, and sheep feeding on hills.

A **Cottager**, signifieth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or house without land, or at most having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotterel, see **Cosh**.

Cotton, a kind of stuff, otherwise called **Frize** or **Bombasin**.

Cotylidones, (Greek), in Latin **Acetabulas**; the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veins, (one proceeding from the Spermatie, & the other from the Hypogastric branch) with the mouths of the Umbilical veins, making a connexion between the mother, and the infant.

Conchant, (French) lying, or squatting close to the ground; a word often used in Heraldry to express that posture.

Covenable, or **Convenable**, (old word) suitable or convenient.

Covenant, (French) a bargain, pact, or agreement: also, **Covenant** in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made though in words it be not express: also the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

K 2

Covenant

Covent, see *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwickshire*, so called from a *Covent* of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofric*, who imposing heavy taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his wife *Gadina*, upon condition she would ride naked through the chief street of the City: Which she performed; but so covered with her long hair, that no body could discern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkill*, (old word) a lid, or cover.

Covert, (French) an ombrage, or shady place for Deer, or other beasts.

Coverture, in Common law is the condition of a married woman; who by the Laws of England, is under *Covert-baron*, and so disabled to make any bargain without her husband's consent.

Coughton, a place in *Warwickshire*, the principal Mansion of the *Throgmortons*, a very ancient Family.

Cowle, (French) a term in fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the Latin word *Conviti*; it signifieth in Common law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coquant, (French) flowing, or gliding along.

Couldray, (French) a hazel Grove.

Cowle, a vessel to carry water in: also a robe which Fryers use to wear, called in Latin *Cucullus*.

Cowle, (Lat.) a Plough-share.

Council with a *c*, (Lat. *Concilium*) an Assembly of Counsellours.

Count, (French) an Earl: also a Law-Term, coming from the Latin word *Computatio*, and signifies the Original declaration in a Proccesse, chiefly in real actions.

Counterpoised, a Term in Armory, as a bordure counterpoised, is a bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Countours, or *Contours*, are those, which a man setteth to speak for him in Court, as *Advocates*; whereas *Plaidours* speak as Counsellours at Law for one, who is present himself.

Courteance, (French) the face, or visage: also estimation, or credit: also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor men, that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Trades-mans chest, where he puts his cash, or money: also a prison in

London, where men are put for debt; from the French word *Compter*, or from the Dutch word *cantor*, a secluded place: also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Counterfeit, (French) to feign.

Countermand, (French) a revocation of a former command.

Countermeure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town-Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of Deeds, or Indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that which the Demandant alleadgeth against a Tenant in court, or in dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the reversion, for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition: also a Term in Musick, being a composing of parts together by setting points one against another: also a Term in Needle-work, called back-stitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in Fortification); that side of the moat, which is opposite to the Fortresse.

Counter-tail, or *Counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Countervail, (French) to be of equal price.

County, or *Shire*, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County-court, a Court held every month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the under-Sheriff.

Coup, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupan, (French) cutting, or lopping.

Couple-close, a Term in Blazon, being the fourth part of a *Chevron*.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courser, (French) a horse of service.

Court, the house (where) a King hath his present residence: also a place where justice is judicially ministred, from the Latin *cursia*, or from the Greek *κωρ*, i. e. a Lord.

Court-baron, a Court that every Lord of a Man-

a Mannour hath within his own precincts.

Court of Requests; a Court of Equity of the same nature with the Chancery; only this Court, instead of a *Sub-pena*, useth a *Privy-Seal*.

Courtesie of England, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man, marrying a woman seized of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the world, though she and the child die immediately; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant *per legem Anglia*, or, the courtesie of England.

Courtilage in Common-law, is a Garden, or piece of void ground lying near a messuages from *Curtis*, a Mansion-house; and *legere*, to gather.

Courtisan, (French) a Court-Lady: it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courtasse, or *Coutlasse*, a short sword.

Couth, quasi *Kennouth*; knew, from the Saxon word *Ken*, to know.

Coutabout laugh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cheriseth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobbet.

Cowre, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the Italian word *Covare*.

Cowner, the hollow arching part in the Ship-stern.

Coy, or *Coyen*, (old word) nice, dainty: also, to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crabbat, (Hebrew) handsome, comely: also, substantively taken, it signifieth a Gorget for women, or a kind of riding-band for men.

Cratch, a crib, or rack for beasts.

Crabseye, a stone found in a Crab, which resembleth an eye.

Cramp, a disease that happens to Hawks in their foreage, by taking cold; and lies in the wing.

Craneage, money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up wares.

Crank, (old word) lusty, blithe, jovial.

Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sail, a Term in Navigation.

Cran, (Lat.) the skull.

Crapulent, (Lat.) glutted with meat, having taken a surfer.

Crasie, sick, distemper'd, from the Greek word; *crasis*, temperate.

Crask, (old word) far.

Crasse, (Lat.) thick, heavy, dull, lumpish.

Crastrude, (Lat.) thicknesse, grossnesse.

Crater, is a sign in Heaven; called the

bottom of the *Piccadillo* in *Virgo*; it riseth about the fifteenth of the *Calends* of *March*. Also, the line on which Hawks are fastned, when reclaimed; of what sort soever they be.

Cray, a disease in the Hawks, that hinders their flying.

Creance, (French) trust, confidence, credit.

Creansour, Law Term, a Creditour.

Creast-tile, a roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house.

Crebrans, (Lat.) often, usual.

Credible, (Lat.) that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief; also, esteem.

Creditour, (Lat.) he that lendeth, or trusteth out money.

Credulity, (Lat.) aptnesse to believe.

Creed, a Set Form, containing the Articles of Christian Religion.

Creek, from the Dutch word *Kreken*, to make a noise; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Cremaster, (Greek) the Muscle, that holds up the Stones.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line devided like the notch in the horn of a bow.

Creon, the son of *Menatius* King of *Thebes*; he was brother to *Jocasta*; the wife *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*; and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom; and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civil Wars, *Creon* reigned the Kingdom; but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Thebes*, and slain.

Creptation, (Lat.) a creaking noise.

Crepuscul, (Lat.) the dawning of the day.

Cressant, (French) the figure of a half Moon; a term in Heraldry.

Cresse, a kind of plant called in Latin *Nasturtium*.

Cresse, (old word) a Lantern, a Beacon.

Crest, (French) a part of a Helmet; also, the upper part of a Scutcheon in armory.

Crest-marine, an herb called *Rock-Ramphire*.

Crete, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hittarompolis* by the Greeks, because it had a hundred Cities; it is now called *Candia*, and is a great part of it in the possession of the *Turks*.

Cretism, or *Creticism*, (Greek) a saying.

ging of lies, falshood, or perfidiousnesse.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Reut*, who built *Leeds-Castle* in that County: they are styled in ancient Records, *de crepito corde*.

Creuet, or *crufes*, from the French word *Crenx*, hollow, a Goldsmiths melting-pot.

Creufa, the daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and wife of *Aneas*, by whom he had *Ascanius*; she following her husband out of *Troy* when it was set on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reason that he led his son in his hand, and carried his father on his shoulders through the flames, but going back to seek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Criminal, (Lat.) guilty, blame-worthy. *Cleop*.

Crined, having hairs, from the Latin word *Crinis*; it is a word used in Heraldry.

Crinisus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Segefta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be exposed to the fury of a Monster, whom *Neptune* sent to destroy the Countrey, because of *Laomedons* perfidiousnesse; *Hippotes* a noble *Trojan*, committed his daughter *Hegefta* to the wild Sea, and she being by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Crinisus* fell in love with her, and turning himself into a Bear, ravished her, whereupon she became with child, and brought forth *Acastes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Crinites, a Term in Falconry; the small black feathers, like haire, about the *Sere*.

Criplings, (a term in building) short spars on the side of a house.

Crisis, (Greek) a judgement, or discerning into any thing: also a term in Physick, denoting the sudden change in a disease, tending either to recovery, or death.

St. Crispins-Launce, an awle; from *Crispin*, who was the Patron of the Shoemakers.

Crisped, (Lat.) frised, curled.

Cristology, (Greek) a gathering in of the first fruits of corn.

Critical, (Greek) of a nice judgement, apt to censure. Also, *Criticall* dayes in a disease, are those dayes wherein a disease comes to its *Crisis*, and they are the odde dayes, as the third, fifth, seventh, and so on; but the most critical are counted the fourteenth. The *Crisis* in acure diseases, is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick diseases, the *Crisis* is judged by the Sun.

Criticism, (Greek) a playing the Critick; a Learning which consists in the curious, and nice examining of Authours.

Cro, or *Croy*, signifieth in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which the Judge is to pay unto the nearest of kin to a man that is slain, in case he minister not justice as he should do.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds staff, or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnshire*, now called *Aucafer*.

Crocus Martis, Saffron of Iron, good against all fluxes.

Crocus Veneris, Saffron of Copper, or refined Verdigrease.

Crocute, a certain beast imitating the voyce of a man, and ingendred of *Hiena*, and a *Lionesse*, it cometh from the *Aethiopian* word *Crocottas*.

Cresus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in war by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon*, *Solon*! *Cyrus* demanding the reason, he acquainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, Who was the happiest man, told him, None could be happy till his death; and; that the greatest Riches could not keep a man from misery: whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Counsellors.

Croft, from the old word *Croaft*, i. e. handy-craft; a little close joyning to a house, it being lookt to with more than ordinary care.

Croisada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the sign, the badge of the Croffe, in an expedition of Christians against Infidels.

Croises, Pilgrims; also, Knights of the Order of Saint *John* in *Jerusalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both so called from the sign of the Croffe, which they used to wear on their garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of iron; from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crooked.

Crool, (old word) to mutter.

Crozier, a Bishop's staff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds crook; or, for that it bears the figure of a Croffe.

Crostaff, a Mathematical Instrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croftrees, those croffe pieces of timber which are set on the head of the Mast of a Ship.

Crotchets, a measure in Musick being half a Minim,

a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it signifieth also a humour, or whimsy.

Crotells, or *croteyngs*, (a term in hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Cruch, (old word) Croffe; whence, to Crouch, i. e. to Blesse.

Crow, is a celestiall Constellation, and sits upon *Hydra's* tail; she hath her Mansion in the Austral parts.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with spirits, untill such time as devout *Guthlac* lived there a Hermit's life, to whose memory *Aethelbald* King of the *Mercians* built a famous Monastery.

Crown: Of the several sorts of Crowns, as Triumphant, Civic, Gramineal, Mural, and the like; See *Aulus Gellius*, cap. 8. *Crown* is also metaphorically taken for glory, honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellour for special matters of State; as Commissions of Lieutenancies, Justices, or such like; with their Writs of Association, and *dedimus potestatem* for taking of oaths; also all generall Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of special Executions, &c.

Clark of the *Crown*-Office in the Kings Bench, is he who frames, reads, and records, all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Collens-earth; a kind of colour used in painting.

Cruciate, (Lat.) to assist, to torment.

Crucible, (Lat.) A glasse used by Chymists, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for beating to powder.

Crucifie, (Latin) to fasten, or nail to a Croffe.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

Cruditie, (Lat.) rawnesse, ill digestion of the stomack.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a violl, or narrow-mouth'd glasse, to keep oil, or the like in.

Cruise, a word used in the practise of Scotland, for a Hogs-sye; it is also called *creffir*.

Cruyall, (Lat.) belonging to the thighs.

Cruible, a Pot wherein Chymists melt their mettals.

Cruissel, (old word) grille.

Crustaceous, (Lat.) crufted, or covered with a hard shell.

Crotchets-Friars, the same as crouched, or crossed Friars.

Cruzada: see *Croisada*.

Cruzada, a Portugal Crown of Gold. *Cryptology*, (Greek) a speaking in secret, a whispering.

Crystall, a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of glasse.

Crystalline Humour, a white splendid and shining humour, nor flat nor round, seated in the Center of the eye, and is the first instrument of sight.

Cubbridge head, a division made across the Fore-castle and Half-deck with boards, which, in other places, is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a solid body every way, comprehending six equal sides.

Cubebes, a certain kind of Indian fruit.

Cubicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Bed-chamber.

Cubite, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow, to the end of the little finger.

Cucubus, a little worm bred in the fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a certain costly Grain, wherewith they dye Scarlet, or Crimfon colour. Some say, it comes from the Latin word *Coccyus*, Scarlet.

Cucullated, (Lat.) having on a Monk's Coule.

Cucupha, Cups quelted with medicinal things, as Rosemary, &c.

Cucurbite, (Lat.) a Gourd; also a Cupping-glasse; being a deep hollow glasse, which Physicians apply to the body to draw out blood.

Cucuye, a strange kind of Bird in *Hispagnola*, having eyes under the wings, which in the night time, shine very bright.

Cudweed, a certain herb, whose leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotton; it is also called *Cotton-weed*.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players, when any of them are to begin to speak.

Cuerpo, (Spanish) a body; also a Corporation; to walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak.

Cui ante diortium, a Writ, that a woman divorced from her husband hath power to recover her lands from him, to whom her husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a Writ of entry, that a widow hath against him, to whom her husband

husband did alienate her lands in his life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuirasser, (French) he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corset, which is a kind of armour for the breast and back.

Culdeis, *quasi cultores Dei*, a sort of religious people, that were anciently in Scotland and Ireland.

Culterage, (French) lechery: also an herb called Water-pepper, or Arse-smart.

Culinary, (Latin) belonging to the kitchen.

Cullers, in Latin, *oves rejciles*; sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for meat.

Cullion-head, the same as Bastion, a Schonce, or Block-house.

Cullis, from *Colare* to strain, the juice of boiled meat strained through a strainer.

Cullot, from *Cullus* the taile, a custom to ride post with.

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, Smoak or Soot.

Culminate, (Latin) to get up to the top.

Culrach, or *Colrach*, signifieth in the practice of Scotland, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (Lat.) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (Lat.) a manuring, or tilling.

Culture, (Lat.) the same.

Culver, (old word) a Pigeon, or Dove.

Culverine, *quasi colubrine*, a piece of Ordnance so called.

Culvertaile, a term in Architecture, a fastning of boards with artificial joyns.

Cumbe, (French) full heaped measure.

Cume, a City by the Sea-side in Italy, near Pizzoli.

Cumfrey, a kind of herb, otherwise called Confound.

Cumulation, (Lat.) a heaping up together.

Cundation, (Lat.) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglasus, the name of a cruel Tyrant, who succeeded Vortiporus in his government of the Britains of Wales and Cornwall.

Cunicle, (Lat.) a Mine, or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the Trinobantes, a people of the Eastern parts of Britain; he succeeded Mandubratius in the Kingdom.

Cunsey, signifieth the same; as, The ordinary Jury, or trial by the Country.

Cupidity, (Lat.) covetous, or lustful desire.

Cupping-glasse, see *Cucurbite*.

Cupulo, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, a high Arch in a building.

Curebulli, tann'd leather, a word used by Chaucer.

Curfew, a Law made by William the Conqueror, that every one should put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *couvert le feu*, i. e. cover the fire.

Curia Ostadinorum, an ancient Town of Northumberland. See *Corstopitum*.

Curialitas Scotia, is equivalent to that which we call Curtesie of England.

Curlew, a kind of fowl so called.

Curranco, (French) an running French-Dance: also a musical Aire, of a more than ordinary swift time.

Curricurre, a kinde of East-Indian Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

Current, a running stream; from *Currere* to run.

Curfiter, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery, who makes originall Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Corvetta, or *Corvetta*, (Ital.) a prauing of a horse of service; from the Latin *Curvus*, crooked, because they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (Lat.) crookednesse.

Curules, (Lat.) those of the Roman Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-seat, which was placed in the Roman Consuls Chariot.

Cusco, the chief City of that part of the new world, which contains Brasilia and Peru.

Cuspidate, (Lat.) to make sharp at the end, from *Cuspis*, a point.

Cuspe, the entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houses.

Custode admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Custody, (Lat.) safe-hold.

Custom, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestours hath been, and is daily practised.

Custos Brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon files, every return by it self; and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Prothonotaries all the Records of *nisi prius*, called the *Postea*.

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions of peace, and of the Commission it self: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum Corona*.

Custos spiritualium, keeper of the spiritualities; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocese, during the Vacancy of the See, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (Sax.) famous-knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (lat.) signifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin-Skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and, cutting the sum paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kind of fish, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juyce like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obscurity, and so escapes the fisher.

Cutilia, a Lake in the Reatine grounds in Italy, where there is a woody Island, which continually moves up and down.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the sharpnesse of the Ship before.

C Y

Cyamba, a City in Asia, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes, and all kind of Spices.

Cybele, the Daughter of *Celus* and *Terra*, and the wife of Saturn: she is otherwise called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Vesta*, *Magna Mater* or Grand-mother of the gods; also *Dindymene* & *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, 50. Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, called by the Italians, *Isole del Archipelago*.

Cycle, (Greek) a Term in Astronomy: Cycle of the Sun, is the revolution of 28. years: Cycle of the Moon, the revolution of

19 years, in which time, both of their motions recur to the same point.

Cyclopaedia, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclopes, the sons of Neptune and *Amphirite*, or, as *Apollodorus Atheniensis* saith, of *calus* and *Terra*: they were the servants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronte*, *Sterope*, and *Pyraemon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others say, they were a very ancient people of Sicily, of a very Gyantly stature.

Cycnus, the son of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a Combate with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his sons death, resolved to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cycnus*, the son of *Neptune*, who, being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneel'd upon his neck and stifled him.

Cydippe. See *Acontius*.

Cydoniatum, Conserve of Quinces, called Marmalade.

Cygnus, Vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (Greek) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allies, being just of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it signifies that part of the bore of a Piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *cyma*, a wave; it is a Term in Architecture, signifying carved-work, which resembles waves.

Cymbal, a Musical instrument, made of plates of Brass, resembling a kind of boat, called *cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the Welsh, or old British language.

Cynanthophys, (lat.) a kind of Phrensie, or Disease, which possesseth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegeticks, (Greek) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynical, (Greek) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynofure, (Greek) a constellation of Stars near the North Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailers are directed in their course.

Cynorexia, (Greek) a greedinesse and unnatural ravening appetite, or desire of meat.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo*.

Cynthia to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyprian, (Greek) a proper name of men; from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpathian Sea*, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

Cyrenæica, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Bérénice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemaïa*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the son of *Cambyfes* and *Mandania*; he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Affyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*; but was at length overcome and slain, by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*; who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a tub of blood, cried out, Now satisfie thy self with blood, after which thou hast alwayes thirsted.

Cystick, (Greek) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is call'd *Cystu*. *Cystick*-vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Port-vein, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joyned to the Continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

D

Dæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Aeneids*.

Dabuze, a kind of weapon carried before the Grand Signor, in the nature of our Mace.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europea*; which at this day is divided into *Transilvania*, *Zypperland*, the seven *Campes*, *Ruscia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (Greek) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date: also a foot in Verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short: also, a finger.

Dactylogy, (Greek) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artist, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his son *Icarus*, for having made a wooden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was enjoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Bull. But he making artificial wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the wax, and fell into the Sea.

Dæmonjack, (Greek) possessed with a Devil, or evil spirit.

Dæmonologie, (Greek) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a Dastard.

Daffadill, a kind of flowre; otherwise called *Narcissus*.

A Daggs, a Pistol; so called from the *Dacians*, who first used them.

Dagswain, a rough, or coarse Mantle.

D'alanson, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called by contraction *Dallison*.

Dalmatian Dap, a Flower, otherwise called a Tulip, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country of *Greece*.

Dalmatic, a kind of vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalrendini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; so called from *Rend* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have our best sort of Prunes, which are called *Damask Prunes*, or *Damascines*.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law; any hurt, or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate: also, a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, passing for the Plaintiffe, in a civil action.

Dammage fasant, in Common-law, is, When a stranger's beasts are in another mans ground, and there feed without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grass, or Corn; in which case the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kind of fine stuff, first made in the City of *Damascus*.

Damnation, (lat.) a condemning, or giving sentence.

Damocrita, a Roman Matron, whose Husband *Acippius* being banish'd, and she forbid to follow him, and her Daughters prohibited Marriage, that his Race might be extinct; she in revenge, when the chief Women of the City were met in a house to sacrifice, set fire on the house; and when the few people run to their aid, she first killed her Daughters, then her self.

Danae, the Daughter of *Acrisius*, King of *Argos*: See, *Acrisius*.

Danaus, the son of *Belus*, and brother of *Aegyptus*; he was King of *Argos*, and from him the Greeks were called *Danai*.

Dancet,

Dancett, is much like *Indented*, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant; vulgarly called *Pissebeds*.

Dandruff, a kind of scurf, or small scales, sticking to the skin of the head, which look like Brann.

Dane-gilt, from *Dane*, and *gelt*, which signifies Money; It was a tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the Danes, of 12 pence for every Hide of land thorough the Realm.

Dangwaller, *Excessive*, quasi making the walliet to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almost invironed with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (Hebr.) judgement of God.

Danisme (Greek) Usury.

Dank, moist; from the Dutch word *Dampight*.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island now called *Coruwal* and *Devonshire*.

Dantiscum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland*, called *Dantzick*.

Danwort, a kind of plant called *Dwarfelder*; in French *Hieble*, from *Hybla* a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

Danubius, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the Mountain *Arnebia*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the Daughter of *Peneus*: she flying from *Apollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnælion, (Greek); *Oleum Laurinum* in Latin: in English, Oil of Bay.

Daphnomancy, (Greek) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, spruce; from an old Latin word *Taper*, i. e. swift; or the Dutch word *Dapper*, stout, agil; or else from *Dapi-fer*, which signifies in Latin a Sewer, or he that serves up the first dish at a Feast.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyshire*; so called by contraction from *Derwentby*, because it standeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda* that victorious Lady of the *Mericians*, from the *Danes*, of whom she made a very great slaughter.

Darcy's, or *de Adreçy's* the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnshire*, descended from *Norman de Adreçy*, or

Darcy de Notton, who lived in great favour and esteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Electra*, who having killed his brother *Fasius*, fled to *Samoethrace*; afterwards he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardaniam*, or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coin, bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Persia*; there were several of that name, whereof the last was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, i. e. last; as *Darrein* presentment, last presentment.

Darreighn, (old word) an attempt.

Dartis, one of the membranes that involve the stones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Daren*, where *King Edward* the third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Datary, an office in *Rome*, for the collation of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: also the day of the month or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datism, (Greek) an often rehearsal of the same thing by a heaping of synonyma's together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*: the Dative Case, the third of the 6 Cases in Grammar, used in actions of giving or attributing.

Davenport, or by contraction *Damport*, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave name to an ancient Family so called.

David, (Hebr.) beloved.

Dauvette, a term in Heraldry, being almost the same with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Dantry, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suffex*, stiled in Latin Records, *de alta ripa*.

Day, signifieth, in Law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party should appear and plead; As for the Astronomical and Political distinction of days, and the parts thereof, see *Macrobium* and *Censorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddesse, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth;

Earth, whom they worshipped as a God-desse; she was also called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fauna*: the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidamum*, she was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle-twigs.

Dea viri-placa, a certain Goddess among the ancient Romans; in whose Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a minister, or servant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

Dead-pledge, land or moveables pawned for money; which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on: it is also called, *Mort-gage*.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the stern of a ship.

Dear-borow (old word) signifying our Saviour.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Chanons; and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, are called *Deans* rural: also, the proper name of a man.

Deauration, (lat.) a gilding over.

Debaucherie, or *Desboncherie*, (French) riot, disorderly revelling.

Debellation, (lat.) an overcoming in War or Duell.

De bene esse, a Term used in Common-law, as when a Defendant's deposition is onely allowed of for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debet & solet, a Writ of Right, which hath those words in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, as suit to a Mill, or common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, (lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, or bargain for any thing sold.

Debonairity, (French) curtesie, mildness; also sprightliness.

Deboisserie, or *deboisnesse*: See *Debaucherie*.

Decade, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a Term in Fortifica-

tion and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (Greek) the ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews from God by Moses.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by Boccace; so called because it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decapitation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of Syria, so called because it contained 10. Cities.

December, one of the 12. Moneths, so called as being the tenth from March.

Decempedal, (lat.) ten-foot-long.

Decemtales, a Law-term, being a supply of ten men empannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to those that were empan-neld.

Decemvirates, (lat.) the *Decemviri*; which were ten Noble men among the Romans, chosen to govern the Common-wealth in place of the two Consuls, until the laws were fully established.

Decennial, (lat.) lasting, or being of the age of, 10. years.

Deception, (lat.) deceit, fraud, or be-guiling.

Deceptione, a Writ that lieth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Deception, (lat.) a cropping off, or pul-ling away.

Decertation, (lat.) a striving for any thing.

Decession, (lat.) a going away, or de-parting.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a Juror that taketh money for the giving of his verdict, wherein there is recover-able ten times so much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathema-tical Instrument for the measuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (lat.) a gathering tithes: also a punishing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors aliens lands, of the King.

Deciners, or *Doziners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the peace, the li-mits of whose jurisdiction was called *De-cenna*.

Decision, (lat.) a determining of any businesse or controversie.

The

The Deck of a Ship, the floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

Declamation, (lat.) a crying out against any thing: also an Oration, made only for exercise.

Declaration, (lat.) a shewing forth: also in Common-law, it is the shewing in writ-ting the grief of the Demandant or Plain-tiffe against the Tenant or defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received wrong.

Declension, or *Declination*, (lat.) a de-clining or bowing down; also in Gram-mar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nounes and Verbs. In Astrology, the Declination of a Planet is his distance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either northward or southward, so is his declination nominated either North or South.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instru-ment, to take the declinations of the Planets.

Declivity, (lat.) a bending downwards, a steepnesse.

Decollation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decoction, (lat.) a boiling away: it is applied chiefly to medicinable things; as herbs, roots, &c.

Decorate, vide *Faces*.

Decoration, (lat.) an adorning or deck-ing.

Decortication, (lat.) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (lat.) good grace, order, de-cency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon-law, composed by Gratian a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

Decrement, (lat.) a decreasing.

Decrepid, (lat.) weak and impotent with age.

Decressant, (lat.) the waning or decrea-sing Moon.

Decrustation, (lat.) a taking away the uppermost rind or crust of any thing.

Decumbence, (lat.) a lying down.

Decumbiture, is when a man is so vio-lently taken with a disease, that he is for-ced to take his bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the di-seased, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (lat.) tenfold.

Decurion, (lat.) the chief of a *Decuria*, which signifieth a Band of ten souldiers, or a company of ten Senators; also an Alder-man or Burgesse of a City.

Decussation, (lat.) a cutting acrosse,

or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decussation, (lat.) a shaking off.

Dedecoration, (lat.) a disgracing, or dishonouring.

Dedentition, (lat.) a shedding of teeth.

Dedignation, (lat.) a disdain.

Dedimus potestatem, a Writ, whereby commission is given to a private man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge: it is called by the *civilians*, *Dele-gation*.

Dedition, (lat.) a rendring up.

Deeds, signifie in Common-law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract be-tween man and man, which the *Civilians* call *litterarum obligatio*.

Deepseeline, a small line with which Seamen sound in deep waters to finde ground.

Defaillance, (French) a failing or de-fect.

Defatigation, (lat.) a making weary.

Defaulking, (French) an abating, or cutting off: It is called in Latin *defalca-tio*.

Defesante, or *Defeifance*, signifieth in Common-law, a condition annexed to an act, obligation, or recognisance, which being performed, the act, &c. is made void.

Defecation, (lat.) a refining or cleansing from the dregs.

Defection, (lat.) a failing: also a revolt-ing, or falling away.

Defesante, See *Defeifance*.

Defendant, is in Common-law, he that is sued in an action personal; as Tenant is he who is sued in an action real.

Defendimus, a word used in En-feoffment or Donation, binding the Donour and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

Defendour of the Faith, a Title hereto-fore proper to the King of England, as Most Christian to the King of France, Catholick to the King of Spain. It was first given by Pope Leo the tenth.

Defensative, a Term in Physick, a Me-dicine which diverts the humours from the place affected.

Deficiency, (lat.) a want or failing.

Definition, (lat.) an explication, or un-folding of the essence of a thing by its Ge-nus and Difference.

Deflection, (lat.) a turning away: also a bending down.

Defloration, (lat.) a ravishing, or de-flouring.

L 3

Defluxion,

Defluxion, (lat.) a flowing downward: also in Physick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deft, (old English) little, pretty, and handsome.

Deformity, (lat.) ugliness.

Deforfour, in Common-law, is one that casteth another out of possession by force, whereas *Disseifour* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free: also to pay another's charges; from the Dutch word *Freshen*.

Defunct, (lat.) dead.

Degenerate, (lat.) to fall from a more noble to a baser kind; to go aside from the virtues of ones Ancestors.

Deglutination, (lat.) an unglueing.

Deglutition, (lat.) a speedy devouring: in Physick it is taken for a power of the animal-faculty, which makes us swallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (lat.) a casting out from any Dignity, or Office.

Degree, (French) a step, or stair: by a Metaphor, any state, or condition, which is as it were an ascending, or descending from one step to another; in Astronomy it is the 30th part of any of the twelve Signs; in Physick and Chymistry, it is the intenseness, or remissness of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, (lat.) a dissuading.

Deianira, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Ætolia*: she was first espoused to *Acbelous*, afterwards to *Hercules*. Being to passe over the River *Evenus*, *Nessus* the Centaure offered his service to carry her over; but as soon as he was on the farther side, he attempted to ravish her, whereupon *Hercules* shot at him with a poisoned arrow; *Nessus* perceiving he had received his death's wound, he to be revenged, presented *Deianira* with a shirt dipt in his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other women; which she believing, gave it to *Hercules*, but the shirt sticking to his body so burnt his flesh, that, to avoid the torment, he threw himself into a flaming pyle; and *Deianira* for grief flew her self.

Dejuration, (lat.) a taking a solemn oath.

Deiste, (lat.) to make a god of one.

Deiphobus, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who caused *Paris* to be slain by treachery, and married his wife *Helena*.

Deipnosophists, (Greek) a company of wise-men discoursing at supper.

Deis, (old word) a seat.

Deity, (lat.) Divinity, or Godhead.

Delamere, a Forreist in *Cheshire*, whereof the *Dawns* of *Ushinton* were, by the gift of *Ranulph* the first Earl of *Chelster*, made Forresters by Hereditary succession. In this Forreist *Edelsfleda*, the Mercian Lady, built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i. e. the happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbish, is called the Chamber in the Forreist.

Delator, (lat.) an accuser, or informer.

A Delegate, (lat.) he that executes judgement in the place of a Civil, or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Deletion, (lat.) a blotting out.

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (lat.) a sacrificing: also, a tasting.

Deliberation, (lat.) a consulting, or debating.

Delict, (lat.) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (lat.) a drawing the first draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (lat.) one that hath committed an offence, or crime.

Deliquation, (lat.) the preparing of things melted on the fire. A Term in Chymistry.

Deliquium, (lat.) the liquation of a Concret, as salt powder calcin'd, set in a moist place. A Chymical Term.

Deliration, (lat.) a doating; or being besides ones senses.

Delos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, the chieftest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called, The *Delian* Twins.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escoccheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Delto-ton, (Greek) a constellation of Stars, resembling the figure of a Greek Delta, Δ.

Delusion, (lat.) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (French) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demand, in Common-law, is opposite to Plaint: for in pursuit of civil actions, if they be real actions, the pursuer is called Demandant; if personal, Plaintiff.

Demeafne, or *Demain*, (French), by the Civilians called *Dominicum*, is that land, which a man holdeth originally of himself, whereas *feodum* are those, which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superiour.

Deme-

Demetrius, the name of several famous Kings in *Asia*, who succeeded *Alexander*: the word signifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in Greek is called *Demeter*.

Demi, (lat.) joyned with another word, signifieth Half; as *Demi-god*, &c.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

Demis, (lat.) to farm, or lett.

Demission, (lat.) a casting down, or abatement.

Democracy, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the world to be composed of Atoms; and, that he might the better contemplate upon natural causes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning bason. His father was a man of so great riches, that he feasted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (lat.) a casting down, or ruining.

† *Demonachation*, (French) an expelling from the Monkish order; also, a forsaking of the same.

Demoniack. See *Demoniack*.

Demonstration, (lat.) a shewing, or making plain.

Demophon, the son of *Theseus* and *Phadra*: he was driven by Tempest upon the shore of *Thrace*, and married *Phillis*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; but, *Theseus* dying, he took the government of *Atheus* upon him, and forgetting *Phillis*, the for grief hanged her self upon an Almond-tree.

Demosthenes, a famous Oratour among the Greeks, who was banisht by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at last poisoned himself to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Demur, signifieth in Common-law a kind of pause upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land: it is also called *Farding-deal*, or a farundel of Land.

Denary, (lat.) the number of 10; also the same as *Deneer*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbigh-shire* called by the Britains, *Cled Fryn-yn Rose*, i. e. a rough Hill in *Resse*; for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kind of Copper-Coin, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denwere, (old English) Double.

Dene, (old word) a Valley.

Dene-lage, the Law of the Danes; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dionysius*, which some fetch from *Dios-nom*, i. e. Divine mind. The chief of this name, was *St. Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: it is also a womans name, contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (Arabick) the tail of the Swan.

Deneck eled, (Arabic) the tail of the Lion.

Deneck Alibedi, (Arab) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tail of the Goat.

Denizon, quasi *Dantes-son*; or from the French word *donaison*, an endowing; and signifieth in Common-law an Alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalised may inherit by descent.

Dennington, a Castle in *Berkeshire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*; afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (lat.) a giving a name, from any occasion.

Dense, thick, opposed to rare by the Philosopher; and that body is said to be dense where the substance is more, and the quantity lesse.

Density, (lat.) thicknesse.

Dent, a Term in Blazon; as, A bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is indented in, and but like the teeth of a Saw.

Dentifice, (lat.) a certain powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentificalp, (lat.) a tooth-picker, or tooth-scraper.

Dentition, (lat.) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denudation, (lat.) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or denouncing.

Deodand, (lat.) a thing devoted, and consecrated to the service of God; to expiate some eminent hurt, or mischief it hath done.

De Deoneranda pro rato portione, a Writ that lieth where a man is distrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himself.

Deosculation, (lat.) a kissing with eagerness.

Deporter, a Term in Law, signifying, He that

that pleading one thing at first in barre of an action; and, being replied thereunto, doth, in his rejoinder, shew another matter contrary to his first plea: also departers of Gold or Silver, are those that purrife, and part those metrals from the coarser sort: they are also called, Parters and Finers.

Departure in despite of the Court, is, when the Tenent or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a Departure in spight of the Court.

Depauperation, (lat.) a making-poor.

Depeculation, (lat.) a publick thevery, or stealing from the Common-wealth.

Depend, (lat.) to stay, or rely upon.

Depford, a famous ship-dock in Kent, where the Ships for the Kings Navy use to be built. It was anciently called *West-Greenwich*, and, at the Conquest of England, was given to Cislebert Mammignot, one of William the Conquerour's Souldiers.

Depilation, (lat.) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Deporation, (lat.) a mourning for, or bewailing.

Deplume, (lat.) to strip off feathers.

Deponent, in Grammar, signifieth a Verb which hath a passive termination, and an active signification: also in Common law it is he who deposeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (lat.) a spoiling, or unpeopling of any Country.

Deportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Deportment, (French) carriage, comportment, or behaviour.

Depositum, (lat.) a pledge in feoffee or trust.

Depravation, (lat.) a spoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

Depredation, (lat.) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (lat.) a diverting God's judgements by prayer; a praying against any calamity.

Deprehension, (lat.) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depression, (lat.) a pressing downward: also a humbling.

Deprivation, (lat.) a bereaving or taking away.

De-promption, (lat.) a bringing out.

Depudication, (lat.) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulsion, (lat.) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

Dequace, (old word) to dash.

Deradiation, (lat.) a casting forth of rays, or beams.

Dere, (old word) to hurt.

Dereliction, (lat.) an utter forsaking.

Derein, from the French word *Desfranger*, or the Norman word *Desfrere*, signifieth the proof of an action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies.

Derham, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Glostershire*, where *Cearlin* the Saxon King slew three Princes of the Britains, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemeiol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Deric, a proper name of a man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderic*.

Derision, (lat.) a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation, (lat.) a drawing or taking; it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original: also in Physick, it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another.

Devonmouth, a Port-Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times *Monsieur de Castel*, a French Pirate, going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted, and slain.

Derogation, (lat.) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any person.

Deruncination, (lat.) a taking away weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

Derbices, a people of *Asia* inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucasus*, who strangle their kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of 70 years, and eat their flesh, inviting their neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Goddesse anciently worshipped at *Askalon*; her forepart representing the shape of a woman, her hinder part the shape of a fish.

Dercyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who succeeded *Thymbron*; he took *Larissa*, *Amaxitor*, and *Coloua*, and gained divers victories over the *Persians*.

Dervises, an Order of religious persons among the *Turks*.

Descasas, (Spanish) a sort of Fryars in Spain that go bare-legged.

Descant,

Descant (called in Latin, *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part, unto a slower measure in the other part.

Descent, (Lat.) a coming down: also, a deriving ones pedigree.

Description, (Lat.) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

Desiry, from the French word *cry*, or clamour, to discover afar off.

Defection, (Lat.) a cutting, or mowing down.

Desert, a Wildernesse, or solitary place; from the Latin word *deserere*, to forsake; but *Desert*, with the accent in the last syllable, it signifieth merits; from the French word *deservir*.

Desertion, (Lat.) a forsaking, or abandoning.

Desiccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Desidery, from the Latin *desiderium*, desire, or lust. It is a word used by Chancer.

Desiguation, or *Design*, (Latin and French) a purposing, or contriving.

Designers, see *deciners*.

Desidious, (Lat.) negligent, lazy, sluggish.

Desipience, (Lat.) foolishness, indiscretion: also, in Physick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

Desist, (Lat.) to leave off, to cease.

Deslany, leacherous, beastly; a word used by Chancer.

Desmonia, a County in Ireland, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Desmond*.

Desolation, (Lat.) a loneliness, or lying waste.

Despeccion, (Lat.) a casting ones eys downward.

Desperation, (Lat.) a despairing, or giving over.

Despicable, (Lat.) lyable to contempt, or to be despised.

Despoliation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoiling.

Despondency, (Lat.) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

Desponsation, (Lat.) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Despote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as Chief Lord, or Governour of a Country.

Despotic, dominion, the power of a Master over his servant.

Despumation, (Lat.) a taking off the scum, or froth.

Destination, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Destiny.

Destiny, Fate; the three Destinies, were the three fatal Sisters. See *Atropos*.

Destitution, (Lat.) an utter forsaking, or deserting.

Destruction, (Lat.) a destroying, or undoing.

Desuetude, (Lat.) a desisting from any custom, or use.

Desultorious, (Lat.) given to vaulting.

Detection, (Lat.) a revealing, or laying open.

Detention, (Lat.) a detaining, or withholding.

Deterfory, (Latin) Cleansing.

† *Deteripration*, (Lat.) a making worse.

Determination, (Lat.) a purposing, or intending.

Deterred, (Lat.) frightened, discouraged.

Detestation, (Lat.) a detesting, or abhorring.

Detinue, (Fr.) a Writ that lieth against him, who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

Detorsion, (Lat.) a wresting away.

Detraction, (Lat.) a drawing away: also, a slander.

Detriment, (Lat.) hurt, or damage.

Detrition, (Lat.) a wearing away.

Detrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting away.

Detruncation, (Lat.) a cutting off a limb, or branch.

Deturpation, (Lat.) fouling, defiling, making filthy.

Devastation, (Lat.) a laying waste.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, a Writ lying against Executors for paying of Legacies without specialties before the debt, upon the said specialties, be due.

Deucalidonian, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Western parts of Scotland; They were vulgarly called, *Pills*.

Deucalion, the son of *Prometheus*; he with his wife *Pyraba* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were saved in the universal Deluge, being carried in a ship to the top of *Parnassus*: and consulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they should take to restore mankind; and being told they should throw the bones of their first mother behind them, they took stones out of the earth, and cast them behind them: Those which *Deucalion* cast, became men; and those which *Pyraba* cast, became women.

Devest, (lat.) signifieth in Common Law, to deprive of a possession.

Devils-bit, a kind of Plant, whose root looks as if it were, and is saign'd to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envie, because of the many excellent virtues and proprieties it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

Developed, (French) unfolded.

Deviation, (Latin) a turning aside out of the way.

Devirgination, (Lat.) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginity.

Devise, in Comuion-law is, when a man in his will bequeaths his goods, or his lands, to another, after his decease; and he, to whom the lands or goods are bequeathed, is called the Devisee: Devise also signifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is also called an Imprese.

Devoufiring of Lands, is to take turf from the ground, & burn it to ashes, and to spread on land, and ploughed, yields a very great improvement, even to barren soil: which kind of husbandry so takes it denomination from *Devonshire*, where it was first used.

Denmo, an Idol, adored by the *East-Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (French) duty. *Devoirs* of *Cavaleis*, were the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, (Latin) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (Lat.) vowed, or consecrate to God.

Devotion (Lat.) a vowing, or consecrating; also piety, religiousness.

Densan; any kind of hard fruit that lasteth long; so called from *durare*, to last.

Deuteronomy, (Greek) a book written by *Moses*, signifying the second Law; being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a most thin cold vapour, onely exhal'd so high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdraws himself from our Hemisphere, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldness of the air congealed dissolved into water.

Dewlap, called in Latin *paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Oxe.

Dexterity, (Lat.) nimbleness, readiness, agility.

Dexter aspect, is contrary to the succession of the Signs.

Dexter point, a point in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

D I

Diabetical, (Greek) a term in Physick, signifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a disease wherein a mans water runneth from him without any stay.

Diabolical, (Greek) devillish.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or

Physicall Composition.

Diachylon, a Plaister composed of juyces, whose office is to soften and concoct.

Diagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

Diademe, (Greek) a wreathed Hat-band: also, a King's Crown.

Diarefis, (Greek) a figure whereby one syllable is divided into two.

Diagalanga, (Greek) a confection of hot spices, good against the wind-cholick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

Diagridiates, (Greek) Medicines that have Scammony, or Diagridial, in their Composition.

Diagnostic, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or discerning. In Physick, Diagnostic signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent.

Diagonal, (Greek) a term in Geometry, signifying a line in a Quadrangle, which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Geometrical figure: also, a certain form described in demonstrative Sciences: also, a proportion of measures in Musick, distinguished by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to the art of Painting, or Graving.

Dialect, (Greek) a propriety of speech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each several Countrey, as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Aeolick*, *Dialects* or *Idioms*; it is also the art of Logick.

Diallel-lines, (Greek) lines running crosse, and cutting one another.

Dialogism, (Greek) a figure wherein a man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself, as it were with another.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical word, signifying a streight line drawn through the middle, or Center of any figure.

Diamond, a sort of precious stone, called also Adamant; so hard, that it is not to be softened by any thing but Goats blood; it cometh from the Greek word *Adamus*, untameable.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Lactona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. Shee, that she might keep her Virginity, fled into the Woods, and addicted herself wholly to hunting; whereupon she was called, the Goddess of the Woods.

Diapsm, (Greek) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is used

uted upon several occasions.

Diapason, (Greek) an Eight, or the most perfect Concord in Musick.

Diaper, a kind of linnen-cloth, which is wrought with flourishes, and divers sorts of figures.

Diaper's; a bordure in Heraldry is properly laid to be *Diaped*, where it is fretted all over, and hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finish'd with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sun-beams.

Diaphoenicon, (Greek, an Electuary used by Physicians to purge phlegm and choler.

Diapnetica, (Greek) Medicines that bring a tumor to suppuration, that it breaks a fore.

Diaprunum, A Medicine made of Damask-prunes, and divers other Simples.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harsh sound, a sound which maketh a discord.

Diaphoretick, (Greek) easily piercing through; a word used in Physick, and signifies a Medicine that discusses any humour by con coction, or transpiration.

Diaphragm, (Greek) a fence, or hedge; in Anatomy it signifieth a skin, or muscle, which passeth overthwart the body, separating the breast or middle region, from the stomach or lower region.

Diapsidifis, (Greek) the sweating of blood, through the pores of the veins.

Diarrhaea, (Gr.) a flux of the belly without any inflammation of the Entrails.

Diastole, (Greek) a figure whereby a syllable short by nature is made long: also in Physick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulses, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to *Systole*, which contracts them.

Diarie, a Diurnal, or Day-book, wherein the passages of every day are written.

Diasena, a purging Electuary.

Diapraganth, (Greek) a Confection made of Gum *Fraganth*, and other Simples.

Diastessron, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a fourth: also a plaister that consists but of four ingredients.

Diatribe, (Greek) a place where Orations, or Disputations are held.

Dibble, a two-forked Instrument, wherewith they set Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (Lat.) a taunting, or mocking.

Dicearch, (Greek) a just Governour, or Prince.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (Lat.) a promising, devoting, or consecrating.

Dichotomy, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a speech, or discourse, into two parts.

Dicker, a quantity of leather, containing ten Hides.

Diffate, (Lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from *Devilkins*, or little Devils.

Dictator, (Lat.) a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief authority for the time being, both in war and peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

Dictionary, (Lat.) called in Greek a *Lexicon*; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernarvonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dilynna, a name attributed to *Diana*, who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain nets which are called *Dietya*.

Didapper, a kind of bird, so called from the Gr. word *Diadypsein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrians*; she was married to *Sichem* Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but she gathering all the wealth she could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byrsa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refusing to marry *Iarbus* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, she killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Aeneas*, who was driven by tempest on her coast, he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coyn, valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lyeth for the Heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-service, or in Socage and dieth. It is directed to the Eschetour, to inquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Diessiter, *quasi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diaita*, from *dais* a banquet, signifieth a general convention of the

the German Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable day's journey; a word used in the Civill Law.

Dietetical, (Greek) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diffamation, (Lat.) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffurreation, (Lat.) a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distinguished each from others.

Difficulty, (Lat.) uneasiness, hardness, *Diffidence*, (Lat.) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

Diffoded, (Lat.) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Diffation, (Lat.) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffuence, (Lat.) a flowing asunder, or several ways.

Diffusion, (Lat.) a scattering, or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (Greek) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (Lat.) a disposing: also a cooking of meat in the stomach.

Digests, in French, *Pandectes*; a volume of the Civill Law: so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed, and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a Character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five: also, the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation, (Lat.) a pointing with the fingers: also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (Latin) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by Chaucer.

Dignity, (Lat.) honour, reputation, advancement. Essential Dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, triplicities, and faces. How these are assigned to every Planet, see in Mr. Lillies Introduct. Fo. 104.

Dignosce, (Lat.) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression, (Lat.) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (Lat.) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (Lat.) a rending, or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, (Lat.) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (Lat.) a taking away, or ridding of stones: also, a wasting.

Dilatation, (Lat.) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilection, (Lat.) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (Greek) is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dilling, a child born when the Parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Divelstone*, because it standeth upon the River *Dirvelesburn*; a Town in Northumberland, where King *Ofwald* slew *Cedwalla*, the Brittain Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (Lat.) a making clear, or plain.

Dilution, (Lat.) a purging, or washing away: also, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (Lat.) belonging to a Flood, or Deluge.

Dimension, (Lat.) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth, are called the three Dimensions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Countries now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

Dimication, (Lat.) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (Latin) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheeshire*. See Grand-Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (Lat.) little, small; in Grammar, it is taken substantively for a word, whole termination implies a littlehess in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the *Esccheon*, by the imposition of some strain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Diocese,

Diocese, from the Greek word *Diocesis* a Governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition, and clownish conversation called, the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefest Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his horses and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Aeneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being ashamed to return home, because of the whorish pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was also another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who used to feed his horses with mans flesh; but at last *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horses.

Dioptric-Art, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending

the Intercedines of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sun,} \\ \text{Moon, and} \\ \text{Stars.} \end{array} \right.$

Dioptrical, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptra, or Geometrical Quadrat.

Diphthong, (Greek) two Vowels clapt together into one syllable.

Diple, a mark in the margent, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipsas, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

Diptote, signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Dirce, see *Amphion*.

Dire, (Lat.) cruel, fell, unmercifull.

Directory, (Lat.) that which directeth, or putteth into the right way.

Direction, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its naturall course according to the direction of the Signs.

Diremption, (Lat.) a setting apart.

Diraption, (Lat.) a snatching, or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine-service, offered to God for the soul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to distribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are mustered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (Lat.) a bursting asunder.

Disalt, to disable.

Disard, a doltish fellow from the French word *disard*, *loquacious*; or the Dutch word *Dwaeshaerd*, i. e. A man of a stupid wit.

Disastre, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Discent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Ancestors.

Disceputation, (Lat.) a contentious disputing.

Discern, (Lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Discription, (Lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Discession, (Lat.) a departing.

Hair Discheveled, (French) loosely scattered out of order.

Discinct, (Lat.) ungirded: also, careless.

Discipline, (Lat.) a teaching or instructing.

Disciplinants, an Order of Religious men that scourge themselves.

Disclaimer in Common-law is an express denial or refusal in standing out against any action.

Discoloure, (Lat.) of divers colours.

Discomfigure, (French) a total routing or vanquishing an enemy.

Disconsolate, (Lat.) comfortless.

Discontinuance, or *Discontinuity*, (Lat.) an interruption or breaking off; also, in Common-Law, Discontinuance of possession is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover possession by Law.

Discordance, (Lat.) a disagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Musick those Notes are called Discords, which make harsh and displeasing sounds, as seconds, fourths, sevenths, &c.

Discrepance, (Lat.) a differing, or varying one from another.

Discretion, (Lat.) a separating, or distinguishing: also, wisdom, prudence; because it teacheth us how to make a right distinction of things.

Discriminations (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another.

Discumbence, (Lat.) a sitting or lying down to eat; it being a custom among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Discrete, to discover; a word used by Chaucer.

Discursion, (Lat.) a running to and fro.

Discussion, (Lat.) a shaking off, or into pieces; also, a searching narrowly into a business.

To *Disembogue*, (Spanish) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free-Denisons.

Disgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his ordinary, cannot purge himself of the crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, (Lat.) a scattering, or separating.

Disguise, (French) to put into another guise or form.

Disgust, (Lat.) to distaste.

Disherit, or *Disinherit*, (French) to put out of possession.

Disjunction, (Lat.) a severing or disjoining.

Dislocation, (Lat.) a putting out of its right place.

Dislodge, a Term in Hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you first raise him.

Dissolality, (French) unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.

Dismantle, (French) to take off a cloak, or mantle: but, by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortrefs.

Dismes, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

Dismission, (Lat.) a sending away.

Dispansion, (Lat.) a spreading both waies.

Disparagement, (Ital.) a disgracing, or undervaluing; In Common-Law, it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against decency. Some derive it from the Latin word *dispar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreeable.

Disparates, (Lat.) a Term in Logick, signifying things which are different from one another, but not contrary.

Disparity, (Lat.) unevenness, or diversity.

Disparpled, or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a Term used in Heraldry.

Dispaupered, signifieth in Common-Law, deprived of the privilege of *forma pauperis*.

Dispend, (Lat.) to spend or lay out money.

Dispensation, (Lat.) a distributing or dealing; also, A performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispersion, (Lat.) a scattering into several parts.

Dispert, to find out the difference of the diameters of mettals between the breech and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Dispicience, (Lat.) a looking diligently, a considering.

Displacence, (Lat.) a displeasing.

Displlosion, (Lat.) a bursting in two: also, the shooting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, (Lat.) a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Dispone, (old word) to dispose.

Disposition, (Lat.) a placing or disposing of things: also, the natural inclination of the mind: also, the constitution of the body.

Dispossession, (Lat.) a depriving any one of their possession.

Disproportion, (Lat.) inequality.

Dispurveyed, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Disputation, (Lat.) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

Disquammation, (Lat.) a taking off the scales or bark of any thing.

Disquisition, (Lat.) a narrow search after any thing.

Disrationare, in French *disrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Affize.

Disrasina, (French) dispoession, see *Sasina*.

Dissection, (Lat.) a cutting asunder, or in pieces.

Disseisin, in Common-Law, is an unlawfull dispossessing of a man of his lands or goods.

Dissemination, (Lat.) a sowing or scattering up and down.

Dissemeuous, (Lat.) discording, disagreeing.

Dissestary, (old word) a kind of Still.

Disservice, a disclaiming any ones service, a doing an ill office.

Disseidance, (Lat.) a disagreeing, or falling out.

Disseilience, (Lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder.

Dissimilar, (Lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the dissimilar parts of the body, are those which

which are compounded of several similar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of flesh nerves and bones, is called a dissimilar or organic part.

Dissimulation, (Lat.) a counterfeiting, or dissembling.

Dischevelled, see *Dischevelled*.

Dispipation, (Lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

Disste, (Lat.) Remote.

Dissociation, (Lat.) a separating or putting a sunder.

Dissolution, (Lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also, dissoluteness, debauchery, or licentiousness of life: also, contrary to Annexation.

Dissouance, (Lat.) a difference in sound; also, a disagreement.

Dissuasion, (Lat.) a perswading against any thing.

Dissyllable, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, (Lat.) a being a far off.

Painting in *Dissemper*, or *size*, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in use, than that which is in oil'd colours.

Distention, (Lat.) a drawing out, or stretching to the full length.

Distick, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same Rhyme or measure.

Distillation, (Lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck.

Distillatio per descensum, is when the liquor drawn from the distilled materials falls down into a vessel, placed below that which contains the matter; a Term in Chymistry.

Distinction, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical distinction, is, when a word having several significations, may be taken either way.

Distortion, (Lat.) a pulling away, or wringing severall waies.

Distraction, (Lat.) a drawing severall waies: also, perplexity or madness.

Distress, or *distraint*, (in Latin, *Districcion*) is a strenghtning, wringing, or affliction. In Common-Law, it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distribution, (Lat.) a dividing amongst many.

Distributive, is an epithete to justice, whereby is signified the justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trust, is said to give every man his own.

Districation, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *Trice* small threads about chickens legs, which

hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Districum, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Districum, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Disturbance, or *Disturbation*, (Lat.) a causing trouble, or inquietness.

Disunited, (Lat.) disjoyned or severed.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne, anciently sung in honour of Bacchus; also, any kind of lusty or jovial Song.

Dition, (Lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

Dittany, or *Ditander*, in Latin *Distamnium*, an herb growing abundantly in *Disle*, a Promontory of Creets; in English it is called Garden-pepper.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words composed to a tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice among the Turks, and *Perbans*.

Divaporation, (Lat.) is exhalation by fire of vapors; a Term in Chymistry.

Divarication, (Lat.) a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Diverberation, (Lat.) a violent beating.

Diversified, (Lat.) varied.

Diversity, (Lat.) variety.

Diverticle, (Lat.) a by-way; also, a device or shift.

Divertisement, (Fr.) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided; also, the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also, *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (Lat.) casie, or apt to be divided.

Divinaile, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (Lat.) a presaging of things to come.

Divine, (Lat.) heavenly; also, it is taken substantively for a professor of Theology; whom Chaucer calls a divinitre.

Divisibility, *Philosophic*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Divisau, (Lat.) a dividing, or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacm, a King of the *Gaules*, who as some say, was King of the Britains.

Divorce in Common-law, is a separation between two married together, not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Dyovour, see *Dyovour*.

Diuretical, (Greek) that which provokes urine.

Diurnal, (Lat.) belonging to the day.

It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Diuturnity, (Lat.) lastingness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (Lat.) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (Lat.) a pulling violently asunder.

Dixain, (French.) the number ten: also a kind of French Coyn of about the value of a penny: also a song consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the Britains, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxford-shire*, and *Gloster-shire*.

Diced, or *Douced*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Dulcimer*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (Lat.) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Docheion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*.

Docket, a Brief in writing.

Dofloral, (Lat.) belonging to a Doctor, i. e. Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document, (Lat.) a teaching, or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned: also, lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*; within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which Wood it was said that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also, the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dofantal, (Lat.) of the weight, or measure of nine ounces.

Dog-daies, see *Cavicular daies*.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forreft law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a hound, which he lea-
deth in his hands; being one of the four circumstances, wherein a Forrefter may Arrest the body of an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forreft, the other three being Stablestand, Back-berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the supream Magistrat; or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of ship.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect, or opinion.

Dolation, (Latin) a making smooth, or plain.

Dole, (Lat.) deceit, fraud; also, grief: also, a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dollar, a Dutch Coin of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (Lat.) painful, or sorrowfull.

Dolphin, a kind of fish, so called as some say from the *Delpbi*, who were the first finders of it: also, the Title of the Eldest Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin* a Province of *France*; also, a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a for, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Doll*.

Dolven, buried from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Domable, (Lat.) tameable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town-house, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domestick, (Lat.) tame; belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (Lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (Lat.) a ruling, or lording over others: Dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical letter, the red Letter in the Calender, wherewith Sunday, or the Lords day, is mark'd.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206.

Domino, a kind of hood worn by Canons: also, a mourning vail for women.

Domition, or *Domiture*, (Lat.) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Donary,

Donary, (Lat.) a gift, or Present.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*: they held the Son to be less then the Father, and the Holy Ghost less then the Son; and affirm'd the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate sort were called *Rogatists*.

Donatise, (Lat.) apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice meely given by a Patron to any man: also, a Princes gift.

A Dondon, (old word) a short fat woman.

Donee, in Common-Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who giveth them.

Donegal, see *Tyrconel*.

Doomsday-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessour: some say, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient demans of *England* were registered, with the names of all those that possessed them.

Dooms-man, a Judge; from the Saxon word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorick, the proper name of a woman; the word signifieth a Deer.

Dorado, (Spanish) gilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorset-shire*; it was in old time called *Durnovaria*, i. e. the River-passage. It was miserably harraisd by *Sueno* the Dane, and afterwards by *Hush* the Norman; but flourisht again in King *Edward's* daies. There is also another Town of this name in *Oxford-shire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Donr* signifying in the ancient *Brittish* tongue, Water.

Dorick, dialect: see *Dialect*.

Dorick, Musick, a kind of grave and solemn Musick: also *Dorick*-work in Architecture; see *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Theia*; she being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture: also, in Law, a writing *Dormant* is; that, which hath a blank to put in the name of any one: also, *A Dormant-tree* is a great beam, which lieth cross the house which some call a Summer.

Dormiers, windows made in the roof of a house.

Dorothy, a womans name, signifying in Greek, The gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village.

Dorrie, a kind of fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dorrey, or *Dormitorie*, a place where many sleep together: also, a place where people are buried.

Dose, (Greek) a Term in Physick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physician to his Patient.

A Dofel, or *Dorsel*, from the Latin word *dorsum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes sit: also, the Curtain of a Chaire of State.

Dosed, (Lat.) endowed, having a joyn-ture.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a Stiver, or French shilling.

Dotrel, a kind of bird so called.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alleadgeth two severall matters in bar of the Action.

Doubles, in Greek, *Diplomata*, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hare keeps in plain fields, and chafeth about to deceive the hounds; it is said, the *Doubleth*.

Doublet, a precious Stone, consisting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublets, a Term used in Heraldry; for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doughty, (old word) Stout, Valiant.

Doucets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Dovane, (French) Custome, or Impost.

Dover, see *Dubyn*.

Devetail, a joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure.

Donsabel, (French) sweet, and fair, a womans name answering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Donsel, or *Doulet*, a kind of Custard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widows of Princes, and great Persons.

Dowhes, hilly plains: also a part of the Sea lying near the sands, from the Saxon word *Dune*, a hill; the same word signifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-Law, signifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is also taken for that portion

which she bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritimum* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dousets, the stones of a Stag, so termed in hunting: also the same as *Dousets*.

Doutremere, fair wearing, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, a she Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (Greek) a Verse or Song of praise, anciently instituted in the Church which was to be recited in Divine service after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more sail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called *Draco's Laws*.

Dragant, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in *English* called *Goats-horn*.

Dragons-Head, called in Greek *αυαβισαζωρ*, a node or place in the *Ecliptick-line*, which the Moon cutteth and ascends from the *Austral* part of the node into the *Septentrional*; it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be aspected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-Tail, called in Greek *αυαβισαζωρ*, is a node opposite to the *Dragons-Head* in the *Ecliptick-line*, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the *Septentrional* part of the node, unto the *Austral*.

Dragons-wort, a certain herb, otherwise called *Serpentary*, or *vipers Bugloss*.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropshire*; near which, a very bloody field was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Dram, or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (Greek) a sort of Poetry, wherein are lively representations of things, acted by persons upon a Stage, as *Comedies* and *Tragedies*.

Drap-de-Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a Term in Painting, being a work wherein cloths are represented. See *Cilex*.

Draught, a first Copy, from the Latin word *tractum*.

Draule, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

Drawelatchets, a sort of nightly thieves, so termed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, a Term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate or phancy. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskips, &c. It is by some called, *Designing*.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dreie, (old word) sorrowfull, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to *Usury*.

Dribblets, (old word) small portions, or pieces.

Driffeild, a Town in *York-shire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift, of the Forreft, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forreft; also, a boat is said to go a drift when it hath no body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsell or Policy, from the Dutch word *driiven*, i. e. to Ad.

Drill, a Stone-cutters toole, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: also a *B-boon*.

Drogoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Drogomenos*, a word used by the *Turks*, for an Interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in *Common-Law* a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on its back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dropacift, a puller off of hair.

Drony, (old word) troubled.

Dru, (Sax.) subtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge, a Medicine, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, i. e. Dry; because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests, anciently in great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, because they loved to inhabit among the woods.

Drury, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

Drusilla,

Drusilla, the proper name of divers famous won.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duall, (Lat.) of, or belonging to Two.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a Douber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon Hurdles. Some say, It was built by *Harold* King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *English*, against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gottred* King of the *Isles*; and, in the time of King *Henry* the second, was given to a Colony of *Briton-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Aviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, (Lat.) belonging to a Duke.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducker, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about 6 shillings; first Coined in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supreme Magistrate stamp upon it.

Ductile, (Lat.) easie to be drawn out, and beaten into a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to metals.

Duction, (Lat.) a leading.

Duell, (Lat.) a single Combat between two, from *duo*, i. e. two; and *bellum*, i. e. war.

Duellena, see *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*; for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulciaries, (Lat.) such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, (Lat.) the correcting of mi-

nerall Medicines by Ablutions, &c. A Term in Chymistry.

Dulco-acid, (Lat.) sweet and sharp.

Dulco-amare, (Lat.) bitter-sweet.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Sambuc*.

Dulcisonant, (Lat.) sweetly-sounding.

Dulcitude, (Lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration, (Lat.) a making sweet.

Dulocracy, (Greek) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (Lat.) fulness of briers and brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town of *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*; where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch Army* under the command of *Lesly*, by *Crumwell* Generall of the *English Forces*.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taodunum*, by others *Aledum*.

Duni pacis: see, Knots of peace.

Dustan, (Sax.) most high.

Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (Lat.) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellour, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (Lat.) a doubling; also, a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader.

Dura mater, (Lat.) a Term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (Lat.) a long continuing, or lasting.

Duress, in *Common-Law*, is a plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to seal a Bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uibred* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarm* sheltered themselves, when they fled with the body of *St. Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm* and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge, see *Bernard-Colledge*.

Durty, (Lat.) hardness.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Brittains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorset-shire*.

Duskie, obscure, dark; from the Greek word *dascios*, shady.

Dutchie-Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, a kind of herb called, Sleeping night-shade.

Dwindle, a word vulgarly us'd, signifying to waste, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyna, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (Greek) Supream Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, (Greek) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (Greek) a disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyspathy, (Gr.) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (Greek) ill digestion of the meat in the stomach.

Dysury, (Greek) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painfull pissing.

Dyspnea, (Greek) difficulty of breathing.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (Sax.) a proper name of women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eaglestone, a certain precious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Aetites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (Sax.) happy Power.

Eadulph, (Sax.) happy Help.

Eadwin, (Sax.) happy Victor.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the same as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (Sax.) all-Counsellor: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground; to till or plough the

ground; from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (Sax.) a Noble man, from *Ehre*; i. e. Honour; and *Edel*, i. e. Noble.

Easel, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Easement, in Common-law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription: as a passage thorough his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus predii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of *Christ's* Resurrection, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, i. e. Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pascha*, from the Hebrew word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time, the Jews celebrated the Feast of the Paschever.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*: also, *Easterling money*, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Currant money*; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the first caused to be Coined in those parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eastmeath, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into 18 Baronies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Ethiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of *Christ*, and rejected all the Gospels but *St. Matthew's*; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Otha*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others say from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (Lat.) Drunkenness.

Ebulo,

Ebulo, the same as *Ybel*.

Ebullition, (Lat.) a bubbling, or boiling up.

Eburnean, (Lat.) made of Ivory.

Eccentrick Orb, in *Astronomy*, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

Ecclesiastical, (Greek) belonging to the Church.

* *Echen*, (old word) they increase: also they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules* had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his fathers bow, succeeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephisus*; she dying for the love of *Narcissus*, was fained by the Poets to be changed into that voyce, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipse, (Greek) a want, or defect: an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving of its light, by the interposition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the earth.

Ecliptick line, a line running through the midst of the Zodiac and twelve signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that line.

Ecclegma (Greek) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lick't, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the stomach; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a syrup, and thinner than an Electuary.

Ecolgue, or *Eglogue*, a pastoral Poem, or speech between two Shepherds.

Ecstasie, (Gr.) a Figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature: also, a Trance, or sudden rapture of spirit.

Ectype, (Greek) a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Eeke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to pece, or enlarge.

E D

Edacity, (Lat.) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddie, the turning round in a stream.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (Lat.) to make toothless.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where

the first pitch't field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (Lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (Lat.) building: also, it is Metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (Lat.) a house, or building.

Edile, or *Eadile* (Lat.) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples, and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the Danes in a memorable battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon homines*, i. e. good men.

Edition, (Lat.) a setting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the Impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the Saxon tongue, happy Peace.

St. Edmundsbury, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's gaeord*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the Danes, and his body translated thither; a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus* the Dane, was built anew by his son *Canutus*, to expiate his father's sacrilege.

Education, (Lat.) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, happy-Keeper.

E F

Effable, (Lat.) to be express't, or uttered.

Effect, (Lat.) the doing, or finishing of a thing.

Efferous, (Lat.) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficacy, (Lat.) vertue, ability: also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (Lat.) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in Logick.

Effusion, (Lat.) a forming, or expressing of a thing.

Effigies, (Lat.) the form, or representation of any thing.

Efflagitation, (Lat.) an earnest requesting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (Lat.) a sprouting, or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (Lat.) a flowing forth.

E G E J

Effemination, (Lat.) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (French) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (Lat.) broken, or ground to powder.

Effrenation, (Lat.) unbridledness, or rashness.

Effronteris, see *Affrontedness*.

Effusion, (Lat.) a pouring out, or wasting.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-soones, (old word) quickly.

E G

Egbert, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, Ever bright and famous.

Egestion, (Lat.) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb so called, from the Dutch Eghel, i. e. a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It is also called, Sweet-Bryar.

Eglogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (Lat.) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in Cumberland, which William de Meschines, held by Knights-service of King Henry the first.

Egression, or *Egrasse*, (Lat.) a going forth.

Egrimony, see *Agrimony*.

E J

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a casting forth: also by Metaphor, a spiritual trance.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in Gloucestershire, where a single combat was fought between Edmund King of the English, and Canutus King of the Danes, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (Greek) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a yelling, or pittiful crying out.

Ejuration, (Lat.) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L

Ela, the highest note in the Scale of Music, or *Gamsut*.

Elaborate, (Lat.) done with exactness and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Labratory*, (Lat.) a place to work in, properly a Chymist's work-house, or shop.

E L

Elapidation, (Lat.) a taking away stones.

Elapson, (Lat.) a slipping away.

Elated, (Lat.) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (Greek) the juice of wild Cucumbers dried.

Eld, (old word) age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Elecampa, in Latin, *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal.

Election, (Lat.) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are, times elected for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signs, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Electioners, certain Princes belonging to the Roman Empire.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the sisters of *Phaeton* to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinal composition made of the most select drugs.

Eleemosynary, (Greek) an Almsman, or giver of Alms.

Elegancy, (Lat.) gallantness in speech, or apparel.

Elegie, (Greek) a kind of mournfull verse, or funeral song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, those pure unmixed bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defin'd by the Philosophers, to be a body not composed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are composed: also the rudiments of any Art: also the single letters of the Alphabet.

Elench, (Greek) a subtle or argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (old word) strange.

Elephantie, or *Elephantiasis*, (Greek) a kind of disease, called a Leprosie.

Elevation, (Lat.) an exalting, or lifting up.

Eleyson, see *Kyre Eleyson*.

Elf, a fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left shoulder of Orion.

Elk, a kind of Yew, to make bowes with.

Elibation, see *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (Lat.) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (Lat.) apt to be elected or chosen.

Elima-

E L

Elimation, (Lat.) a fling off.

Elimination, (Lat.) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doors.

Eliquament, (Lat.) a fat juice which is squeezed out of any kind of flesh.

Elizabeth, (Hebr.) quiet rest of the Lord, a proper name of women.

Elision, (Lat.) a hitting against.

Elixation, (Lat.) a seething.

Elixir, in (Arab.) signifieth strength; it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, the Philosopher's stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman, from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, i. e. the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alee*, i. e. Strength.

Ellis, a proper name, corruptly for *Eliaz*, Hebr. Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about Leeds in York-shire, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the son of *Ealla* King of Northumberland conquered from *Cereticus* the British King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (Lat.) proper speech, handsome utterance.

Elogie, (Lat.) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Elongment, (French) or *Elongation*, (Lat.) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer.

Eloquence, (Lat.) neatness, power, and perswasiveness in speech.

Elucidation, (Lat.) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elvish, (old word) froward.

Elutberia, (Greek) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysian fields, certain pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

E M

Emaceration, (Lat.) a making lean.

Emaciating, the same.

Emaculation, (Lat.) a taking away of spots.

Emanation, (Lat.) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (Lat.) hath the same reference to Children, as Manumission to servants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal setting them free from the power of their fathers, before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (Hebr.) God with us.

Emanuelis, (Lat.) he that writes, or doth business for another man; a Secretary.

E M

Emargination, (Lat.) a term in Chirurgery, signifying a cleansing wounds or sores, of the scurf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (Lat.) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads, saying, Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return. *Imber*, signifying in the Saxon tongue Ashes, whence our word Embers cometh. Some say ember-week, is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. days.

Embellish, (French) to deck, or beautify.

Embezel, to steal; from the Italian word *Invaligare*, i. e. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signify the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (Greek) a casting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolned, (old word) swelled.

Embossment, or *Embacher*, (French) a putting into the mouth.

Emboft, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is so hard chased, that the foam at the mouth; it comes from the Spanish word *Dofembocar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of weariness.

Embracer, in Common law, is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embocation, (Ital.) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor; falling from aloft.

Embryon, (Greek) the imperfect figure of a Child, unshap'd in the mother's womb.

Embusment, see *Embossment*.

Embuscade, an *Ambushment*, or secret lying in wait.

Eme, (old word) an Aunt.

Emendation, (Lat.) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (Span.) a certain precious Stone of a green colour; called in Latin *Smaragdus*.

Emergent, (Lat.) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An *Emergent* occasion, is taken for a business of great consequence.

Emetical,

Emetical, (Greek) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (Lat.) a shining out.

Emigration, (Lat.) a passing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in Northumberland, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus*, was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtle Doctor.

Eminence, (Lat.) an excellling, an appearing above others.

Emissary, (Lat.) one sent abroad to spy or give intelligence.

Emission, a throwing, or sending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: some will have it to be the same with *Amie*; others contract it from *Elgiva*, which signifieth *Help-giver*.

Emmot, a little Insect called a Pismire.

Emollient, (Lat.) softning, mollifying, or affwaging.

Emolument, (Lat.) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (Lat.) a moving out, a stirring up; also, a trouble of mind. *Cleop.*

Empaire, (French) to diminish, to make worse; from the Preposition *in*, and *pire*, worse.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i.e. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick service.

Emparance, (French) in the Common Law, is a petition in Court of a day of respite. It is called, in the Civill Law, *petitio induciarum*.

Empasms, (Greek) Medicinal pouders, that are used to allay inflammations, and to scarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphatick, (Greek) Medicines that stop the pores of the skin by their clamminesse.

Empneumasis, (Greek) windiness of the stomach.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace, or emphasis, which is, a significant, or insent expression of ones mind.

Emphyteutick, (Greek) set out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Physician which cures by receipts taken upon trust.

Emplastration, (Lat.) an applying a plaister, a dawbing; also, a grafting.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, signifying a Hart's forsaking the herd.

Emprize, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emprostotonos, (Greek) a kind of Cramp, *Empyema*, (Greek) corruption, or quit-tour, lying between the breast, and lungs, after a plurisy.

Empyris, (Greek) such as have an Impostume, or Bladder broken, in the side of the Lungs.

Emption, (Lat.) a buying.

Empyreal, (Gr.) fiery. *Empyreal Heaven*, is the highest Heaven, or Seat of the Blessed.

Emucid, (Lat.) mouldy.

Emulation, (Lat.) envie, or striving to exceed.

Emulgent, (Lat.) stroaking. *Emulgent Vein*, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reins discharge the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulsion, (Lat.) a stroaking: also, in Physick, it is a kind of medicine made into a certain cream.

Eunuchories, (Lat.) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrements, or superfluities.

E N

Enach, in the practick of Scotland, is a satisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enatylon, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kinds of Birds.

Enamell, to vary with little spots; from the French word *Maille*, a spot.

Enargy, (Greek) clearnesse, or evidence.

Encaustick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with fire.

Enchase, (French) to set in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure or invoke the Devill with certain strange words, or verses.

Encheson, a Law French word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Encheiridion, (Lat.) a small Book, that one may clasp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (Gr.) enclining. An *Enclitick* conjunction in Grammar is, that which casts back the accent to the foregoing syllable.

Encombrance, (French) a hinderance.

Encomiastick, (Gr.) belonging to an Encomium or speech made in praise of another.

Encroachment, in Common Law, is a pressing too far upon ones neighbour's ground.

Encyclopedie, see *Cyclopedie*.

Endamage, (Fr.) to hurt, to damage.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of accusation for some offence exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto

unto an Officer or Court that hath power to punish: in the Civill Law, it is called *Accusation*.

Endive, a kind of herb so-called.

Endorse, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*: See *Pallet*.

Endorsed: See *Indorsed*.

Endowment, in Law, signifieth the bestowing, or assuring of a Dower: also, a sending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Irish Robe.

Endymion, a certain Shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Laimus Hill*, she every night stoops down to steal a kisse from him.

Eneya, in the practick of Scotland, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldest son, called in French *Paisne*.

Energy, (Greek) force, or efficacy.

Enervation, (Lat.) a weakning.

Enfeld-chace, a place in *Middlesex*, where yet are to be seen the ruins of an old house, the dwelling-place heretofore of the *Magnavills*, Earls of *Essex*; from whom this Chace descended to the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (French) the incorporating of any man into a Society, or body politick.

Engastrimuch, (Greek) one that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright-Angell, a proper name.

Englecery, is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*; which word used to comprehend every alien that was murdered, upon which, there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless *Englecery* was proved; that is to say, that it was an English-man that was slain.

Engonasin, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly Constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enbaucement, (French) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical: See *Enigmatical*.

Eniff, Alpherary, (Arab.) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the son of *Seth*, the one of brick, the other of stone, whereupon was ingraven the whole Art of Astronomy.

Enneade, (Greek) the number Nine.

Enneagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecated, (Lat.) killed.

Enoreua, (Greek) the clouds that hang in distilled waters, or in Urins, especially when the disease is breaking away.

Enwed, (old word) made new.

Enodation, (Lat.) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma* a Rule, and the Preposition *e*. It signifies irregularity, unmeasurableness.

Enquest, in Common Law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal, by the Jury.

Enseame, a Term in Falconry; To purge a Hawk of her glut, and grease.

Enseeled, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, putting it through the upper eye-lid, and so likewise on the other, making it fast under her beak, that she may not see at all: then is she enseeled.

Enfronce, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schanse*, a military Fortresse.

Enfiferous, (Lat.) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Ensign, (French) an Escutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a family: also, a military Banner.

Enstall, from the Greek word *Enstallein*, i.e. to adorn; signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common-law, signifieth fee-taile, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangle, quasi *inter angulos ducere*, to ensnare, to embroil.

Enteched, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward soul, or power, to move and act.

Entendment, (French) signifieth in Law, the true meaning or sense of a word, or sentence.

Enterseire, (French) to hit one against another, to clash, or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common law, is the discoursing of a point, accidentally happening before the principall cause have an end. In the Civill Law, it is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

Enthusiasts, see *Enthusiasts*.

Enthymem, (Greek) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood.

Enthusiasts, (Greek) a certain Sect of people, which pretended to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common law a sole possession in one man, whereas several Tenancy is a joyn't or common possession.

Entire

Entire, pertransient, is in Heraldry a line, which crosseth the middle of the shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position.

Entire, pertingent, are lines that run the longest way of the shield's position, without touching the Center.

Entity, (Lat.) the having a being.

Entoile, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entokication, a poisoning; from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poison.

Entrails, bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (Span.) a making good again. It is also taken for a Story, which, after many intangled passages, is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common Law, signifieth a taking possession of Land, or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrusion, in Common Law; signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrusion de gard, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within age, entrench into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entweyssel, a fair house in Lancashire, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family so called.

Ennefeation, (Lat.) a taking out the kernel: also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (Span.) to unfold, or inwrap.

Environ, to compass about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Enumeration, (Lat.) a numbering, or counting.

Enunciation, (Lat.) an uttering, or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

Epact, (Lat.)

Epact, the number by which the year of the Sun, or Solar year, exceeds the year of the Moon, or Lunar year, being the number 11.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the Thebans, who much weakened the strength of the Lacedaemonians; by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of Mantinea.

Epánalepsis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure wherein the same word is oftentimes repeated.

Epatrides, (Greek) certain Noble men among the Athenians.

Eparch, (Greek) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between in any word.

Eppha, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Epheby, (Greek) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemera febris, a fever that lasts but one day.

Ephemerides, (Greek) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are registred: also, Astronomical calculations.

Ephesus, the chief City of Ionia in Asia the East; famous for the Magnificent Temple of Diana, built by one Ephesus the son of Caister, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (Greek) a kind of disease called the Night-Mare, or Elf.

Ephippiated, (Greek) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of breast plate, or Priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the Jews.

Ephraïm, (Greek) Medecines opening the pores of the skin.

Ephor, (Greek) certain Magistrates among the ancient Lacedaemonians.

Epicrasis, (Greek) a slow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epicadie, (Greek) a certain mournful Song; which used to be sung before the corps at a Funeral.

Epicane, (Lat.) one of both Sexes: a word of the Epicene Gender in Grammar, is a word declined with both Genders, Masculine, and Feminine.

Epicurean, of the Sect of Epicurus, a famous Philosopher, who held pleasure and absence of pain, to be the chiefest good.

Epicyle, (Greek) a term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of some Planet is solved.

Epick poesie, (Greek) is that which is written in Heroick Verse; and is taken contradistinct to Lyric.

Epidemia, (Greek) the plague.

Epidemical, (Gr.) Epidemic, or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epigastrick, (Greek) belonging to the Epigastrium, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomach to the navel.

Epiglottis, (Gr.) the waefell of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the Larynx.

Epigrams, (Greek) short Poems upon several kinds of subjects.

Epigraph, (Greek) an Inscription.

Epileptic, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the Epilepsie, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the

the sense and understanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (Greek) a conclusion: also, a speech made at the end of a Play.

Epiphany, (Greek) an Appearing bright, or shining: also, the Feast celebrated on the twelfth day from Christs Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the Wise men.

Epiphora, (Greek) involuntary weeping.

Episcopal, (Greek) belonging to a Bishop or Overseer.

Epispastick, (Greek) Blistering Plaisters, or any strong drawing plaister; in Latin, they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epistolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle, which comes from the Greek word *Epistellein*, to send.

Epistyle, (Greek) a term in Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (Greek) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitasis, (Greek) the busie part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full state and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial-Song, or Poem, which useth to be recited at Weddings, in praise of the Bride and Bridegroom.

Epithemetic, (Greek) belonging to an Epithem, or liquid Medicine; outwardly applied to the body, by a piece of Cotton, or Scarlet.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned.

Epitoge, (Greek) a garment worn loose over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making short, or abridging.

Epocbe, (Greek) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of some Empire.

Epode, (Greek) a kind of lyrick Poesie, wherein the first Verse is longer than the second.

Epulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (Greek) Pouders, or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, and sores.

Equator, see *Aequator*.

Equestrian, (Lat.) belonging to Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin, *Equus Auratus*.

Equilateral, (Lat.): See *Aequilateral*.

Equinoctial line, see *Aequator*.

Equipage, (French) a furnishing, or setting forth.

Equiparates, or *Aequiparates*, (Lat.) things compared, or made equal; a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Aequipollence*, (Lat.) a being of equal force or value.

Equipped, (French) set forth, or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Aequivalent*, (Lat.) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Aequivocal*, (Lat.) (a Logical term) having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Constellation in Heaven.

Eradication, (Lat.) a destroying, or pulling up by the Roots.

Erafed, (Lat.) scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beast which seems torn from the body, is called *Erafed*.

Erasmus, (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Erastians, a sort of Hereticks, founded by one *Erastus* a Physician.

Erato, the name of one of the 9. Muses.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or speedy learner. A proper name, answerable to the Greek *Dasypodium*.

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of Night. It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (Lat.) a raising, or making to stand upright.

Erector, (Latin) a lifter up. Physically it signifies the muscle; that causes the Yard to stand.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a desert, or leading a Hermite life.

Ereption, (Lat.) a snatching, or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the Athenians, and the son of *Vulcan*; who desirous to lie with *Minerva*, and she resisting him, he spilt his seed upon the earth in the congest, out of which sprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the use of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in Italy, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a Constellation.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarus*; who hanging her self for grief of her father's death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

† *Eristical*, full of strife; from the Greek word *Eris*, contention.

Ermine, a little beast, whose fur is very costly. *Ermines* is a word used in Heraldry, signifying white powdered with black.

Ermine-street, see *Ikenild*.

Erminois, a Term in Blazon, or Armory, signifying a fur wherein black and yellow are mixed.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernest, (Germ.) severe; it seems contracted from *Ariovistus*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Erogation, (Lat.) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, the servant of *Mark Anthony*, who killed himself, because he would not see his master fall.

Erosion, (Lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erostratus, one, who, to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word, *Ern*, i. e. a journey.

Errata, (Lat.) faults escaped in printing.

Erythras, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (Lat.) subject to errors.

Erybescency, (Lat.) a being ashamed, or blushing.

Eruption, (Lat.) a belching forth.

Erudition, (Lat.) an instructing, or bringing up in learning.

Erumcation, (Lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (Lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, a kind of Thistle, so called.

Erysipely, (Greek) a disease called Saint *Antoniæ* fire, causing blisters, being bred of Cholerick blood.

Erythraean Sea, the *Arabian Gulf*, not the Red Sea, as some have supposed.

Erys, the son of *Buras* and *Venus*; he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called *Whirl-bat*.

E S

Esay, the name of a Prophet among the Jews; the word signifying in Hebrew, Reward of the Lord.

Escal, (Lat.) fit for food.

Escambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Escheat, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Escheoir*, to fall.

Escutcheon, (French) a shield, or Coat of Arms; from *Escu*, a Buckler.

Esuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Esculent, see *Escal*.

Escorial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom* Friars; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Esneey, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Eson, or *Ason*, the father of *Jason*, and the brother of *Pelin* King of *Thessaly*; he had his youth restored unto him by *Medea*; at the request of *Jason*.

Esple, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Esquier, in French *Escuier*, in Latin *Schirifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Espringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Essay, (French) a trial: also a preamble.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breast, or brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Essedary, (Lat.) one that fights in an Escutched, or warlike Chariot.

Essenes, certain Philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the people, and led a kind of Monastical life.

Essential, (Lat.) having a perfect essence, or being.

Essential debilities, are, when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, fol. 184.

Essoine, in Common-law, is an excuse alledged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court; it is called by the Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Essoins*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, who keepeth the *Essoin*-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and

and receiveth them again when they are written.

Establishment of Dowre, is the assurance of Dowre, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friends, about the time of marriage.

Estandard, the standing measure of the King, or Common-wealth; to the scantling whereof all measures throughout the Land are to be framed: also, an Ensign in War.

Estimation, or *Estimation*, (Lat.) valuing, or esteeming.

Estoppel, in Common-Law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a man's own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Estouper*, to stop.

Estovers, in Common-Law, signifieth that sustenance, which a man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment; it cometh from the French word *Estover*, to foster.

Extract, in French *Extrait*; in Latin *Extractum*, the Copy of an Original writing.

Estrate, in Latin *Extrabura*, signifieth, in Common-Law, a Beast not wilde, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man.

Estrepement, (from the Spanish word *Estrepear*, to set upon the wrack) signifieth, in Common-Law, spoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands, or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion: also, a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Estruate, see to *Estuate*.

Estrution, (Lat.) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua-fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Etesian-windes, (Latin *Etesia*) certain milde Easterly-winds.

Etheling, see *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly-bright, or renowned; hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were surnamed *Etheling*, i. e. Nobly born.

Ethelstane, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, see *Aetherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy; from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, see *Aethiopia*.

Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Hebrews, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Gr.) a discourse of manners.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, situate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*; as the second Roman Station from *Manveddam*, or *Manchester*, in *Warwick-shire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to *Ety-mology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first Original.

Evacuation, (Lat.) an emptying.

Evade, (Lat.) to escape.

Evagation, (Lat.) a wandering abroad.

Evagination, (Lat.) a drawing out of a sheath.

Evan, the same, as *Evans*; see *John*.

Evangelism, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Gospel.

Evanes, (Lat.) soon decaying.

Evaporation, (Lat.) a sending out vapours.

Evadion, (Lat.) a making an escape.

Eucharist, (Gr.) a giving thanks; also the Sacrament of the body and blood of *Christ*.

Euchima, (Greek) good blood, or rather a good habit of blood.

Eucrasie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Endora, (Greek) A Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word signifies a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*; from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Trede*, in the practick of *Scotland*; are such servants, whose Predecessors have been servants to any man, and his predecessors.

Eveck, a kind of Beast like a wilde Goat.

Evellion, (Lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (Lat.) issue, or success.

Eventeration, (Lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (Lat.) a winnowing, or sifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of a business.

Everard, (Germ.) well reported; a proper name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*; others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardsness.

Eversion, (Lat.) an utter overthrowing.

Evestigation, (Lat.) an earnest seeking after.

Eugen, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleness of blood.

Evidion, (Lat.) a vanquishing, a convincing by argument, or law.

Evidence, (Lat.) testimony; in Common-Law, it is used for any proof, either of men, or instrument.

Eviseration, (Lat.) an unmanning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (Lat.) a shunning.

Eulogie, (Greek) a praising, or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (Lat.) a calling out.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb, called Liverwort.

Euphemism, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame.

Euphonic, (Greek) a gracefull sound, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant, call'd Gum-thistle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first inventour.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaiia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and died; and being by the Harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he look't back upon her, before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Eubaea*, now called *Golpha de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times a day. It is, Metaphorically, taken for any narrow passage.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eusebius, (Greek) pious, or godly; a Proper name.

Eustace, a proper name, from the Greek *Eustathius*, or *Eustachius*, i. e. standing Firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muses.

Enthymie, (Greek) quietness, and tranquillity of mind.

Entrapely, (Greek) courtesie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutyrians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutyches*, in the year 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Evulsion, (Lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Excination, (Lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any Fruit.

Exaggeration, (Lat.) an increasing, or heaping up together: also, the same as aggravation.

Exagitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as, exalted virtue, *Cassandra*.

Exanguious, (Lat.) bloodless.

Exanimation, (Lat.) a depriving of life: also, a dismaying.

Exanthems, (Greek) certain Wheals in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantlation, (Lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (Lat.) a plowing up: also, a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople*-Emperours, who governed the Affairs of *Italy*; and was called the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (Lat.) a putting out of joyn.

Exasperation, (Lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exsaturation, (Lat.) a satiating.

Exauhoration, (Lat.) a depriving one of any office, or benefit.

Excandescency, (Lat.) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (Lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (Lat.) highness, loftiness.

Excentrick, see *Eccentric*.

Excerptio, (Lat.) a culling, or choosing out.

Excess,

Excess, (Lat.) an Exceeding, or Superfluity.

Excester, (i. e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*), the chief City of *Devonshire*: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Isca Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Albhestane* who drove the *Brittains* quite out of it: also, it is famous for the birth of *Joseph Iscanus* the most excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exclusion, (Lat.) a barring, or shutting out.

Excogitation, (Lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (Lat.) is a punishment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a secluding them from the Sacrament, and other spiritual privileges.

Excoriation, (Lat.) a fleaing, or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (Lat.) a spitting out.

Excrementitious, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of excrements, i. e. dregs, or ordure.

Excrecence, (Lat.) an unusual growing out, or swelling.

Excretion, (Lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours; a sifting, or casting out.

Excruciation, (Lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excoriation, (Lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excursion, (Lat.) a roving, or running out.

Excusation, (Lat.) an excusing, or freeing from blame.

Excussio, (Lat.) a shaking off.

Excretion, (Lat.) a curling, or detaching.

Execution, (Lat.) in Common-Law, signifies the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment.

Executione faciendū, a Writ commanding the execution of a Judgment.

Executor, (Lat.) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to dispose of the deceased parties Estate.

Exemplification, (Lat.) a drawing out of an example, transcript, or draught; out of an Original Record.

Exemption, (Lat.) a taking out, or freeing.

Exenteration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Exequies, (Lat.) Funerall Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (Lat.) often exercising; also, a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exfloratus, (Lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (Lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are engendred: Also, a blowing or breathing out.

Exhausted, (Lat.) drawn quite out; wasted.

Exhibition, (Lat.) a shewing, or presenting: also, an allowance to any one, toward their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (Lat.) a making merry, or joyfull.

Exsiccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common-pleas.

Exigent, (Lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be disseined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-dails under pain of outlawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a straightness or necessity.

Exiguity, (Lat.) slenderness, or smallness.

Exilition, (Lat.) a leaping out.

Exility, (Lat.) the same as *Exiguity*.

Eximius, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (Lat.) a making void, or empty.

Existence, (Lat.) a Being.

Existimation, (Lat.) a thinking, or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any person in a Play; from the Latin word *Exire*, to go.

Exitial, (Lat.) bringing danger, or destruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out; the Title of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exsolere, (Lat.) stale, grown out of use.

Exoneration, (Lat.) an unloading.

Exoptation, (Lat.) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, (Lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (Lat.) a thing done out of measure, square or rule.

Exorcism, (Greek) a restraining the power of the Devil by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (Lat.) a beginning, or Preamble to an Oration or Discourse.

Exornation, (Lat.) a dressing, or adorning.

Exostomus, (Lat.) having no bones.

Exoster,

E X

Exoster, (Lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (Greek.) strange, or forraign.

Expansion, (Lat.) an opening, or spreading abroad.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditors assigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reasonable allowance.

Expatiation, (Lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expediant-fee, in Common-Law, signifieth land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the same with *fee-taille*, and contrary to *fee-simple*.

Expectation, (Lat.) a tarrying, or looking for.

Expectorate, (Lat.) to help an easie spitting out of phlegm.

Expedite, (Lat.) signifieth in the Forrest Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs-feet, for the preservation of the Kings Game.

Expedient, (Lat.) fit, or convenient.

Expedition, (Lat.) a quick dispatch: also, a setting forth upon a journey, war, or any other business.

Expell, (Lat.) to drive out.

Expence, (Lat.) cost, or charges.

Experience, or **Experiment**, (Lat.) proof, trial, or practise.

Expetible, (Lat.) desirable, worth seeking after.

Expiation, (Lat.) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by the doing of some good deed.

Expiration, (Lat.) a giving up the ghost.

Explanation, (Lat.) a making plain, or manifest.

Explement, or **Expletion**, (Lat.) a filling up of any place, or room.

Explication, (Lat.) an unfolding, or explaining.

Explicite, (Lat.) unfolded.

Exploit, (French) a valiant act.

Exploration, (Lat.) a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explosion, (Lat.) an exploding, a sleighting, or hissing off from the Stage.

Expolition, (Lat.) a making bright, or polishing.

Expofition, (Lat.) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expofulation, (Lat.) a reasoning the case, or complaining about an injury received.

Expression, (Lat.) an uttering, or pronouncing: it is oftentimes also, taken for the thing expressed.

Expressed, (Lat.) in Physick it signifies, squeezed out.

E X

Exprobration, (Lat.) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (Lat.) a winning by force.

Expuition, (Lat.) a spitting out.

Expulsion, (Lat.) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (Lat.) a making sleek, or smooth, with a Pumice-stone.

Expunge, (Lat.) to blot out, to abolish.

Exquisite, (Lat.) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (Lat.) having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (Lat.) done *ex tempore*, i. e. immediately, forthwith.

Extension, (Lat.) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extent, in Common-Law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (Lat.) a making small: also, an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (Lat.) a cleansing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (Lat.) a throwing out, or banishing.

External, or **Exterieur**, (Lat.) outward.

Extersion, (Lat.) a wiping out.

Exstimulation, (Lat.) a moving, or exciting.

Extinct, (Lat.) put out, quenched.

Extinguishment, in Common-Law, is a part of consolidation; as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaseth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are consolidated into one possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be Extinguished.

Extirpation, (Lat.) an utter destroying, or rooting out.

Extorsion, (Lat.) an exacting, or injurious taking away, especially of money; as it is usually taken in Common-Law.

Extraction, (Lat.) a drawing out: also, the same as *Extreat*: also, a descending from such or such a Family.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (Lat.) being without the World; as Extramundane-spaces, between one world and another. Dr. Charlton.

Extraneous, *quasi extraneus*, (Lat.) one of a strange Land.

Extravagant, (Lat.) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the *Extreats* out of the Remembrancer's Office,

E Y E Z F A

Office, and writeth them out to belevyed for the King. See *Extreats*.

Extrication, (Lat.) see *Distraction*.

Extrinfecal, (Lat.) outward.

Extrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting out.

Extuberation, (Lat.) a swelling, or bunching up.

Extumescence, (Lat.) the same.

Exuberancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, or abounding.

Exsuccom, (Lat.) juiceless.

Exsudation, (Lat.) a sweating out.

Exulation, (Lat.) a being exild, or banished.

Exulceration, (Lat.) a blistering, or turning into an Ulcer.

Exultation, (Lat.) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (Lat.) an overflowing.

Exsuperation, (Lat.) an excelling, or surpassing.

Exustion, (Lat.) a burning.

E Y

Eye-bite, to fascinate, or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the Eye.

Eye-bright, or **Euphrasia**, an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes.

Eyeff, a Term in Faulconry; signifying, a Hawk, brought up under a Buzzard, Putock, or Kite; so called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant, from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: also, *Eyre* of the Forrest; the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyth, or **Eth**, (old word) easie.

E Z

Ezechias, a proper name; signifying, in Hebrew, strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel, the name of a Prophet among the Jews; the word signifies in Hebrew, seeing the Lord.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of Rome, Martyred under the Emperour Decius.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the Romans; who for the great overthrow he gave to Hannibals Army, was surnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (Lat.) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

F A

Fabulous, (Lat.) full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or fore-front of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called *Faces* for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houses.

Facetious, (La.) wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (Lat.) easiness.

Facinorom, (Lat.) belonging to high, or wicked designs.

Falitious, (Lat.) made like another, counterfeited.

Faïor, (Lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (Lat.) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it signifieth a privilege granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Facundity, (Lat.) Eloquence.

Faint-pleader, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of Malborow, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantasm; from the Dutch word *Varellick*, i. e. Fearfull.

Faith, the Christian name of divers women; the signification is commonly known.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, & it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (Lat.) a mowing.

Falcon, a short sword bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the Romans in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each Roman Citizen had in the disposal of his goods.

Falton, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of coarse Cloth.

Falera, a disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian-wine, wine growing in *Faler-nus*, a field of Campania in Italy.

Fall-off, in Navigation is when a ship doth not keep so near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (Lat.) full of deceit, or craft.
Falouque, (French) a Boat, or Barge, by some called, a Brigantine.

Falsification, (Lat.) a speaking falsities, or untruths.

Famagosta, the chief City of the Isle of Cyprus.

Famigation, (Lat.) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (Lat.) acquainted; also, sub-stantively used, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect, or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicolas*. Their chief Tenet is, That *Christ* is already come in glory to Judge.

Fenatick, (Lat.) frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is sometimes taken for a Temple.

Fanuel, (French) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priests.

Fanus, a certain Deity, representing the year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.

Farandman, in the praetick of Scotland, a Pilgrim, or Stranger.

Farced, (Lat.) stuffed.

Fardingden, or *Farnel* of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a strong Castle in *Berks-shire*; remarkable besides for the Fort raised by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, against *K. Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate Assaults.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farraginous, (Lat.) belonging to a Far-rago, or mixture of several grains together, which they call a Maslin.

Farreatio, (Lat.) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is spoken of Sows.

Farfang, otherwise called *Parasang*, a Persian word, signifying a League, which is three English miles.

Fascicular, (Lat.) made into a Fascicle which is a bundle, or fardel.

Fascination, (Lat.) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Fasciate, (Lat.) to bind, from *fascia* a swath.

Fastidious, (Lat.) breeding, a loathing.

Fastigation, (Lat.) a making, or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid.

Fastuosity, (Lat.) insufferable pride.

Fatality, (Lat.) unavoidable necessity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which

is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (Lat.) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (Lat.) wearisomness.

Fatigue, (French) the same.

Fatuity, (Lat.) foolishness, stupidity.

Faunus, the son of *Saturn*; civiliz'd mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of Italy.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the West-wind.

Faust, (Lat.) lucky.

Fautor, (Lat.) a cherisher, or favourer.

Faytours, (French) Vagabonds.

F E

Faalty, from the French word *faulte*, i. e. fidelity; an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feasible, (French) easie to be done.

Febriation, (Lat.) a falling sick of an Ague, or Fever.

Febris Catarrhalis, a Fever caused by distillation of Rheum from the Head.

February, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Febyus expiatorius*, or sacrifices for purging of Souls; for, the second day of this month, a Feast was kept, and sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the souls of their Ancestours.

Febriation, (Lat.) a praying for the souls of any.

Fecial, or *Fecial*, (Lat.) a Herald or Embassadour of War. Among the ancient Romans there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Faculent*, (Lat.) full of dregs.
Fee, in Latin *feudum*, is taken in Common-Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee-ferm, in Common-Law, is Land held of another, to himself and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized with these general words: To us, and our heirs for ever.

Fee-taile, or conditionall, hath this limitation: To us, and the heirs of our body.

Feld, is the whole surface of a shield overspread with some metall, colour, or fur, and comprehendeth in it the Charge. A Term in Heraldry.

Felicity, (Lat.) happiness.

Fell-n, a blister, or wheal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.

Felo dese, a self-murderer.

Felony,

Felony, in Common-Law, is any offence which is next to petty Treason; as, Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houses, &c.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawfull to hunt in the Forest. It begins about the 9th of June, and continues to the 9th of July.

Fends, things hung over a Ships-side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it.

Fennel, a kind of Herb so called.

Fenugreek, an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Feudatary*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheatour at the finding of any office; and also to survey and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common-Law, is the gift or grant of any Honours, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.

Feminine, (Lat.) belonging to the Femal Sex.

Feneration, (Lat.) a putting out money to use.

Feracity, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

Feral, (Lat.) dangerous, or deadly.

Feral-Signs, are, *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.

Fercost, (Ital.) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the Wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferando*; by the French, *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words *Fred* and *rand*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand*, i. e. Fair and Pure.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* so called a *ferendus spo-lius*, i. e. from spoils taken in War.

Feriation, (Lat.) a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from work; idleness.

Ferine, (Lat.) brutish, beastly, wild.

Ferit, (Ital.) a blow.

Ferity, (Lat.) salvageness, brutishness.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Paroll.

Fermanagh, a County of Ireland in the

Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (Lat.) a swelling with ferment, or leaven: also, a working; it is a word much used in Chymistry.

Ferocity, (Lat.) fierceness.

Feronia, an ancient Heathen goddess, a goddess of the Woods.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce; or *Furari*, to steal; a little Beast called in Latin *Viverra*.

Ferry, a passage over the water, from the Greek word *Phero*, to Carry.

Ferruginous, (Lat.) like rust of Iron, of an Iron colour.

Ferrumination, (Lat.) a soldering together of mettals; a word used in Chymistry.

Fers, the Queen in Chess-play.

Fertility, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, (Lat.) hot; by a Metaphor, eager, or vehement.

Ferula, an Herb called in English Fennel-Gyant.

Ferulaceous, like the Herb *Ferula*.

Ferular, (Lat.) a kind of chastising instrument; called also a Palmer.

Fess-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the midst of the Escutcheon, called the girdle of Honour; it comes from the Latin word *fascia*.

Festination, (Lat.) a hastning, or making speed.

Festivity, (Lat.) mirth, rejoicing, solemnity.

Festucous, (Lat.) having a tender sprig, or branch.

Fetid, (Lat.) smelling ill, or stinking.

Fetife, (old word) handsome.

Fetters, is oft-times used figuratively in Poems and Romances, for Captivity, or Thralldom; especially in an amorous sense. *Cleopatra*.

Feud, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.

Feverfew, an Herb called Moth-wort, in Latin *Febrifuga*, because it is good against a Fever.

Feversham, a flourishing Town in Kent, where King *Albistane* assembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which, he himself, *Maude* his wife, and *Eustach* his son, were entombed.

Fewnets, a Term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

Fiants, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrom, (Lat.) full of Fibers, which are the small strings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant: also, little strings about the Veins, and Muscles of a body.

Fibulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or joyn- ing together.

Fidile, (Lat.) made of earth.

Fiction, (Lat.) a feigning, or inventing.

Fidition, (Lat.) feigned, invented.

Ficus, (Lat.) the Pile, or *Hemorrhoides* in the fundament. They are also called, *Alanisca*, *Sycon*, and *Sycosis*.

Fidicula, the falling vulture.

Fidelity, (Lat.) faithfulness.

Fidejussor, (Lat.) a pledge, or surety.

Fidius, an ancient Heathen god, said to be the son of *Jupiter*; he is called the god of Faithfulness.

Fiduciary, (Lat.) trusty: also, a Feoffee in trust.

Fierabras, (French) fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recover'd in an Action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of Scotland, shooting far into the East; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tribute, which used to be levied by Parliament, and imposed upon every City, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figment, (Lat.) a fiction, or fained tale.

Figurative, (Lat.) spoken by a figure.

Filaceum, (Lat.) made of thread, or flax: also, full of filaments, which are the small threads, or strings, about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: also, Nets for wild Beasts.

Filazers, (French) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Proccesses, real, personal, and mixt.

Filiale, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiffs for those of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is also called *Sothale*.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wier, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastned: also, in Heraldry, it is one of the modern waies of differencing Coat-Armours.

Filial, (Lat.) relating to a son.

Filiation, (Lat.) Son-ship.

Filjan-takeas: A Cape, that the Turkish *Sultana's* wear.

A **Fillet**, in Heraldry, is made, or constituted, by adding one line to the Chief, underneath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Film, a membrane, or thin skin, enwrap- ping the brain, and several other parts of the body; and also the infant in the womb, of which there are three sorts, *Chorion*, *Am- nios*, and *Allantois*.

Filtration, (Lat.) a straining through a coarse cloth.

Fimishing, the ordure of all sort of Deer.

Final, (Lat.) having an end, brought to an end.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Ex- chequer, from the French word *Finance*, Wealth, or Treasure.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty: also, a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendo pro terris, a Writ that ly- eth for him, who being committed to Pri- son, obtaineth favour for a summe of Mo- ney.

Fine force, a French word, signifying ab- solute constraint.

Finite, (Philos.) limited, bounded.

Finours, of gold, or silver, are those that purifie those metals by fire from the dross.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the use of the Te- nant.

Fire-drake, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firma, in the practick of Scotland, is the duty, which the Tenant payes to his Land- lord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i. e. solid.) the starry Heaven, it is turned about the CrySTALLINE-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finish their course in 250000 years; which motion appears not, but by the observation of sundry ages. For, 430 years before Christs time, the first Star in *Aries* was in the vernal inter- section; which still keeps that name, though now removed almost 29 degrees; so that in more then two thousand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole sign of the Zo- diack.

Firmus, a Roman Emperour, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his breast, he could endure the Smith's beating

beating upon it for a long time.

First-fruits, the profits of every spiritual Living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiscal, (Lat.) belonging to a fisque, i. e. a Treasury, or Exchequer.

Fishing, or **Splicing**, a Term used in Masts, Cables, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and fastened together.

Fissure, (Lat.) a cleft, or division.

Fistie-Nuts, brought out of Syria, and other hot Countries, not much unlike a Hazle-Nut; useful in Physick.

Fistulary, (Lat.) belonging to a pipe, or to a disease called *Fistula*, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body, with a long narrow passage.

Fitch, the fur of the Polecat.

Fitched, (from the Lat. *Figere*) a Term in Blazon; as, a Crosse *Fitched*, i. e. sharp at the end.

Fitz, (Fr. *Fils*) a word commonly added to the Surnames of several great Families of this Nation, descended from the Norman race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz-Walter*, i. e. the son of *Herbert*, or the son of *Walter*; it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chal- dee, and *Ap* in Welsh.

Fixation, (Lat.) a fixing: also a Term in Chymistry, signifying a fixing of bodies, so as to make them indure the fire.

Fizgigg, a kind of dart, wherewith Mar- riners strike fishes as they swim:

Flabellation, (Lat.) a fanning with a Fla- ble, or fan.

Flaggid, (Lat.) drooping, or flagging.

Flagellantes, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Almes; they were so called, from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, (Lat.) an earnest begging.

Flagitious, (Lat.) hainous, wicked.

Flagrantie, (Lat.) a lightsome burning: also, a vehement desire.

Flajulet, (French) a certain Musical In- strument, being a kind of Pipe, or Fluit, but somewhat lesse.

Flamius, certain Roman Priests, institu- ted by *Pompilius Numa*; so called from the *Filamines*, or *Coifes*, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammour, (Lat.) flaming, or flame-co- loured.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Or- dinary formed of an Arch-line; beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compa-

ling with a swelling Embossement toward the Nombrill of the Escorceon.

Flandria, the Countrey of *Flanders* in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of those ten Provinces, remaining in the King of Spain's Dominion.

Flasque, a term in Blazon, being an Or- dinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees toward the midst of the Escutcheon.

Flatulent, or **Flatuous**, (Lat.) windy.

Fledwit, a Saxon word, signifying in Common-law, an Out-lawed fugitive, com- ing to the peace, and discharged from americiament.

Fleet, a Prison in London, so called be- cause it stands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Flemeswit, or **Flehenwit**, from the Saxon *Flexen*, to flye away, signifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the cattel or americiament of one's man; a fugitive.

Flexanimus, (Lat.) having a flexible or easie mind.

Flexibility, (Lat.) easinesse to bend.

Flexions, (Lat.) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Castle in *Flintshire*, begun by King *Henry* the second, and fi- nish'd by King *Edward* the first. Here King *Richard* the second, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Launcester*, Duke of *Hereford*, who shortly after, claimed the Crown.

Flo, (old word) an Arrow.

Floccify, (Lat.) to esteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Floddon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*; memorable for the battell fought there, between *Thomas Ho- ward* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was van- quish'd, and slain.

Flora, a Goddesse among the Romans; called the Goddess of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strump- pet, who, when she died, left a great sum of money to the Common-wealth, desiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feasts, which were called *Floralia*.

Floramor, a flower, called the flower of love, *Passivelours*, or *Purple-Velvet* flower.

Florin, a kind of coin, valuing about three shillings of our money.

Florence, (Lat. flourishing) a proper name of women: also, the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy* is so called.

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Floresces, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Flourey-blew, a kind of blew colour used in painting, or limning.

Florid, (Lat.) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

Florescous, (Lat.) sprouting, or blooming with flowers.

Flotes, certain pieces of timber joyned together with rafters overthwart, which serve to convey burthens down a River with the stream.

Flotson, or *Flotzam*, goods that being lost by shipwrack, lye floating upon the Sea; which, with *jetson*, i.e. goods cast out of the ship, being in danger of wreck, and beaten on shore; *lagam*, or *ligam*, those which lye at the bottom of the Sea; and *Sbares*, i.e. goods divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admirall.

Flouke of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Flucluation, (Lat.) a rising or swelling of waves, a tossing to and fro: also, a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (Lat.) tossed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluent, (Lat.) flowing.

Fluidity, (Lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (Lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineralists call such kind of stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious stones.

Flush fore and aft, Decks in ships laid level from Stern to Stern.

Fluxibility, (Lat.) aptnesse to flow.

Fluxion, or *Flux*, (Lat.) a flowing: also a looseness of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compasse where the 32. points of the winds are described.

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Focillation, (Lat.) a refreshing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Voeden*, to feed; a coorse kind of meat for cattel: also, a Prerogative that a Prince hath, to be provided of corn for his horses toward any Expedition. Also, Fodder is taken for 2000. pound weight of Lead.

Fœulent, (Lat.) full of dregs.

Fœundity, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

Fædity, (Lat.) filthynesse.

Fæminine, (Lat.) of the Female Sex.

Fæneration, (Lat.) a practising of usury.

Foine, (French) to prick.

Foines, a kind of Fur, which is black at the top, taken from a little beast of the same name.

Foisson, (French) abundance.

Foist, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Folgherers, (old word) followers.

Foliage, branched work.

Foliatanes, a certain religious Order of men, who lived onely upon leaves.

Folio, a Book is said to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, consisting of sheets onely once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

Folkland, (Saxon) Copy-hold land.

Folkmoor, from the Saxon words *folk*, i.e. people, and *Gemetan*, to meet, signifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Follicle, (Lat.) a little bladder, or purse.

Foe-men, (old word) Enemies.

Fomentation, (Lat.) a cherishing, in Physick, it signifies the applying of warm, or dry things to the body.

A Fon, (old word) a Fool.

Fons solis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boyling water.

Foppe, (old word) a Fool.

Foot-bote, (old word) straight-way.

Foraminous, (Lat.) full of holes.

Foraneous, (Lat.) pertaining to a Court, or Market-place.

Forbarr, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, signifies unlawful violence.

Forcible entry, is a violent actual entry into any house or land.

Forcipated, (Lat.) bending, or hooked.

Forde, (old word) to kill.

Foregoers, Purveyours going before the King or Queen in progresse.

Forein matter, a matter triable in another Country.

Forein opposer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be opposed of their green wax.

Fore-judger, in Common Law, is a judgement whereby a man is put by the thing in question.

Foreland, or *Forenesse*, an ancient word used for a Promontory, which jutted out foremost.

Forelorn, in hunting, is, when a Hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Forest, (q. *Fereſta*, i.e. a station of wild beasts) is defined to be a safe harbour, or abiding-place for Deer, or any sort of beasts, that are wild, and delight in woods.

Foreſtaller, or *Regrater*, one that buyes ware, before it comes to the Market, and sells

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sells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (old word) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in Latin, *forisfactum*, or *forisfactura*, signifies the transgressing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forlorn, lost; from the Dutch word *Verloren*: whence *Forlorn-hope*; a party of Souldiers put upon the most desperate service. In some old English Writers, *Forlotten* signifies the same.

Forlotten, (old word) abandoned.

Formality, (Lat.) outward shew, precisenesse.

Formation, (Lat.) forming, or fashioning.

Formica-Herpes, a corroding Ulcer.

Formicans pulsus, a weak pulse, beating extreame thick; and yet so feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Pismire, as the name imports.

Formeth, or *seareth*; a term in hunting, applied to a Hare, when it squats in any place.

Formidable, (Lat.) to be feared.

Formosity, (Lat.) beauty, fairnesse.

Formulary, (Lat.) belonging to a form: also used in the substantive, for a president, or proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (Lat.) whoredom.

Forenesse: see *Foreland*.

Forſes, (Gr. *Catadupe*) Water-falls.

Forſegon, (old word) slain.

Forſpeak, (old word) an Advocate.

Forſwonke, and *Forſwat*, (English) over-labored, and Sun-burnt.

Fortitude, (Lat.) valour, or stoutnesse of mind.

Fortlet, signifies in Common Law, a little Fort, or place of some strength.

Fortuitous, (Lat.) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortuny, a kind of Tourneament; or running a-tilt on horse-back with Launces; a Sport much used here, in old times.

Forwethed (old word) dried.

Forwyned, (old word) withered.

Foſſet, a little long Coffor or Chest; from the Latin word *ſeſſa*, a ditch.

Foſſeway, a high-way, digged out, and made paſſable. See *Ikenild*.

Foſſion, (Lat.) a digging.

A Foſſier, contract for a Forreſter.

Forſer, or *Foder*, a twenty hundred pound weight.

Forſheringhay, a Castle in Northamptonſhire; kept by William-Earl of Aumay, againſt King Henry the third, when the Nobles of England revolted.

Fotion, (Latin) a cherishing.

Fougade, (French) a kind of fire-work.

Foulk, a proper name; from the Dutch word *Voſg*, i.e. Noble.

Founes, (old word) deviser.

Fourbe, (in French, a fork) signifies in Common-law, a delaying, or putting off an action.

Fontegeld, signifies in the Forest law, an americiament for not cutting out the balls of great Dogs feet in the Forest; it cometh from the Dutch word *Fuſk*, and *Gelten* to looſen.

Fownder, is, when a ship by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of water.

Fox ſtones, an Herb ſo called from the likenesſe of the Root.

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Fracid, (Lat.) rotten-ripe.

Fraction, (Lat.) a breaking; also, a diſſention among parties: in *Arithmetick*, it is taken for a number, having two denominations.

Fragility, (Lat.) aptnesse to break, brittlenesse.

Fragment, (Lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrance, (Lat.) an odorousnesse, or sweetnesse of ſmell.

Fraiſheur, (French) freshnesse, coolnesse, livenesſe.

Franch, a French Coyn, of about the value of two ſhillings.

Franchiſe, in French, signifies liberty: it is taken in Common law for a privileged, or exemption from for ordinary Jurisdiction: also, an immunity from tribute.

Franci, a certain people anciently inhabiting a part of Germany; who entered into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom, whence it came afterwards, to be called *France*.

Francis, a proper name of men, or women, from the German word *Frank*, i.e. free, not ſervile, antwerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Libertus*.

Franciſcans, an Order of Friars, inſtituted by Saint *Francis*, in the year 1198. they were enjoyned chaſtity, obedience, poverty, and many other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Frank-A-moine, (French) ſignifies in common-law, ſuch Lands and Tenements as are beſtowed upon thoſe people, that give themſelves up wholly to the ſervice of God, for pure almes.

Frank-bank, ſuch Copy-hold Lands, as the wiſe being eſpouſed a Virgin, hath after her husbands deceaſe, for her dowry.

Frank-

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Frank fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of a Mannour; being ancient demefne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants, is ancient demefne onely.

Frank ferm, is Land, wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffement, out of Knights service, for certain yearly services.

Frank law, is taken for a free enjoyment of all those privileges, which the Law permits to a man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

Frank marriage, a Tenure in tail special, whereby a man hath Land with a woman, to him and the Heirs of his body without doing any service, but fealty to the Donour.

Frank pledge, a pledge, or surety for Free-men.

Frankesford, a famous City upon the River Menus, being the chiefest Mart Town in Germany.

Franconia, a Countrey in the East part of Germany, called *Frankenland*.

Frantick, Phrenetick, (Greek) mad.

Fraternity, (Lat.) a brother-hood: also a company of men entered into a firm bond of society, or friendship.

Fraticelli, a sort of Hereticks, instituted by one *Hermannus*, in the year 1304. They preached Community among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, (Lat.) the killing of ones brother.

Fratruels, (lat.) brothers Children.

Fraudation, (Lat.) a defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (Lat.) deceitfulness, craftiness.

Fr-a, the same as *Frigo*.

Frederick, (Germ.) rich Peace: of this name there have been three Emperours of Germany; for *Frederick*, we commonly use *Frery*, and *Fery*.

Freelivid, (Saxon) very free, a woman's proper name.

Free booter, a souldier that makes inroads into an enemies Countrey, for Cattel, or any other commodity from the enemies Countrey, it cometh from the Dutch words *Freny*, i.e. free, and *bent*, i.e. prey, the Italians call them *Banditi*.

Free Chappell, a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the mother-Church; unto which it is free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come.

Freedto, (i.e. the stool of Peace) a cer-

tain Chair of stone, erected by King *Athelstan*, in honour of *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of York, to which offenders used to fly for sanctuary.

Free-hold, free Tenure, or Land, which a man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the least, for term of life.

Free-warren, (in Latin *Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chase, in such or such Lands.

Fremund, (Sax.) free Peace, a proper name.

Fremd, (old word) strange.

Frendlesse-man, in the Saxon tongue, signifieth an out-law.

Frenne, (old word) for forein, a stranger.

Freoborgh, or *Fridburgh*, the same, in the Saxon tongue, as *Franck-pledge*, in French; a surety for the peace, or good behaviour.

Frery, a proper name of a man, contracted from *Frederick*, which signifieth in Saxon tongue, rich peace.

Frescades, (French) cool refreshments against the heat of the Summer.

To walk in Fresco, (Ital.) to take the fresh aire: also to drink in *Fresco*, to drink fresh liquor.

Fresh disseisin, in Common-law, is that disseisin that a man may seek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or his Judges.

Fresh force, a force done within fourty days.

Fresh shot, is, when any great River comes into the Sea, so that it is fresh water for a mile, or two.

Fresh sute, is such an earnest following of an Offendour, as never ceaseth from the time of the offence committed, untill he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a sort of Hereticks not much different from those which are called *Adamites*.

Friars minors, *Augustine*, Preachers, and *Camelites*, (which are the four principal orders) see in their proper places; to these also belonging *Fryars* observants, *Conventuals*, *Capuchins*.

Fricasse, (French) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (Latin) a rubbing, or chafing.

Friga, a certain Goddess, anciently worshipped by the Saxons, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, in Spanish *Fragata*, a Spial Ship.

Frigefaction, (Lat.) a making cold.

Frige

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Frigeratery, (Lat.) a place to make, or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (Lat.) coldnesse.

Fripere, (French) in Latin *Interpolator*, one that cleaseth old apparell, to sell again.

Frifia, one of the seven United Provinces, called *Eriezland*.

Frithfoken, a surety, or defence; from the Saxon words *Frid*, i.e. Peace; and *Socen*, i.e. to seek.

Fritiniency, (Lat.) the chirping of a Swallow.

Frivolous, (Lat.) vain, of little worth.

Frize, a term in Architecture, the garnishing of the upper end of a Pillar.

Froise, a Pan-cake, or Tansie.

Fronofity, (Latin) a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

Frontal, (Lat.) belonging to the forehead: also used substantively for an attire of the forehead; called also, a *Frontlet*.

Frontispiece, (Lat.) the Fore-front of a house: also, a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, the borders, or limits of any place.

Frontiniack, a kind of sweet luscious French wine.

Front-stall, a part of a horses bridle.

Frote, (old word) to rub.

The Frounce, a disease in a Hawke's tongue, called in French, *Barbillon*.

Fruilifie, (Lat.) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (Lat.) thriftiness, sparingness in expences.

A Fruggin, a Fork to stir about the fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruitery, (French) a place for fruit.

Fruitiges, (Lat.) branched-work, or the representation of fruit in Sculpture, or painting.

Frumenty, pottage made of wheat, from the Latin word *Frumentum*, i.e. wheat.

Frustraneous, (Lat.) in vain, frustrate.

Frustration, (Lat.) a making vain, a deceiving; In Astrology, it is used when a leight Planet, would come to a Conjunction with one more heavie; and, before it doth accomplish it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Fruftulent, (Lat.) full of *Frufta*, or small pieces.

Fruification, (Lat.) a sprouting, or shooting forth of young branches.

Fryth, (old word) wood.

F U

Fucation, (Lat.) a mending the complexion by drugs, or artificial colours.

Fugacity, (Lat.) aptness to fly away.

Fugalia, (Lat.) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans in remembrance of the expulsion of Kings out of Rome.

Fugations, (Lat.) a putting to flight.

Fugue, (French) a Term in Musick, when two parts answer one the other in the same point.

Fugitive-goods, the goods of a fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeit to the King, or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a man doth corporally fly; *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County, he appeareth not, untill he be out-lawed.

Fulbert, (Saxon) full bright, a proper name.

Fulciments, (Lat.) Props, Supporters.

Fulgidity, or *Fulgency*, (Lat.) glisteringness, or brightnesse.

Fulguration, (Lat.) a lightning, or flashing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder.

Fulfremed, (Saxon) perfect.

Fulians, certain Monks of the Order of Saint Bernard.

Fuliginous, (Latin) sooty, or full of smoak.

Fullonical, (Lat.) pertaining to a Fuller, or scourer of cloth.

Fulmination, (Lat.) a striking with lightning: also metaphorically taken for threatening.

Fulvid, (Lat.) of a kind of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the hunters used for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (Lat.) smoakiness.

Fumigation, (Lat.) a perfuming with the smoak of sweet wood.

Fumitory, a Kind of Herb, called in Spanish, *Palomilla*.

Fumambulatour, (Lat.) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Funition, (Lat.) the performance, or exercise of any duty, or office.

Funditour, (Lat.) a sling, or darter.

Funebrons, (Lat.) sad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

Fumestation, (Lat.) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungosity, (Lat.) spunginess, or being thin, and full of holes, like a Mushroom.

Funnel, an instrument very small at one end,

end to convey liquors into any narrow-mouthed vessel.

Furacity, (Lat.) an inclination to steal or pilfer.

Furbish, (French) to polish, or make bright.

Furcation, (Lat.) a putting into the fashion of a fork.

Furies, fabled by the Poets to be the three daughters of *Acheron* and Night, *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*, whose office was to torment the minds of transgressors: they possess *Orestes* for a while, but afterwards being appeased, they were called *Eumenides*.

Furibund, (Lat.) mad, or raging.

Furina, a Goddess among the Romans, who was held to be the Patroness of Thieves.

Furlong, a certain measure containing 20 poles in length; being the eighth part of a mile. It is also taken for a Perch, or the eighth part of an Acre of land.

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Furnham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a Glove for his right hand, and to support his right Arm, while he holds his Scepter.

Furole, (French) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night, by some called *St. Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of several sorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Mifivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the first planks of a ship, and putting other timbers upon the first, and so putting on the planks upon the timbers, which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (Lat.) given to stealing, or done by stealth.

Fusibility, (Lat.) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

Fusil, (Lat.) a spindle: also, a term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a spindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fusion, (Lat.) a melting.

Fustian, in Latin *Xylinum*, a kind of stuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Futility, (Lat.) vanity, lightness.

Futtocks, those compassing timbers, which are scarfed upon the ground timbers, and give breadth to a ship.

Future, (Lat.) that which is to come.

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Fyre levin, (old word) lightning.

G A

Gabala, a Town of *Syria* Cava, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (old word) to prate, or lie.

Gabbing, (old word) Lying.

Gabardine, a kind of rough Cassock, like an Irish mantle.

Gabberies, (French) mockeries, gibings, wilie deceits.

Gabel, (French) any kind of Tribute, or Impos.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of baskets, filled with dirt.

Gable end of a house, a term in Architecture, signifying the top of a house. Some take it for the fore-part, or frontispice, called also *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the name of an ancient people of *Brittain*, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

Gabriel, the name of the Angel that appeared to the Virgin *Mary*, signifying in Hebrew, strong with God.

Gabrocentum, an ancient Frontier station of the Romans, kept by the second Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have stood in that part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, where now *New-Castle* and *Gareshead* stand.

Gadde-fly, a certain Insect which stings cattle, called also a Brie.

Gades, two Islands lying Westward beyond the Streights; by some called *Hercules* his Pillars.

Gadling, (old word) Stragling.

Gage, in Common Law, signifieth a pawn or surety: also, to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, signifieth to put in surety.

To **Gage** a Ship, to stick a nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby, to know how much water the ship draws.

Gaging-rod, an instrument to measure any vessel of liquid stuff.

Gaiety, (French) cheerfulness, gallantry. *Cleopatra*. Som say, it is derived from the Latin word *Gaudeo*, to rejoyce.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the baser kind of Soke-men, or villeins.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where anciently the Danish ships lay at rode, and where *Svene Tingsgate*, a Danish Tyrant, after he had miserably harrassed the Country, was stabbed by an unknown man.

Galaçite,

Galaçite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called, because it is as white as milk.

Galangate, An herb so called.

Galanthia, the servant-maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that sought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weasel.

Galathea, a Sea-Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polyphe*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polyphe* killed his rival with a great stone which he plucked out of a rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the same name.

Galatia, a region of *Asia* the Lesse, called also *Gallo-Grecia*.

Galaxy, (Greek) a broad white Circle in the sky: which is made by the light reflected from a great company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum, issuing out of a plant called *Sagapane*, or *Fennel-Gyant*.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, so that a ship may bear her top sails a-trip; it is called a loom-gale; when it is much wind, a fresh, or stiff gale.

Galege, or **Gelage**, (in French *Galloches*) a kind of outward shoe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in use among the *Gaules*, from whence the word is derived.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Oxfordshire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes.

Galeon, or **Galleon**, (French) a great Ship of war.

Galeote, (French) a small Gally: also one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Brittain*, who led an Army against the *Romans*.

Galilea, a Region of *Syria* lying North of *Judea*.

Galingale, the aromaticall root of the rush *Cypresse*, called *Acorus*.

Galla moschata, A sweet smelling confect ion sold at the Apothecaries.

Gallantry, (French) compleatness, accomplishment, or a bold confident way of courtship. *Artam*.

Galleo, (Span.) an inhabitant of *Galatia*.

Gallia, a great Country of Europe anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, (French) lusty: also substan-

tively taken for a kind of Dance.

Galliardise, (French) lustiness, liveliness. *Gallies-foist*; See *Foist*.

Galliegaskins, or **Galligascoines**, a kind of breeches, first in use among the inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gascone*.

Gallimaufry, a kind of meat made up of severall sorts of meats minced together. It was so called, either because it was allotted to the Gally-slaves, or else because it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Galloches, see *Galege*.

Gallon, (Spanish) a Measure containing two quarts.

Galloway, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*: also, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*.

Gallons, a kind of Lace.

Gallulate, (Lat.) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, of which, when the Priests of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*: also the name of a young man, who suffering *Sol* to discover the adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a Cock.

Galpe, (old word) to belch.

Gaines, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifies any kind of satisfaction for slaughter.

Gamabex, in Arabick, signifieth certain figures, or images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (Hebr.) Gods reward.

Gambado, a thing made of leather for a man to put his legges into, when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or tricks, which are in use about Christmas time, from the Italian word *Gamba*, a leg.

Gamnot, an incision knife.

Gamut, the first note in the scale of Musick.

Ganch, to put men to death as they do in Turkey, by letting them fall from a high place upon sharp hooks.

Ganges, a very great River rising out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorough the midst of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flourisheth in Procession or Rogation week, by some called *Rogation-flower*.

Gangiators, or **Gaugiators**, signifies in the practice of *Scotland*; those that examine weights and measures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangren, (Lat.) a spreading sore, an eating ulcer; which mortifies the member, by reason of the greatnesse of the exhalation.

Gang-week, the next week but one before Whit-funday; in which solemn prayer and procession, used to be enjoined by the Church, as a preparation to the Feast of the Ascension. It is also called Rogation-week.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (French) a certain Military-glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment used among souldiers; the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a lash from every souldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in Flanders, where it was invented; and the Dutch word *Lope*, which signifies running.

Gaunmed, the son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with; and causing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer; instead of *Hebe* the daughter of *Juno*. Also, it is metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a people of *Eybia*; so called from *Garamis* their King, the son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a sheaf of Corn, from the French word *gerbe*; a bundle: also handsomnesse, graceful carriage, from the Italian word *Garbo*: also a sharp piquant relish, in wine or beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a ship.

Garble, to purifie, to sort out the bad from the good; an expression borrowed from *Grocers*, who are said to garble their Spices, i. e. to purifie them from the drosse and dirt.

Garboile, (French) tumult, or trouble.

Garcifer, in the practick of Scotland, signifies a boy that serves in the Mill.

Gard, in Common Law, is taken for a custody, or care of defence; as the education of children under age, or the like.

Gardein, in Common Law, is he that hath the charge or custody of any person or thing, especially he that hath the education of children; and the government of their estates, untill they come to twenty years of age: also, that hath the charge of idiots, or frantick persons, during their lunacy; he is called by the *Civilians*, Tutor, or Curator.

Gardein of the Spirituality, is he to

whom the spirituall jurisdiction of any Diocesse is committed, during the vacancy of the See.

Gard-robe, a kind of herb so-called: also the same as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (French) a storehouse, or cellar for meat.

Gare, a kind of very coorse wool.

Gargarism, (Greek) the bubbling of any liquor in the throat, to wash the throat and mouth.

Gargarus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monster, from the Spanish word *Garganta*, a throat.

Gargilon, an old term in hunting, for the chief part of the Hart in a Deer.

Garner: see *Granary*.

Garret, a tackle to hoise goods into a Ship.

Garnishment, (French) signifieth in Common Law, the issuing forth a Writ of *seire facias* against the Plaintiff, for an action of Detinue of Charters brought against the Defendant: also a fee which prisoners give their keepers, at their admittance into prison.

Garnison, (French) preparation, or furniture.

Garret, a proper name, see *Gerrard*.

Garrison, (French) a Town, or Strong hold, fortified, and kept by souldiers.

Garrulity, (Lat.) much tatling, or prating.

Garier, the chief of the three Kings at armes: also half a bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Gasehound, a certain sort of dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the same with that which among the old Greeks was called *Agasus*.

Gastenesse, (old word) terror.

Gastymith, (Greek) one that speaketh inwardly, as it were out of his belly.

Gastroepiploic-vein: See *Vein*.

Gather-bag, the bag or skin, inclosing a red Deer in the Hinds belly.

Gaude, (old word) a toy, or trifle.

To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gandy-dayes, certain Festivall dayes observed in Colledges, or the Inns of Court.

Gavellet, an ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in Kent, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind, shall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due rents & services.

Gavel-

Gavelkind, from the three Saxons words; *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*. i. e. given to all the kind; signifieth in Common-Law, an equal division of the fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a brother deceased among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Gannt, in Latin *Gandavum*, the cheif City of Flanders, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-dayes, see *Gaudy-dates*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gangeatours*, they are also called *Gagers*.

A *Gazehound*, a certain hound; so called from the Greek word *Agazomai*, because of its admirable quickness of sight.

Gazet, (French) a certain Venetian Coyne: also, a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendom.

Gazul and *Subit*, two Egyptian weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice-glasses, because they are made at Venice.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates*, whence it is derived.

Gebalena, a Countrey bordering upon Eleutheropolis.

Gebeltark, the streights, vulgarly called the streights of Gibraltar; it comes from the Arabian word *Gebal* a Mountain, and *Tareck* the son of *Abdalla*, who brought his Army over those streights.

Gebennas, a certain Vally, where the *Israelites*, sacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (Sax.) money, or tribute; it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three parts, into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being *St. Edmund's liberty*, and *St. Audrey's liberty*.

Geldria, the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, in the Low-Countreys.

Gelicide, (Lat.) frost.

Gelidity, (Lat.) icyness, coldness.

Gelo, a young boy of *Sicily*, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the Master and Scholers making a sudden tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-house.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Geloun, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains; of that nature, that the waters of one make women fruitfull, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious Stone: also, a bud, or blossom.

Gemination, (Lat.) a doubling.

Geminels, (Lat.) Twins: also, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiack, into which the Poets saigh that *Casior* and *Pollux*, the sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda* were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Gemites, a kind of precious Stone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemmosity, (Lat.) an abounding with Jewels: also, a sprouting forth of blossoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two, or more links.

Gendarme, (French) a horse-man completely Armed.

Genealeatbud, (Sax.) approached.

Genealogie, (Greek) a Description of ones family, descent, or lineage.

Generation, (Lat.) an engendering, or begetting.

Generosity, (Lat.) nobleness of mind, or of blood.

Genesis, (Greek) the same as generation from the Latin: also, the Title of the first book of *Moses*; because, it treats of the beginning, or Generation of the World.

Genebliques, (Greek) Books, which Treat of the foretelling of mens Fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*.

Genial, (Lat.) festival, joyfull, helpfull to Generation.

Geniculation, (Lat.) a joyniting.

Genital, (Lat.) apt to ingender, or beget: also, *Genitals* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Geniting*, a kind of Apple, which is first-ripe of any others.

Genitive, case in Grammer is the second of the six Cases, and is commonly known by the sign *Of*.

Genius, (Lat.) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each severall place: also, a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*: famous for Traffick, called also *Genes*.

Genfericus, a King of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*, spoyled the Temples, and made stables of them for his horses.

Gent, (old word) proper, handsome.

Gentian, an Herb found out, as some say by *Genius*, King of *Illyrium*.

Gentilnesse, (French) Gentility, Nobleness, or Gallantry. *Cleopat*.

Gentilism, (Lat.) Heathenism, or the belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilitia, (Lat.) pertaining to kindred, or ancestors.

Gentil, a kind of Insect, called a Maggot.

Genua: see *Genoa*.

Genuflexion, (Lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genuine, (Lat.) natural, or proper.

Genus, (Lat.) a kind, a stock, or lineage: also, one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser considerations: also, a Gender.

Godasid, (Greek) the Art of measuring of Land.

Geography, (Greek) the Exact description of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomanty, (Greek) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, (Greek) the measuring of the earth; but it is commonly taken for the art of measuring in general.

Geoponica, (Greek) belonging to tilling, or manuring the ground.

George, a proper name, signifying, in Greek, Husband-man. The chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Dioclesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast to have been devoured; he is thought to be the same with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*; professing themselves Christians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron: also, a Sect of Heretics; instituted at *Delft* by *David George*,

whose Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for salvation.

Georgicks, (Greek) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Geornlick, (Sax.) willingly.

Gerah, an Hebrew measure, being the 20th. part of a sheckle.

Gerard, (Sax.) all towardness; a proper name: for *Gerard* we frequently use *Garret*.

Gerfalcon, a kind of bird, which is between a Vultur and a Hawk.

Germander, an Herb called English-Treacle.

Germanity, (Lat.) a brotherhood, sisterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, (Lat.) a budding forth.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman; from the Saxon words *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Gervase, a proper name of men; from the German word *Gervast*, i. e. all fast, firm, or sure, answering to the Latin word *Constantis*; others contract it from the Greek *Gerousios*, i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Milain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both active and passive.

Geryon, a certain King of the Spanish Islands, called *Baleares*; who is said by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Gesamund, (Sax.) assembled.

Gestation, (Lat.) a carrying.

Gesticulation, (Lat.) a making signs by gestures, or motions of the body: also, a kind of Morrice-dancing.

Gestion, (Lat.) a doing, or carriage of any business.

Gests, (Lat.) great actions, or exploits performed.

Getealed, (Sax.) numbred.

Gethild, (Sax.) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the first inhabitants of *Africa*.

Geules, a Term in Heraldry, signifying a Red, or Vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for children to play with; derived as some think from the Latin word *gaudere*, to rejoyce.

G H

Gheus, an ignominious Term, heretofore given

given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the word signifying as much as beggar.

G I

Gibbosity, (Lat.) a bunching out, but more especially taken for a bunching in the back: Also, the Moon's three parts full of light.

Gibe, (old word) to mock; from the French word *Gaber*.

Gibellines, see *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, see *Sebastarch*.

Gibbere, a pouch, a word used by *Chaucer*. *Gideon*, or *Gedeon*, (Hebr.) a Breaker, or Destroyer.

Gifta, (Sax.) Marriage.

Gifu, (Sax.) Grace.

Gigantick, big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (Greek) the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet, or *Giglat*, a wanton woman, or strumpet, *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (French) a kind of minced meat.

Gilbert, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, Gold-like bright; answering the Latin *Aurelius*, or *Aurelian*: others write *Gislebert*, i. e. bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert*, who, for his great holiness, was Canonized for a Saint.

Gild, see *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of men; contracted from *Agidius*, which some derive from the Greek word *Agidion*, i. e. a little Kid. Others derive *Giles* from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a woman, name contracted in like manner from *Agidius*.

Gillingham, a Forrest in *Dorset-shire*, where *Edmund Ironside* overthrew the Danes in a great pitch field.

Gilthead, a kind of fish, so called from its Golden colour.

Gimlet, a pi. rcer to pierce any barrel of liquor withal.

Gimmel, see *Gemmow-ring*.

Gingreat, to chirp like a bird.

Ginne, a snare; contracted as some think from *Engin*.

Gippius, a certain Roman, who using to feign himself a sleep, while his wife lay with other men; one time he started up and cried, *Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men; whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (French) a kind of short cassock, or coat.

Gips, a kind of chalk, or mortar.

Glirle, a Term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a certain Term in Heraldry.

Girthol, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvi, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincoln-shire*, *Cambridge-shire*, &c. the word signifying Fendwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call *Bisarms*.

Giste, (French) a Couch, or resting place: also, a writing which contains the names of the Towns, or Houses, where a King or Prince intends to lie in his progress.

Gite, (old word) a gown.

G L

Glaciation, (Lat.) a freezing.

Gladiatour, (Lat.) a Swordman, or Fencer, from the Latin word *gladius*, a sword.

Gladin, or *Gladiole*, a certain herb whose leafe resembleth a sword.

Gladuse, (Brittish) the proper name of divers women, from *Claudia*.

Glandage, (French) mastage, or the season of feeding hogs with mast.

Glandulous, (Lat.) full of kernels, from the Latin word *Glans*, a kernel.

Glanovenza, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Morini*; so called because it stood upon the bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glastenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joseph* of *Arimathæa*, near unto which in *Wiral*-Park groweth a Hawthorn, which is reported to put forth leaves and blossoms upon Christmas Day, as fresh as in *May*: Also, in the Church-yard there grew a Wallnut-tree, which as some have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves untill Saint *Barnabæ*'s Feast.

Glaucisation, (Lat.) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucoma, (Gr.) so called from changing the Cry stalline humour of the eye, into a fiery redness.

Glaucus, the son of *Hippolocus*; he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan War, and taking *Diomedes* brazen Arms for his own which were of Gold; he was killed by *Ajax*, and his body being carried into *Lycia* by the winds, was changed into a River: Also, the name of a fisher, who tasting of a certain

certain herb, leapt into the Sea, and was made a Sea-god.

Glavve, (old word) a kind of crooked sword, or bill.

Glaze, to vernish.

Glebe-land, Land belonging to a Parsonage; from *Gleba*, a clod or turf.

Glede, (old word) a hot ember, or coal: also, a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, joy, or mirth; from the Dutch word *gloeren*, to recreate.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing, or trembling light.

Globosity, (Lat.) a being round like a bowle, or globe.

Globous, (Lat.) round like a globe.

Globe, vide *Spear*.

Glocester, the chief City of *Glocester-shire*, it was called by the Saxons *Glevecester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Brittain *Caer-Glove*, i. e. fair City: It is also called by some *Clandio Cestria*, from the Emperour *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulously reported, married his daughter *Genissa* to *Arviragus* the Brittain King.

Glocester-Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John*, Lord *Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of thread.

Glomeration, (Lat.) a rolling, or gathering into a round lump.

G'oomy, (old word) dusky, or dark.

Glofe, (old word) to flatter.

Glossator, or *Glossographer*, he that makes a *Gloss*, or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words, or things.

Glutination, (Lat.) a joyning together with glue.

Glycerium, a Curtesan of *Thespia*, who gave the picture of *Cupid* which she had of *Praxiteles*, as a legacy to the *Thespians*.

Glyster, see *Clyster*.

G N

Gnarity, (Lat.) knowingness, experience.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in wood: also, a churle.

Gnathonical, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. a parasite, or deceitfull fellow.

Gnatnapper, a certain Bird called a fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (Lat.) a being industrious, active, or vigorous, in any business.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gnuff, (old word) a churle, or fool.

Gnomnick, (Greek) belonging to a

gnomon, or pin of a Dial.

Gnosticks, from the Greek word *Gnostis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 15: they assumed to themselves a great degree of knowledge, denied the day of Judgement, and held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre, see *Gnarr*.

G O

Gobonated, a Term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobonated is when it is divided into two colours, in such sort, as if it were cut into small gobbets.

Go to God, signifieth in Common-Law, to be dismissed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, Godly disposition.

Godfrey, another proper name signifying God's peace.

Godwin, (Germ.) victorious in God.

Goetic, (Greek) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goffish, (old word) sottish.

Gog and Magog, signifying in the Hebrew tongue, Covered or Uncovered, are taken in Scripture for certain Nations that shall persecute the Church.

To be a *Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: also, to be puffed up with pride.

Golden-number, the full course of the Moon, which is performed in 19 years. See *Cycle*.

Golden-Fleece, small grains of Gold which are found by Rivers, Brooks, and gathered up by the help of sheep-skins with the wool on. Of these Grains there were great plenty upon the *Cholchian-shore*, which gave occasion to the Fable, of *Jason* and his *Argonauts*.

Goldfoile, leaf-Gold.

Gold-knops, a flower called *Crow-foot*.

Golgotha, a place hard by Mount Sion, full of mactators bones: It signifieth in the Syrian tongue, a place of dead mens Skulls.

Golierdies, (old word) ravenously mouthed.

Golp, (Spanish) a flash, or blow.

Goman, (Saxon) a married man.

Gomer, an Hebrew measure containing almost a gallon, and a pint over.

Gomphosis, (Greek) the joyning together of a bone.

Gondola,

Gonagra, (Lat.) the Gout of the Knees. *Gondola*, or *Gondolo*, a kind of Boat much used at *Venice*.

Gonsennon, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhoea, (Greek) a disease, called the running of the reines.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, signifieth in Common-Law, an exact carriage of a subject toward the King and his leigepeople.

Goodmanchester, a Town in *Huntington-shire*, so abounding in tillage, that Kings in times past, coming that way, were received in country fashion with 180 ploughs.

Goods-esebeat, goods confiscate.

Goosewing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the sail, so as that the ship may go before a wind or quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gale.

Gorbelly, one who is all paunch or belly.

Gor-crow, a Raven.

Gordicus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was said to rest.

Gordin, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple, as a memorial; which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with his sword: whence, the Gordian-knot, came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a Term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch lines drawn from the sinister chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp angle in the fesspoint.

Gorgious, gallant, sumptuous; some think from the Greek word *Gargairo*, i. e. to shine.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys Medusa*, *Sthenio*, and *Enriale*: with *Medusa* *Perseus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also, particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whose wife *Uiber-Pendragon* fell in love with; and injoying her by the means of his Magical delusions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (French) to play the gourmand, i. e. a glutton, or great devourer. Some derive it from the Latin words, *se gulse mandere*, i. e. to eat greedily.

Gormonchester, a Town in *Huntington-shire*, the same with *Goodmanchester* above

mentioned. It was called *Gormonchester*, from *Gormon*, the Dane; unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoining Territories, it is thought to have been the same Town with that which was called in old times, *Durosiponte*.

Gospel, a Saxon word, signifying Good-saying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangelists in the New Testament.

Gessebanke, quasi *Grosshauke*, a kind of Hawk called in Greek *Asterias*, because of its spots, which are like little Stars.

Gessip, one that undertakes for a child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the Saxon tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Gossamor, or *Gissmeare*, (Saxon) a kind of thin Cobweb like exhalation, which hovers abroad in the Air in hot weather.

Gothia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*: the people are called *Gothi*, or *Goths*, who in former times over-run the greatest part of *Europe*.

Goule, (old word) Ulsury, from the Latin word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant, somewhat like a Cowcumber: also, used by *Chaucer* for a bottel.

Gowtes, a word used in *Somerset-shire*, common sewers, or sinks, that run under ground.

Gowreth, (old word) stareth.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the Romans, who subdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their Chief City *Illurca*; calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: he had two sons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both slain in a popular sedition, seeking to re-establish the *Agrarian-Laws*.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglais*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Ibalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance, and handsome conversation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the signification well known.

Gracility, (Lat.) slenderness.

Gradation, (Lat.) an ascending by degrees.

Gradual, that part of the *Mass*, which uses to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel; Also, by degrees.

Graduate, (Lat.) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

Gracia, a famous Countrey of Europe, the Nurse of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocia*, *Acbaia*, &c.

Grææ, the three daughters of *Phorcys*, who had but one eye, and one tooth, among them, which they used by turns, they helpt *Perseus* to overcome their sisters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is used in some of the statutes, for a Notary, or Scrivener, from the French word *Greffier*.

A *Graie*, a Beast called a Brock, or Badger.

Grains of *Paradise*, a certain plant, otherwise called *Cardamomum*.

Graine, (old word) sorrow, mishap, or anger.

Gracerie, from the French, *Grandmerci*, i. e. great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Gramineal*, (Lat.) grassie, or made of grass.

Gramineal Crown, see *Crown*.

Grammatical, (Greek) belonging to the Art of Grammar, i. e. the Method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

Granadil, (Spanish) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate; also, a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a piece of Ordinance.

Granary, (Lat.) a place to lay Corn in. *Grandeivty*, (Lat.) ancientness, seniority of years.

Grand-distress, in Common Law, is a distress taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Baylywick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (Spanish and French) greatness of State, or of Spirit. *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquie*, (Lat.) Majesty, or height of Style.

Grandimoniers, a religious order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avon*.

Grandinow, (Lat.) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (Lat.) greatness.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kind of service, whereby the Lords of *Scirelby* in *Cheshire*, held their Land; which was to come well Armed and mounted into the Kings presence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himself to maintain the Kings right by open Combat, against whosoever should dare to oppose it. This Tenure belonged by Hereditary succession to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Perfians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (Ital.) a kind of speckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (Lat.) bearing kernels, or grains.

Grantcester, see *Gron*.

Granulation, (Lat.) proper to mettals by infusion on fire, and effusion into water, is their comminution into *Granula*.

Granule, (Lat.) a little grain.

Graphical, (Greek) curiously describ'd, or wrought.

Graplings, crooked irons that hold ships together; they are called also *Grapnels*.

Grassation, (Lat.) a spoiling, or laying waste.

Gratie expectative, certain Bulls whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical livings.

Gratianople, a Citie of *Narbon* in *France*.

Gratianus, the name of a Roman Emperour surnamed *Fumarus*; he was perfidiously slain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains, in *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (Lat.) a rewarding, or making amends.

Gratis, (Lat.) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (Lat.) a free reward.

Gratulation, (Lat.) a rejoycing in anothers behalf; also, a thanking.

A *Grave*, see *Greve*.

To *Grave* a ship, to make her lye drie a ground, and to burn off the filth with stubble.

Graveolence, (Lat.) a smelling rank, or strong.

Graver, a small piece of steel used in graving, formed Lozenge, or Diamond-squares; there are different sorts of graving; see *Sele-graving*.

Gravidity, (Lat.) a being with Child.

Gravity, (Lat.) heaviness, or weight, being applied to bodies; also, graveness, or soberness in behaviour.

Grault, in Common-Law, is a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

Greace, (a Term of Hunting) the fat of a Boare, or Hare; the fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called *Bevy-greace*.

Greach-breach, see *Grith-breach*.

Greaves,

Greaves, (French) Armour for the leggs.

Grecism, (Greek) a speaking after the Idiom of the Greek tongue.

Gree, willingness, from the French word *Gre*, or the Latin *Gratum*.

Green-lathy, the name of a Court of Justice that used to sit in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

Green-bow, a Term used in the Forrest-Laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forrest: it is also called *Vert*.

Greenwich, (q. *Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great Fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpheg* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. This place is also famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphry* Duke of *Glocester*, and by him named *Placence*: he also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Tower famous in *Spanish* fables.

Greese, a staire, or step, from the Latin word *Gressus*.

Gregal, (Lat.) belonging to a flock.

Gregorie, a proper name of men, signifying in Greek watchfull, answering to the Latin *Vigilius*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap: also, *Gregorian* account, a correction of the Calender by Pope *Gregorie* the 13th. making the year to consist of 365 daies, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds; whereas before, according to the *Julian* account, it consisted of 365 daies, and 6 hours.

• *Gresham Colledge*, a fair house in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Professours of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick. The said Sir *Thomas Gresham*, built also that stately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, signifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griff-graff, (French) by hook, or by crook.

Griffith, see *Gryffith*.

A *Grigg*, a young Ele.

Grilliade, (French) a kind of meat broyled.

Grimbald, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, power over anger.

A *Gripb*, (old word) a riddle.

Grishild, (Germ.) the proper name of di-

vers women, signifying Grey-Lady, in Latin *Gesia*.

A *Grit*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a *Grample*-fish.

Grith-breach, or *Gich breach*, a breach of peace; *Grith*, signifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobianism, (French) slovenly behaviour.

Grommets, in Navigation, are little rings made fast to the upper side of the yard, to which the caskers are fastned.

Groening, the chief Town of *West-Friseland*, from the Dutch word *Groen*, i. e. Green, because it is seated in a Green place.

Gromel, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called also *Pearl*-plant.

Gron, a Saxon word, signifying a fenny place, whence some derive *Grandcester*, a Town in *Cambridge-shire*.

Groop, (old word) a pissing place.

Grosvenour, i. e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheshire*, commonly contracted into *Grauenour*.

Grot, (Ital.) a Cave.

Grotscb, (Ital.) a kind of mixt, or confused piece of painting, or sculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude mishapen thing.

Groveling, quasi *Ground-lying*, a lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the ground.

To *Ground* a ship, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pine, a kind of Herb which creeps upon the ground, and hath a resemblance to the *Pine*-tree.

Groundswell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

Gronppade, (French) a Term in horsemanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher then an ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an engin to stretch woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*; the Forresters say, a Buck growneth.

Grumosity, (Lat.) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick masse, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered, like a fowle, and having four feet as a Beast: some derive it from the Hebrew word *Garaph*, i. e. to snatch.

Gryph, see *Griph*.

Gryffib, an old *Brittish* name, signifying strong-faithed.

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, anciently called *Betis*.

Guadiana, a River of *Portugal*, now called *Anq*, which runs fourteen miles under ground: whence they boast of a Bridge, whereon 10000 Cattel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings' mansion houses; *Castelein* being he, who only hath the custody of Cattles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Guastala*.

A *Gubbin*, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (Lat.) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, rudder-irons to ships.

Guelphus and *Gibellines*, two great factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*; the valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan* slain in the battail.

Guerdin, (French) a reward; some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i. e. gain.

Gugaws, see *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of *Argolatiens* that serve on horse-back with *Petroneis*.

Guilford, Sax. *Geglford*) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Mansion in times past of the English *Saxon* Kings, who had 75 *Hages*, i. e. houses, wherein remained 175 men: here *Elfred*, the son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Goodwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who contrary to his faithfull promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harold* the Dane, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia, or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales* commonly called *South-wales*; it is also called *Venedotia*.

Guild, a society incorporate, from the Dutch word *Geld*, i. e. money.

Guld, a kind of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Muncleta*. Whence came the Law of *Muncleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his Land to be overrun with weeds, he should forfeit an Oxe.

Gules, see *Genles*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwife called *Lammus*-day, in old Almanacks *St. Peter ad Vincula*: it cometh from the French word *Gueul*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chains, that *St. Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a streight passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

Gulosity, (Lat.) gluttony.

Gultrwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amends for trespass.

Gum Animi, Indian Amber.

Gummilda, the wife of *Asinoud*, King of *Denmark*; she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in battel.

Gunora, a Famous *Norman* Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the honour of *Montgomery*; by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed Arrow, whensoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chace.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth from the half deck to the fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (Lat.) an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

Gurnard, a kind of fish, so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, form'd of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreame base parts, or contrary-wise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden winde: also, taken by some for a stranger, or guest.

Gutta Rosacea, a præternaturall redness, in the nose and cheek, and sometimes in all the face.

Gutturall, (Lat.) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, i. e. a leader, or directour.

Guy, a certain rope used in a ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Cinydaules* the King, having shown his wife naked

naked, she animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnastarch, (Greek) the chief governour of a *Gymnase*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of mind and body.

Gymnosophists, (Greek) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in deserts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*), which *Cyrus* besieging *Babylon*, cut into 46. several Channels.

Gynglims, (Greek) the joyning of a Bone, when the same bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypsation, (Lat.) a plaistering with Mortar.

Gyracion, (Lat.) a fetching a compasses from *Gyrus*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, signifieth a quarter, or half a Cube described by a Diagonal line.

Gysarme, the same as *Gisarme*.

H *Aberdasher*, one that sells a great many several wares, from the the Dutch words, *habt ihr das*, i. e. have you that.

Habas Corpus, a Writ, which a man indicted before Justices of Peace, and laid in prison, may have out of the Kings Bench, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois, see *Averduoise*.

Habergeon, a diminutive of *Haubert*, see *Haubert*.

Habilement, (French) cloathing: also armour.

Hability, (Lat.) an aptnesse, or capacity.

Habit, (Latin) custom, or use: also, the attire, or cloathing of the body.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (Lat.) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (Lat.) grown to a habit, or custom.

Habitude, (Lat.) the same as habit.

Hables, (French) a Haven, or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the Turks bestow on God, which signifieth Truth: as also, *Hackawlaw*, High-truth.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (French) a certain French dish made of sliced meat.

Haddock, a kind of fish, called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, the name of a great Roman Emperour, who was so called from the City *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original; the word is derived by *Gesner*, from the Greek word *ἡδρῆς*, i. e. grosse, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, (Greek) a City of *Macedonia* in *Greece*.

Hæmatopodes, (Greek) certain birds so called from the sanguine colour of their feet, which *Pliny* says, looks red, like blood.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta*, hearing that she was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himself over her Tomb.

Hæmoptois, or *Hæmoptosis*, (Greek) spitting of blood, coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhagie, (Greek) a violent bursting out of blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (Greek) a certain disease, called in English the *Piles*.

Hæmus, a great Mountain, dividing *Thessaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: it was so called from *Hæmus* the son of *Boreus*, and *Orithya*.

Hærede abductio, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæresis, (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion, contrary to the fundamental points of Religion.

Hæstitation, (Lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Hûga, a word used in some old Writs for a house.

Hugard, (French) untam'd, unruly: also, a *Hagard Hawk*; is taken for a wild Hawk.

Hagiographer, (Greek) a writer of holy things.

Haggase, a kind of pudding, made of Hogs flesh.

Haie, from the French word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies; which is commonly pitch'd under hedges.

Haile, a word of salutation, from the Saxon word *Heal*, i. e. health.

Haine, (French) Hatred.

Haire, is, when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Haimhaldatio Catalorum, signifieth, in the practice of *Scotland*, a seeking restitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketon, a Jacket without sleeves.

Chaucer.

Halbert, a kind of weapon, called in Spanish *Halabarda*.

Halcyon, a bird, called a Kings-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Sea shore, about the winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen dayes; wherein the weather useth to be very calm; whence, by Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times,

are called *Halcyon* dayes: the Poets feign that *Halcyon* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oswald* King of that Country, in a great pitcht field against the Brittain King *Cedwall*, having erected a crosse unto *Christ*, obtained the victory, and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or *Noble*, a piece of coyn valuing six shillings, eight pence.

Half-seal, is taken for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Garia*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artemisia*.

Halidome, (Saxon) holy judgements; whence, By my *Halidome*, used anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Haliticks, (Greek) books treating of the Art of fishing.

Halifax, signifying in old English, Holy hair, a Town in *York-shire*, so called from a Maids head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the sprigs of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halitire, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, commonly called Salt-peter.

To *Hall* a Ship, to call to her to know whence she is, and whitherbound.

Hallage, (French) a fee due for clothes bought for sale at *Blackwell-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallehujah, see *Allehujah*.

Hallucination, (Lat.) error, or blindness of judgement.

Halm, from the Hebrew word, *halam*, to shake the stalk of corn, from the ear to the root.

Halser, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable, wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo, (Greek) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Halonesus, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, which was defended by women, when all the men were slain.

To make *Halt*, (French) to make a stop, a term of war.

Hallyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and father to *Cresus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Halymote, see *Healgeomote*.

Hamaeryades, (Greek) Wood-nymphs, *Hamburg*, the chief City of lower *Saxony*; so called from *Jupiter Hamon*, there worshipped.

Hames, two crooked pieces of wood, which encompass a horse-collar; from the Ham of the leg which is crooked, or the Latin word *hamus*, a hook.

Hankin, a kind of pudding.

Hamling of dogs, see expeditating.

Hamlet, a dwelling-house, a diminutive; from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. e. home.

Hammocks, hanging-beds used in ships.

Hampton-Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of England, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*. It was built in a very costly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finishd by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hanjar, a certain kind of dagger worn by the *Bashaw's* wives, richly beset with Jewels.

Halituous, (Lat.) thin, breathy.

Hankwit, or *Hungwit*, (Saxon) a thief escaped out of custody.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poisoned himself; the word signifies in the *Punick* tongue, Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who seeking to make himself Master of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Haynant*, one of the 17. Provinces of the Low-Countries.

Hanselines, upper floppes. *Chaucer*.

Hanse-towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principall seates of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* signifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (Dutch) the first money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hansfatick, belonging to the *Hanse* Towns.

Hanten, (old word) to use, or accustom.

Hapbertlet, a kind of coorse Covered for a bed.

Haquebut, (French) the same as *Harquebuse*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempest, which happeneth once in 9 years.

years. Some say, it comes from the Spanish word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herault*; (French) *quasi* *berus altus*; i. e. high-mast, is an Officer, whose imployment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the Solemnities at a Prince's Coronation, and such like.

Harangue, (French) a Speech, or Oration.

Harase, (French) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words, *herbenghen*, i. e. higher keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that alloteth those of the household their lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbour, a Hart is said to Harbour, when it goes to rest.

Hare-lips, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Hare-pipe, a snare made of a piece of Elder, or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fish is represented standing upright.

Harlotation, (Lat.) a Sooth-saying.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to Robert Duke of Normandy, and mother to William the Conquerour; in disgrace of whom, all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch, the Generall of an Army; answerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Aristogeiton*, two famous conspirators against *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of Athens.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by some, the first invention of Musical Harmony.

Harmonides, a Trojan, whom *Minerva* inspired with all kind of Manufacture.

Harmonical, or *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, i. e. musical consent, or agreement.

Harold, see *Harald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; she was a great huntresse, and hearing that her father was taken prisoner by the *Getais*, rescued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos*; and *Percus* *Medusa*.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to strike great fish withall, being at one end like a barberd arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings, the breadth of a ship at the bow.

Harpocrates, an image used in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, The god of silence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celeno*, and *Ocyrops*; they were part-women, and part-birds, having claws like vultures. *Homer* saith, that upon *Celeno*, whom he calls *Podarpyes*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balinus*; and *Zanibus*, the horses of *Achilles*.

Harrow, (old word) signifying away, or sic.

Haske (old word) for sign, as fishes: *Haske*, the sign *Pisces*.

Hart, in the *Forrest* Laws, is a Stag of five years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a Hart-royall.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of *Exeter*; together with *Exceter* Colledge, in the time of King *Edward* the second: who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel* Colledge, and Saint *Mary* Hall.

Hatches of a ship, are trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are also called *Scutes*.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (French) a coat of Mail.

Havelock, a certain Danish sounding of the Royal blood; who, as it is reported, was foster'd by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a sculler in the Kings kitchen, was for his valour, and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Hovering, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of England, so called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as sent from Saint *John Baptist*, to King *Edward* the Confessor.

Hault, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in French *Enceinte*.

Hauriant, see *Hariant*.

Hauselines, or *Hanselines*, (old word) breeches, or flops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*; also an old word, signifying black also, a disease in the eye.

Hayward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is so look that they neither break, nor crop hedges; from the French words, *Hay* a hedge, and *Garde* custody.

Hawise,

Hawise, a proper name of women. See *Avire*.

Hawkers, certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old brass or pewter, which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawkes, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) insolent.

Hawborn, white thorn, from *Haeg-doren*. *Haeg* in Dutch, signifying white.

Hazard, or *Hazard*, the ace of the dice; metaphorically, any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknock-shire*, called in *Brittish Treketble*, i. e. a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flourishing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebell, *Owen Glendower*.

Hayboot, signifieth in Common-Law, a permission to take thorns, to make or repair hedges.

Haydegines, (old word) a Countrey-dance, or round.

Haylaks, Women-slaves, a word used among the Turks.

Hajn, (old word) hatred.

H E

Head-borow, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the same as *Constable*, or *Tithing-man*, from *Heord*, i. e. head, and *borhe*, i. e. pledge.

Heafing, (Sax.) a captive.

Heafod, (Sax.) a head.

Halgemote, or *Illymote*, a Saxon word, signifying a Court-Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearse, an empty Tomb, erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arstis*, a lifting up.

Hebdomade, (Greek) the number 7. a week, which consists of 7. dayes.

Hebe, the Goddess of Youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a father: she was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer; but one time falling down, and discovering her secret parts to the gods, she was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (Lat.) bluntnesse, dulnesse.

Hebrew, a name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the division of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Islands in the *Dencaledonian Sea*, called also *Ebude*, and the Western Islands: they are 44. in number, but the chief of them are *Leivissa*, *Eusta*, *Mala*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the

head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theſeus*; from *Hecale* an old woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his safe return.

Hecate, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon: also, the name of a famous Inchantresse of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (Greek) a sacrifice, wherein a hundred beasts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had a hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompyle, the name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Egyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fish withall, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i. e. to pick, or beck a bramble.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick-feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the body; it comes from the Greek word *Hexis*, a habit.

Hektor, the son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*, slew *Protesilaus* and *Patroclus*; but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*. The word signifieth, Defender.

Hecuba, the daughter of *Dyamas*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*: it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, she was turned into a Bitch.

Federal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heer and *Hace*, (old word) hoarse and harsh.

Hegesistratus, an *Ephesian*, who was the builder of the City *Elea* in *Asia*.

Hegira, the *Epoche*, or computation of time, among the *Turks*.

Heinfare, or *Hinfare*, (old word) a departing of a servant from his Masters, from *Hine*, and *fare* passage.

Heir of blood, in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee; but heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure.

Heirloom, signifieth all implements of a house; which having belonged to the house for certain descents, accrew to the heir with the house it self. Loom, signifying

ying a frame to weave in.

Height, a vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the expressions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

Helchefaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny *Christ* in times of persecution; their first Teacher was one *Helchefaw*.

Helchysm, the dross and scum of silver.

Hele, (old word) to cover.

Helena, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*; afterwards being stole away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the Greeks, the *Trojans* refused to send her back, which was the occasion of a very great war, and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in Greek pittiful.

Helical rising of a Star, is, when a Star which was at first hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the Greek word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

Helides, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of *Phaeton*, who wept themselves into Poplar-trees, for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were *Phaethusa*, *Lampelusa*, and *Lampetia*.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a hill of *Phocis*; sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Helioscopie, (Greek) the furthest point of the Suns course in his ascension, or descension.

Heliotrope, (Greek) the name of a plant commonly called *Turn-sole*: also, a kind of precious stone.

Helle, the daughter of *Atamas* King of *Thebes*; she with her brother *Phryxus*, crossing over the *Pontick Sea* upon a golden-Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the Sea; from which accident, that Sea was ever called *Hellepont*.

Hellebore, the name of a certain plant; called also *Melampodium*, which is good against madness.

Hellenistical, belonging to *Greece*, or the Greek Languages; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helm, signifieth in Navigation, a piece of wood fastened to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat: also the Helm of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in stark flowers, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Helluation, (Lat.) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Countrey invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhen*, and *Rhone*; it is now called *Switzerland*.

Hemerology, (Greek) a Calender, or Book, wherein are regitred the passages of every day.

Hemicranie, (Greek) a disease in the head, called the *Meagrim*.

Hemi-cycle, (Greek) a half-circle.

Hemingstone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettoun* held of the King, per *Saltum*, *Suffutum*, & *Bumbulum* seu *Pettum*, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Christ-mas day before the King, he should dance, puff up his cheeks, and fart.

Hemiplegia, (Greek) the Palsie on one side onely.

Hemisphere, (Greek) half the compasse of the heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

Hemistic, (Greek) Half a verse.

Hemule, a Term in hunting for a Roe-Buck the third year.

Hemlock, a certain plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whose juyce being poysoned to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which, stands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hyscyamus*, an herb which is counted rank poyson.

Henchman, or *Hensman*, a German word, signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a page of honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hengston hill, a hill in *Cornwall*, where the *Brittish Danmonii*, calling the *Danes* to assist them to drive the English out of *Devonshire*, were by King *Egbert* totally defeated, and ruined.

Hengwit, see *Hankwit*.

Hengest, the name of him who led the first English men into this Ile; the word signifies in the Saxon, Horseman.

Hepiobus, vide *Auriga*.

Henry, the name of seven Emperours of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Castile*; the word comes from the German *Junio*, i. e. rich, and powerful; or *Heric*, i. e. rich Lord; or else is contracted from *Henricus*.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Hepatical, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

Hephestian Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptahedral, (Greek) having seven sides.

Heptagonal,

Heptagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Heptagon, or figure of seven Angles.

Heptarchy, (Greek) a seven-fold government, or government of seven men; as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

Heraclea, a City of Narbon in France, now called St. Gilles.

Heracitus, the name of a famous Ephesian Philosopher, who used to weep, as often as he thought upon the misery of the World.

Herald, see *Harald*.

Herawdes, (old word) feats of activity.

Herbage, signifieth in Common Law, the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the cattel: also, the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forrest.

Herbert, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch, Famous Lord.

Herbivage, or *Herborow*, (old word) lodging.

Herbalist, or *Herbary*, (Lat.) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, see *Harbenger*.

Herbert, a proper name, signifying in Dutch, bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City of Germany, now called *Wirtzberg*.

Herbosity, (Lat.) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (Lat.) grassy, full of herbs.

Herchia, a great Wood in Germany, sixty dayes journeys in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules* the son of *Jupiter*, and *Almena*. He being hated by *Juno*, because he was born of a Concubine, was by her engaged in twelve very dangerous enterprises, which are called *Hercules* his twelve labours; all which, he overcame to his great renown; whence every great atchievement came to be called, an *Herculean labour*. He is said to have built two pillars on Mount *Calpe*, and Mount *Avila*, as the utmost bounds of the Western World, with the inscription of *Ni l'altra*, and at this day those places are called *Hercules-pillars*. This name *Hercules* signifieth in Greek, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

Herculeus morbus, the Falling-sickness. **Here de Cesar**, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* used to compute their number of years, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was also used in Spain for a Great While; the word signifieth as much as, The Monarchy of Cesar.

Hereditary, or *Hereditary*, (Lat.) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, signifying in Common Law, all such things as descend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compasse of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a Term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a Bore.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently called *Trefawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Countrey called of old *Ereinus* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*. The fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *East-England*; who going to woo the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, was here fore-laid and murdered, by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa's* wife.

Hermitage, or *Ermitage*, (French) a solitary place, a dwelling for *Hermits*, i.e. persons that devote themselves to a religious solitude.

Heretic, see *Heresie*.

Heresiarch, or *Haresiarch*, (Greek) the principal Authour of any *Heresie*, or Sect.

Heretog, or *Hertogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (Lat.) Masterly-authority.

Heriot, or *Hariot*, hath formerly been used to signify a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue signifying an Army. But now it is taken for the best chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by custom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with precious Stones (which was given as a present to *Catherine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found.

Herman, see *Harmen*.

Hermaphrodite, (Greek) a word compounded of *Hermes* i.e. *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, i.e. *Venus*, and signifieth one of both Sexes: Man and Woman. See the story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmaris*, elegantly described in the fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical,

Hermetical, (Greek) belonging to *Mercury* the Messenger of the gods, who is called in Greek *Hermes*: or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great *Egyptian* Philosopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*, she was betrothed by her father after the end of the Trojan war, to *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles*: which *Orestes* (to whom she had been before espoused by her Grand-father *Lyndarus*) taking ill, he slew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*: see *Heremitage*.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Clazomena*, whose soul used to leave his body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his body, burnt it, so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernious, (Lat.) bursten-bellied.

Herod, Sir-named *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate; he destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place; he put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two sons, *Aristobulus*, and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (Greek) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick Poem*, is a Poem treating of *Heroic* actions, or persons.

Heroine, a woman of a noble spirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a kind of bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, *ab ardendo*, because its dung burns whatsoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythraean Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Prophecies, and being refused it, she burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

Herostratus, one that, to purchase himself fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Hersilia, the wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worshipt by the name of *Hora*, or the goddess of youth.

Herford, i.e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Herfordshire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town, in King *Henry* the second's dayes. *Beda* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Hernford*, i.e. *Redford*.

Hertbus, a goddesse worshipt by the ancient Saxons, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the Latins; some think the word Earth to be thence derived.

Hesione, the daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ransack't *Troy*; because her father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

Hesperus, the son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Hesperia*; he had three daughters, *Egle*, *Arethusa*, and *Hesperethusa*, called the *Hesperides*, who lived in the *Hesperian* Gardens, whose Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon, whom *Hercules* slew; it is also fained of *Hesperus*, that, after his death, he was changed into the Evening-Star.

Heits, (old word) Commands, or Decrees.

Hete, (old word), a Vow, Offer, or Promise.

Heteroclite, in Grammar, is taken for a Noun, that hath a different way of declining from other Nouns.

Heterodox, (Greek) being of another opinion, or judgement, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneous, (Greek) being of another, or different kind.

Heterosians, (Greek) people that live between the Equator and the Tropicks, whose shadows still incline more one way, then another.

Hetruria, a Countrey of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Luscanie*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to Sooth-saying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*.

Heveningham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Heymond, (old word) shining.

Herte, a little Copse, or Grove.

Hexagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Geometrical figure, having six angles, or corners.

Hexameter-verse, (Greek) a verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise called an *Heroick verse*, because it is used in *Heroick Poems*.

Hexapite, (Greek) a Noun declined with six cases.

Hexastick, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six verses.

Heydelberg, a City of Germany, so called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, i. e. sweet Broom, and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

H I

Hiation, (Lat.) an opening asunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Island, lying on the Western part of Britain; it is now called Ireland.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the Greek word *Deus*, disgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax withall.

Hickway, a certain bird, otherwise called a Wood-pecker, or Wryneck, in Greek *Jynx*.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a disease in cattel, when the skin cleaveth to their sides.

Hidder, (old word) he; *Hidder* and *Sbidder*, used by *Spencer* for He, and She.

Hide of Land (from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i. e. a wild field, also Heath and Broom) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land, as may be plowed with one plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and Gain, arable Land, or the fame as Gainage.

Hidel, a kind of sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchie, (Greek) a spiritual government: also the holy order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angels*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain mysterious Characters, or Images, used among the ancient Egyptians, whereby holy sentences were exprest.

Hierograms, (Greek) sacred writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in Greek holy name; there was also a Tyrant of Sicily so called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* against the Romans, was at length slain by them.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by St. *Hierome*. There were also certain Hermites so called, whose Order

was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of Florence.

Hierosolyme, the famous City of *Judaea*, vulgarly called *Jerusalem*.

Hierothens, (Greek) the proper name of a man; signifying, holy God.

Higham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient family so called.

Hight, (old word) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermite of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (Lat.) chearfulness, or mirth.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, famous Lord.

Himble, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew measure, containing 12. Sextaries, or Logins; A Login being a certain measure, which contains about the quantity of six Egge-shells.

Hine, or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a servant at Husbandry.

Hippace, a kind of Cheese made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who succeeded *Pisistratus*; and having despoiled a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton* conspired against him, and slew him: also the Master of horse, a chief Officer among the Athenians, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, she was a great huntresse upon Mount *Peleus*; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

Hippiades, (Greek) Images representing women on horse-back.

Hippocentauris, see *Centauris*.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Coos*; he lived 104. years, &c. was had in great honor by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*.

Hippocrene, a fountain of *Bœotia*, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodame, see *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for tilting, or horse-racing.

Hippo-gryph, (Gr.) a beast represented to the fancy, being half a horse, & half a griffin.

Hipolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theseus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*; he addicted himself wholly to hunting, but being accused of adultery by *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, because he had denied her, when she solicited him to lye with her, he fled away, and was torn in pieces by the wild horses that drew his Chariot,

Chariot; afterward his limbs being gathered up, and he restored to life by *Esculapius*, at the request of *Diana* he went into Italy, and was called *Virbius*, and built a City, which from his wife's name was called *Ancora*.

Hippomachie, (Greek) a fighting on horse-back.

Hippomanes, the son of *Megareus*, and *Merops*, who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Sichæus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but because he could not abstain from lyeing with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and she into a Lionesse.

Hippon, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof St. *Austin* was Bishop.

Hippona, an ancient goddess, who was worshipped as the goddess of Horse-coursing, and her image used to be placed in Stables.

Hippodam, an Ephesian Poet, who writ so sharply against some that painted him ridiculously, that he caused them to hang themselves.

Hippotades, the Sir-name of *Æolus*, King of the winds.

Hipsicrates, the wife of *Mitridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband so much, that she followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircine, (Lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (Lat.) a certain disease in a Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the left-shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirsute, (Lat.) rough bristly, full of hair.

Hispalis, a famous City of Spain, situate upon the River *Bætis*; it is now called *Sevil*.

Hispaniola, or little Spain, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largest, yet, the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently, *Hayti*.

Hispania, the Kingdom of Spain, anciently divided into *Batica*, now called *Granada*; *Lusitania*, now called *Portugal*; and *Tarraconensis*, which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Castile*.

Hispid, (Lat.) having rough haire, or bristles.

Historiographer, (Greek) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiologie, (Greek) a historical discourse.

Histrionical, (Lat.) belonging to *Histrion*, or stage player.

Hibet, a little Haven to land wares out of Boats.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laford*, (Saxon) a Lord.
Hleafdian, or *Leafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a Saxon word, signifying a fine whetstone.

Hobbie, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*: also, a little Irish Nag.

Hoblers, certain Irish Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old English phrase, signifying mire and dirt.

Hock-tide, a certain festival time, celebrated about Candlemasse, for the death of *Hardiknut*, the last King of the Danes; it is also called *Blaze-tide*, in Latin *Fugalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, signifying a Jugler, a shewer of tricks by *Legier de Main*, or sleight of hand.

Hodoy, (Persian) God, a word often used by the Turks.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs: also a Law-term, signifying a commixtion, or putting together of land, for the better division of it.

Hodget, a Persian Priest.

Hodiernal, (Lat.) belonging to the present day, or time.

Hogbenine, in Common-law, is he that cometh to a house Guest-wise, and lieth there the third night, after which, he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly used for a high favour, or taste; it cometh from the French word *Haugoust*.

Hogs-head, a measure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogsteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (Sax.) peevishness.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincoln-shire*, is divided, from which the Earle of *Holland* deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Kesteven*, and *Lindsey*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwise a *Hollie-tree*: also the same as *Halm*.

Holocaust, (Greek) a burnt-offering, or sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holour, (old word) a Whore-monger.

Holsatia, quasi *Holt Saffia*, i. e. woody Germany. *Holtz*, signifying in Dutch,

wood; it is a Country of Germany vulgarly called *Holftein*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant swearth to his Lord: also the Jury of a Court-Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omoos*, i. e. to swear.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet; called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*: he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Iliad*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odyssey*. He is called by some the *Mæonian* Prophet.

Homesoken, or *Hamsoken*, an immunity from an amerciament, for entering into houses violently, and without Licence; it cometh from the Dutch words, *Heym* a house, and *suchen* to seek.

Homicide, (Lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (Greek) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homomerie, (Greek) a likeness of parts.

Homogeneous, (Greek) being of the same kind.

Homologie, (Greek) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (Greek) things of several kinds, having the same denomination; a Term in Logick.

Honi-suckle, a kind of flower, otherwise called a Wood-binde.

Honi soit qui mal y Pense, a common French Motto, signifying in English, Blame be to him, who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seigneuries.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon, when the breadth thereof is divided into three equall parts.

Honorary, (Lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorius, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the son of *Theodosius* the first, who divided the Empire between his two sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Theodosius* the Western part.

Hony-moon, an expression commonly applied to new-married people, who loving violently, at first, soon cool in their affections.

Hequkawn, (Pers.) a Title of the Grand-Signiers, signifying a man of blood, or one that causeth blood; but used for a King.

Hope-Castle, a Castle in *Flinshire*, to which King *Edward* the first retired, when the Welsh-men set upon him unawares; it is near *Cargule* Castle.

Hophus, a River that flowes by *Haliartus*,

a City of *Bæotia*, formerly called *Ifomantus*. *Hoplochrysm*, (Greek) the anointing of weapons with the weapon-salve.

Hoqueton (French) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Hore, or the Hours: they were faigned by the Poets, to be certain goddesses, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names, see in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (Lat.) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting against *Porfenna*, King of the *Hebrutians*, defended a bridge himself against all the enemies forces, untill the bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tyber*, and swum to his own people: also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now-a-days, derived, as some think, from the Greek *beare*, i. e. of good eye-sight.

Hord, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf.

Horizontal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon; i. e. that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere; or so much of the Heavens as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens, as is hid from our sight.

A *Hornet*, a kind of Insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcasses of dead horses.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Forrest to be paid for horned beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Gelden*, i. e. to pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kind of Diall, or instrument, to shew how the houres passe away.

Horological, (Greek) belonging to a *Horologe*, i. e. an Hour-glasse, Clock, or Diall.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours: also so much of the firmament as riseth every hour from the East: also, the Ascendant of ones Nativity; or a diligent marking of the time of a childs birth.

Horridity, or *Horror*, (Lat.) frightfulness, dreadfulness, a quaking for fear.

Horse-heal, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Elicampagne*.

Hortation, (Lat.) an exhorting, or persuading to any thing.

Hortensius, an eloquent Roman; whose daughter *Hortensia*, so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hort-

Hortensian, (Lat.) Herbs growing in Gardens.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

Hosanna, an Hebrew word; signifying, Save I beseech thee, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospitallers, certain Knights of an Order so called, because they had the care of Hospitals, i. e. houses erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor, or impotent people.

Hoftage, (French) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hofteler, in Latin *hospes*; or *hostellarius*; a keeper of an Hostery, or Inne; an Host.

Hofility, (Lat.) hatred, or enmity.

Hotch-pot, see *Hodge-podge*.

Hoten, (old word) they promise.

Houfage, a fee that a Carryer, or any one payes for setting up any stuff in a house.

Houfe in Astrology, is the twelfth part of the Zodiac, being divided into twelve equall parts.

Houfe-bote, Estovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a Tenement or House, from Houfe, and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Estovers*.

Houfon, (old word) hollow.

The *Hould* of a ship, the room betwixt the keelson, and lower decks.

The *Hounds*, the holes of the checks fastened to the head of the Masts.

Houfel, to administer the Sacrament to one that lyeth on his death-bed.

Houfe-in, is when a ship, after she is past the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

H U

Hubba, the name of a Danish Captain, who in old times invaded this Island.

Hue and cry, in Common Law, is a pursuit of one having committed felony by the high way, by describing the party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, signifying Comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hougen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which used to be given in derision to those of the reformed Religion in France, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from these

words, *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their protestation.

Huik, or *Huke*; a kind of mantle used in Spain and Germany.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ship, from the Greek word *Olen*.

Hull, a Town in *Yorkshire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kington* (q. King's Town) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward* the first, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool* Earle of *Sussex*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ship without Masts, Sails, or Yards.

Hulling, is, when a ship at Sea hath taken in all her Sails in calm weather.

Hulstred, (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (Lat.) the nature and condition of man: also, gentleness, mildness.

Humane, or courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the Sea) in *Yorkshire*.

Humectation, (Lat.) a moistning.

Humidity, (Lat.) moistness.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men, so called from *Humiliare*, (Lat.) to humble or bring low; because they led very strict, or mortified lives: they were instituted in the year 1165.

Humourist, (Lat.) one that is fantastick, or full of humours.

Humour, (Latin) moisture: also a mims fanfie, or disposition. The four predominate humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, flegm, and melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, House-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire consisting of tenthings, each tithing consisting of ten households, called in Latin *Decenne*.

Hundreders, men empanelled of a Jury upon any controversy of land, dwelling within the Hundred, where the Land lieth.

Hundrelagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forrest were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of Hungary; divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Humnes, a people of *Scythia*; who in the time

time of the Emperour *Valentinian*, overrun all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at last overcome by the prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town of *Huntingtonshire*, in the publick seal caled *Hunterdune*, i. e. the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venantodunum*: near unto the Bridge is to be seen, yet the plot of a Castle built by King *Edward*, the Elder, in the year 917. and by King *Henry* the second demolished, to put an end to the contention, which the *Scottish* men, and the Saint *Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurle bats, or *Whirlbats*, used among the ancients, called in Latin *Celut*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwall*, which the people thereabout perswade themselves to have been, in times past, men transformed into stones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Husares, Hungarian Horse-men; so called from the general cry they make at the first charge of the Horse *Husa*, as the Frenchmen cry, *Ca ca ca*.

Huscarles, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the *Danish* Tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth house and land.

Hustings, the principal and highest Court of *London*; it cometh from the French word *Hauiser*, i. e. to lift up.

H Y

Hyacinthus, a youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Discus*, *Zephyrus*, who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Discus* thrown by *Apollo*, fell upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a *Jacinth*, vulgarly, *Crow-toes*. There is also a precious stone called a *Hyacinth*, or *Jacinth*, being of a waterish colour.

Hyades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Etbra*; they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*; who lamenting their brother *Hyas* devoured by a Lion, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (Greek) of a colour like a glasse.

Hybernall, (Lat.) belonging to the winter-season.

Hybla, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hybreas, a famous Oratour, born in *Nylasius*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Enthydamus* Prince of *Caria*; but when *Labienus* came against that Country, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slain by *Hercules*; also, a celestial constellation.

Hydragogy, (Greek) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches, from one place to another. *Hydragogues* are medicines that are prepared to draw forth the water from any *Hydropical* parts.

Hydrargyrous, (Greek) belonging to Quick-silver.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) certain water-works, whereby musick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrogogon, (Greek) A Purge good against watry humours.

Hydrography, (Greek) a description of waters.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a kind of drink made of honey, by some called *Metheglin*.

Hydrophoby, (Greek) a certain disease caused by melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the Dropsie.

Hyemal, (Lat.) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, (Lat.) a beast like a wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voyce of a man.

Hyllus, the son of *Theodamas* King of *Mæonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carried him with him in the Expedition to *Colchos*; but *Hercules*, going on shore about *Myssu*, sent him for water to the River *Afcanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no newes of him, left the Argonauts, and wandred up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its digestion, we judge of the life or state of any person.

Hyllus,

Hyllus, the son of *Hercules*, by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Eurystheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia*, the Goddesse of *Pitty*.

Hymen, or *Hymeneus*, son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted Marriage, and therefore by some called the god of Marriage. He hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the secret parts of a woman, and is said to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (Greek) a spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

Hypallage, (Greek) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, i. e. a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excess, or diminution.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; some say, dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hypercathartica, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the body.

Hyperion, the son of *Cælus*, and brother of *Saturnus*; he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry, for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hypermetra, one of the 50. daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50. sons of *Aegyptus*, the onely of all the sisters saved her Husband *Lyncæus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphysical, (Greek) supernatural.

Hypocaust, (Greek) A Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove.

Hypocondriacal, (Greek) subject to melancholy; because under the *Hypocondria*, or sides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the seat of melancholy.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, i. e. a dissembler, or one that maketh a false shew of Piety, or Holiness.

Hypogastrick, (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (Greek) a Cellar, or place under ground.

Hypogion, (Greek) a great inflammation of the eyes, with swellings.

Hypoglottian, (Greek) Medicines that are to lye under the Tongue and melt from thence so called.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or Personal substance.

Hypothensal line, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right-angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypothesis, i. e. a supposition; also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logick, is that which begins with a conditionall Conjunction.

Hypsistratea, see *Hipsistratea*.

Hypsiphile, the daughter of *Thous*, and Queen of *Lemnos*; she entertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; she was banisht out of *Lemnos* for saving her father; when all the men of the Island were killed by the women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania, a Country of *Asia*, bordering South-ward upon *Armenia*.

Hyreus, a Countryman of *Bania*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his house, that he might have a son, and not marry; the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Oxe, which had been newly offered, out of which, when the tenth month was almost expired, was born *Orion*.

Hyrfc, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Miller*.

Hystericalgia, (Greek) a pain in the belly.

Hysterical, (Greek) an hysterical passion, a certain disease in women commonly called *Fits* of the Mother.

Hysteron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first, which should be last.

Hytenia, a part of *Attica*; formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J A

Jabber, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk.

Iacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the Greek word *Iacchein*, to cry out; because his Priestesses the *Bacche* used in the celebration of his Orgies, to make strange and unusual noises.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious stone of a blewish colour; also a flower called *Hyacinthus*; see *Hyacinthus*.

Jacob, (Hebr.) a supplanter, or beguiler.

Jacobins, certain Fryars of the Order of *St. Dominick*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*; they used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one nature in *Christ*.

Jacobs staff, a certain Geometrical instrument

strument so called : also, a staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *James Compostella*.

Jactancy, (Lat.) a boasting.

Jaculation, (Lat.) a shooting, or darting.

Jambes, (French) the side-posts of a door.

Jambeux, (French) armour for the legs.

Jambick, (Lat.) the foot of a verse, consisting of two syllables, one short, and one long.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*, he was the Disciple of *Porphyrus*.

James, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Jacob*, in Spanish *Jago*, in French *Jaques*.

Jamprorum, a certain Law-term used in Fines, signifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janizaries, Turkish foot-Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Christian name of divers women; mollified, as some think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten bread, much used in the North of England.

Jansenism, the opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Tyre*; he was a great opposer of universal redemption.

Jantbe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Teleffa*; who the first day of her marriage, was transformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Greet*, by his son *Jupiter*) and of him learn't Husbandry; and the use of a Vine, he built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*; he is pictured with two faces, and from him the first moneth of the year, is called *January*.

Japetus, the son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus*, and *Epimetheus*.

Iapygia, a Country upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*; the narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

Iaybas, a King of *Gerulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the same as *Gibbrish*, or *Pedlars French*.

Jarre of *Oyle*, an earthen Pitcher, containing twenty Gallons: also the Order of Knights of the *Jarre*, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day one hunting; and entering into a Cave, he saw an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; at which sight being moved with

devotion, he founded this Order.

Jarrook, a kind of Cork.

Jasion, or *Jasius*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Eleetra*; to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the first that taught men the use of money.

Jesmin, or *Jesemin*, a kind of flower so called.

Jason, the son of *Aeson*, King of *Thessaly*; he was sent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the Dragon, and Brazen-footed Bull, that were set to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: but afterwards falling in love with *Creusa*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Creusa*, and her Palace together.

Jasper, a pretious stone of a green colour: also the proper name of a man; in Latin, *Gasparus*.

Javeline, (Italian) a kind of Dart, or Lance.

Jazul, a pretious stone, of a blew Azure colour.

I B

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibex, or *Evick*, a kind of a mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Egoeros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*, which with its long bill first taught the use of Glifters.

I C

Icarus, the son of *Orbalus*; he being slain by the Shepherds of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being discovered by his Dog *Mera*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged her self for grief, and was afterwards translated among the heavenly signs, and was called *Virgo*, the Dog also pined away and died, and was translated among the signs.

Icarus, the son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings, which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea, which from thence was called the *Icarian Sea*.

Icani, a certain people, anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Ich dien, a Motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*,

Wales, it signifies in the old Saxon, I serve.

Ichneumon, (Greek) an Indian Rat.

Ichthyography, (Greek) a Description, or Plat-form of any thing in writing; according to which example, it is to be made.

Ichthyologie, (Gr.) a Description of fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icleped, (old word) called, or named.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a breaker, or demolisher of Images; a Sirname, a tributed to severall of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *clazein*, to break.

Icorven, (old word) cut, or carved.

Icteric, (Greek) troubled with the overflowing of the gall; a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the French word *Jaune*, i. e. yellow; because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgement for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idas, the son of *Neptune*; he seeing *Marpesia*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune* having given him very swift horses: whereat *Mars* was so enraged, that he threw himself into the River *Lvbornas*; but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to part them: and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would choose, made choice of *Idas*.

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Identity, (Lat.) a made Term, much used in Logicks, and signifying, as it were the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a month, are eight dayes in every month, as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eight, being reckoned backward in other months; from the thirteenth to the sixth; it comes from the old Latin word *Idus*, to divide.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathe, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

Idio syncrasie, (Greek) the proper, or

natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical (Greek) private, also, belonging to an Idiot, i. e. one born of so weak an understanding; that the King by his Prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and Substance; and to that purpose, a Writ de *Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idiocie*, or *Idiotism*.

Idolatry, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods; but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Dencalion*, Grand-child of *Minos*, King of *Greet*; he returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his son, who was the first that met him upon Land; according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first, he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentinum*.

Idoneous, (Lat.) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (Greek) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J E

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great ships, to hoist the Yards and Sayls withall.

Jebe ackebese, the Grand Signior's Pocket-money, which he gives away by whole hand-falls, to his Mutes and Buffoons, that make him sport.

Jeeret, a kind of running Base on Horseback, darting launces one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

Jeet, see *Geat*.

Jejunation, (Lat.) fasting.

Jejunity, (Lat.) hungrynesse; also, barrennesse, shallownesse of judgement, or stile.

Jentulation, (Latin) a breaking ones fast.

Jeofail, in Common law, is, when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words, *Jay failli*, i. e. I have failed.

Jeopardy (Fr.) danger or hazard; it comes from the French words, *jeu*, i. e. play, and *perte*, i. e. losse.

Jeremy, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, High of the Lord.

Jejuanian Order of Monks, so called from their having the name of *Jesus* often in their mouths, they were begun at *Stow* in the

year 1365. by Francis Vincent, and John Columbanus.

Jesuites, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain religious Order instituted by Saint Ignatius Loyola; they had to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience; the vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the Roman Bishop should send them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesus Colledge, a Colledge in Oxford, built not long since by Hugh Price Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (old word) a device.

Jesfon, the same as *Flotson*.

Jewe, reward by revenge: also a Gibbet; so Chaucer's Expositor.

Jews-eares, a kind of Mushroom, or Excrecence about the root of the Elder-tree.

Jews-stone, a kind of stone, called also a Marchefite.

I F

Here, (old word) together.

Ifretten, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant fellow.

Ignifluus, (Latin) running, or flowing with fire.

Ignify, (Lat.) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

Ignipotent, (Lat.) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (Lat.) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oft-times causeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humour or fancie, where-with men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

Ignition, (Lat.) a setting on fire.

Ignivomous, (Lat.) fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Aetna*; and some other Mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (Lat.) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominious, (Lat.) dishonourable, full of shame, or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the grand Inquest empannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentments, which word being written upon the Bill,

all farther inquiry upon that party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

† Ignoscible, (Lat.) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IHS, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; the middle letter H, being taken for a Greek E. But more likely the three initial letters of these words, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I K

Ikenild-street, one of the four famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in England; It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (so the people inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge-shire, are called) the other three ways were termed *Foss*, *Ermin-street*, and *Watling-street*.

I L

Ilcester, contracted from *Ivelcester*, a Town in Somersetshire; it was assaulted by Robert Mowbray, when the Nobles of England conspired against King William Rufus, to set up his brother Robert Duke of Normandy, in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the daughter of *Nemitor*, King of the *Albanes*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Vestal; but being got with child, she brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

Iliades, (Greek) the Title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who enlarged it, after it had been built by *Dardanus* the son of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (Greek) belonging to the *Ilia*, or small guts.

Iliac passion, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the wind, getting into those guts.

Ilioneus, the son of *Phorbus* a Trojan, he went with *Aeneas* into Italy, and being famous for his Eloquence, was sent on all his Embassages.

Illaborate, (Lat.) unlaboured, or done without pains.

† Illachrymable, (Lat.) pitiable: also, unpitied.

Illaque-

Illaqueation, (Lat.) an entangling, or ensnaring.

Illation, (Lat.) a conclusion, or inference.

† Illatration, (Lat.) a barking at any one.

† Illecebrous, (Lat.) alluring, charming, or enticing.

Illegitimate, (Latin) Bastard, of a base birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepad, (Lat.) dull, and unpleasant in conversation.

Illiberal, (Lat.) niggardly, without generosity.

Illicite, (Lat.) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

† Illigation, (Lat.) a binding, or wrapping within.

Illimitate, (Latin) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiquation, (Lat.) the mingling of earthy bodies with Metalline, so as both retain their own substance.

Illiterate, (Lat.) unlearned.

† Illucidation, (Lat.) a giving light: also an explaining, or making clear.

Illumination, (Lat.) the same.

Illusion, (Lat.) a deceiving, or mocking.

Illustration, (Lat.) a making clear, a setting forth.

Illustrions, (Lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

Ilus, a Trojan, who, when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midst of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which because no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was struck blind; but afterwards the Goddess being appeased, his sight was restored.

Illyricum, a Country of Europe, so called from *Illyrius* the son of *Polyphemus*; it is now known by the name of *Slavonia*.

I M

Imagery, (French) painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (Lat.) a feigning, or fancying: also, the faculty it self, likewise called the phancy.

Imaus, a great Mountain dividing *Scythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (Spanish) a word used among Merchants, signifying an arrest or stop of ships or merchandises upon any occasion.

Imbarke, (Ital.) to go aboard a ship, a

term used in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (Lat.) weakness.

† Imbellick, (Lat.) unwarlick, cowardly.

Imbellish, (French) to adorn, to beautify.

† Imberbick, (Lat.) without a beard, beardlesse.

Imber-week, see *Ember*.

Imbibition, (Lat.) a greedy receiving, or drinking in of any liquid substance.

Imbrodoring, a term in Heraldry, when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one mettall, colour, or fur.

Imbossed work, from the Dutch word *Imbossieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in stone or mettall.

Imbossment, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (Lat.) a making square, or bending like a gutter-tile: also a covering with tile; from *Imbrex*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocade, (Spanish) cloth of Gold, or Silver.

Imbroyle, (French) to put into a combustion, to set together by the cats.

Imbution, (Lat.) a thorow moistening: also a seasoning: also a staining; whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (Lat.) a following, or doing like another.

Immaculate, (Lat.) unspecked, undefiled.

Immanity, (Lat.) salvagenesse, wildness, cruelty: Also such a hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immansuete, (Lat.) untractable, untame.

† Immarcescence, (Lat.) unfadingness, incorruptibleness; hence the participial *Immarcescibile*.

Immaturity, (Lat.) unripeness.

Immediate, (Lat.) next, or presently following.

Immedicable, (Lat.) unhealable, incurable.

† Immemorable, (Lat.) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

Immensity, (Lat.) unmeasurableness, hugeness, exceeding largeness.

Immersion, (Lat.) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

† Immigration, (Lat.) a going to dwell, a passing into.

Imminent, (Lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

† Imminution, (Latin) a diminishing, or lessening.

Immission, (Lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (Latin) unmovableness, a being

a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (Lat.) unmeasurable, intemperate.

Immolation, (Lat.) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

Immorigerous, (Lat.) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

Immortality, (Lat.) a living for ever, everlastingness.

Immortalize, (Latin) to make immortal.

Immunity, (Lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, privilege.

Imnure, (Lat.) to inclose, to shut up between two walls.

Immutability, (Lat.) constancy, unchangeableness.

† *Impacted*, (Lat.) driven in.

Impaire, see *Empaire*.

Impale, (Ital.) to spit upon a stake: also, to crown or adorn: also, to fence about with pales: It is a term sometimes used in Heraldry.

Imparity, or *Imparity*, (Lat.) inequality, unevenness.

Imparlance, see *Emparlance*.

Impassible, (Lat.) not moved with any affection; but, more especially, cold in the passion of love. *Cleop.*

Impe, a term in Falconry, signifieth to insert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp*, or *himp*, i. e. to graff or inoculate; and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also, for a kind of grafting used by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *appeach*, (French) to hinder: also, to accuse one as guilty of the same crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accused. It cometh originally from the Latin word *Impedire*.

Impeachment of waste, in Common Law, is a restraint from committing of waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (Lat.) an impossibility of sinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (Lat.) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (Lat.) to thrust on.

Impendent, (Lat.) hanging over head: also, ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (Lat.) unpierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (Lat.) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennus*, (Latin) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that

Mood which implyeth a Commanding.

Imperceptible, (Lat.) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperial, (Lat.) belonging to an Emperor, i. e. a Commander, or Emperour.

† *Imperil*, (from the Latin *periculum*) to bring into danger.

Imperious, (Lat.) given to domineer, or insult; of a commanding spirit.

† *Imperforable*, (Latin) not to be bored thorow; a *Decompositum*, or word compounded of two Prepositions, and a Verb.

Impersonal, (Lat.) a term used in Grammar, and signifieth that word whether Pronoun or Verb, which hath but one termination for all the three persons; or at least, which wanteth a termination for one of them.

Impertinence, (Lat.) a thing not belonging to the purpose.

† *Impervestigable*, (Lat.) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

Impervious, (Lat.) through which there is no passage.

Impetiginous, (Lat.) scabby, or troubled with an itching distemper.

Impetrate, (Lat.) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty, whence the Participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuosity, (Lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

† *Impiation*, (Lat.) a desiring.

Impiety, (Lat.) wickedness, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (Latin) a putting to pawn.

† *Impigrity*, (Lat.) a being free from sloth; quickness, activity.

† *Impinge*, (Lat.) to run against any thing: also to drive fast into, as a nail into a board; whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (Lat.) a fattening, or making fat.

Implacability, (Lat.) an unreconcilableness, a disposition not to be appeased.

Implantation, (Lat.) a planting, or fastening into.

Implead, in Common Law, is to sue, or commence a suit.

Implement, (Lat.) a filling up of any vacancy: also, things necessary about a house, or belonging to a trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (Lat.) a folding, or wrapping within, an entangling: also, a necessary

necessary consequence, and in this last sense we use the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived.

Implicite, (Lat.) folded, or intangled together: also *implicite* faith, is taken in a translate sense, for such a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgement, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Implorant, (Lat.) an humble petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

† *Implume*, (Latin) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (Lat.) rough, and unpolished.

Imporcasion, (Lat.) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (Lat.) having no pores, a word proper only to Philosophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter; from the Latin words, in the Preposition, and *portare*, to carry.

Importunate, (Lat.) troublesome, or wearying with too often, or unseasonable requests.

Imposition, (Lat.) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction: also the same as *Impost*.

Impositional names, (Latin) original names.

Impositor, (Lat.) one that belongeth to a Printing-house, and imposeth the pages into a Form for the Presse.

Impossibility, (Lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impost, (French) a tribute, or tax; but more especially, we use it for the tax received by the Prince for such merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations, whereas Custom is for wares shipped out of the Land.

Impostour, (Lat.) a seller of false wares: also, any kind of deceiver, or juggler.

Impostume, a word commonly, but corruptly used for *Apothème*, (Greek); which is a gathering together of evil humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (Lat.) an unability, or want of strength; it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impregnation, (Lat.) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell.

Imprecation, (Lat.) a cursing, or calling down some mischief upon another's head.

Impregnable, (Lat.) not to be won, or taken by force.

Imprese, the same as *devise*; it cometh

from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impression, (Lat.) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark.

Imprest money, is money paid to Soldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. first of all, a word used in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (Lat.) a disallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (Lat.) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikeliness.

Improbity, (Lat.) dishonesty, wickedness.

† *Improcerity*, (Lat.) lowness, want of tallness, or stature.

† *Improcreability*, (Lat.) a barrenness, or unaptness to procreate.

† *Improperation*, (Lat.) a making haste; also an upbraiding any one with a fault.

Impropriation, (Lat.) see *Appropriation*.

Improvvidence, (Lat.) carelessness, or forgetfulness to provide, want of foresight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits; a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profession.

Imprudence, (Lat.) want of discretion, or understanding.

Impudence, (Lat.) over-boldness, shamelessness.

Impugnation, (Lat.) a contradicting, or resisting.

Impuissance, (French) weakness, distress, want of outward supports.

Impulsion, (Lat.) a driving forward, a thrusting on: also a constraining.

Impunity, (Lat.) a going unpunished, an exemption from punishment.

Impurity, (Lat.) uncleanness.

Imputation, (Latin) a laying to ones charge.

Imputrescence, (Lat.) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting; an incorruptibleness.

Imrobar Bashaw, chief Master of the Grand Signiors Horses, and hath also the charge of all his Cammels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer Bashaw*, which signifieth, Lord of the Stable.

Inaccessible, (Lat.) not to be come at.

Inachus, the most ancient King of the Argives, the son of Oceanus and Thetys, and the brother of Esopus, concerning his daughter Io: see beneath, in *Io*. From this

King

King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (Lat.) discourtesie, unpleasantness in conversation.

Inaffection, (Lat.) carelessness, freedom from vain-glory.

Inambulation, (Lat.) a walking from place to place.

Inamiable, (Lat.) unlovely, unpleasant.

† *Inamissible*, (Lat.) not to be lost.

Inamorata, (Ital.) a Lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (Lat.) an idle or vain speaking; from *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.

Inanimate, (Lat.) having no life, without a soul.

Inaniry, (Lat.) emptiness, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philosophicall term, used by Doctor *Charlton*.

† *Inappetency*, (Latin) want of Appetite.

Inarable, (Latin) not to be plowed.

† *Inargentation*, (Lat.) a silvering over, a covering with silver.

Inaudible, (Lat.) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (Lat.) asking counsel of *Augures*, or *Sooth-sayers*: also the conferring of honours of preferment upon any one: also a consecrating.

Inauvated, (Lat.) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauspicious, (Latin) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the thirds time, to *Patrick Earl of Dunbar*.

Incalescence (Lat.) a growing warm or lusty, a taking heat.

IncanDESCENCE, (Lat.) a being inflamed with wrath, a growing angry.

Incanescence, (Lat.) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Incantation, (Lat.) an enchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (Lat.) an uncapableness, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (Lat.) a putting in prison.

Incarvadin, colour, (French) a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose.

Incarnation, (Latin) a making flesh to grow, or a being made of flesh.

Incastellated, (French) narrow-heeled.

Incendiary, (Lat.) one, that puts things

into a flame or combustion, a sower of division or strife.

To *Incenſe*, (Latin) to inflame, or stir up anger.

Incenſory, (French) a censuring-pan, or *Church-veſſel*, wherein they use to burn incense, being a kind of a rich Perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same name; and is also called Frankincense.

Incentive, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provokement, a motive.

Incentor, (Lat.) the same as *Incendiary*: also *Incentor*, *Accentor*, and *Succentor*, are three sorts of Singers in parts.

Inception, (Lat.) a beginning or undertaking of any business: whence *Inceptour*, he that hath newly taken his degree in the University.

Incern, (Latin) to sift, to examine strictly.

Incessant, (Lat.) continual, without ceasing.

Incestuous, (Lat.) unchast, committing incest, which is an untying of the *Virgin-Zone*, or *Cestus*; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kindred.

Inchoation, (Lat.) a beginning of any work.

Incident, (Lat.) happening to, or falling out of necessity: It is also substantively taken in Common law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Manor, that it cannot be separated.

Incineration, (Lat.) a reducing to ashes, or cinders.

Incision, (Lat.) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gash.

Incisure, (Lat.) the cut, or gash it self.

Incitation, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Inclamitation, (Latin) an often calling upon.

Inclendency, (Lat.) rigour, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.

Inclination, (Lat.) a bending, or leaning toward, a disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an amorous sense. *Artem*.

Inclusion, (Lat.) an inclosing, a shutting in.

Inclusive, (Lat.) containing.

Incoacted, (Lat.) uncompeled.

Incogitancy, (Lat.) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

† *Incohibile*, (Lat.) unrestrainable; not to be restrained.

Incolumity, (Lat.) a being free from danger, safeness.

Incomity,

Incomity, (Lat.) unfociableness, want of civility in Conversation.

Incommensurable, (Lat.) holding not the same proportion, or not to be measured with another thing.

Incommodious, (Lat.) unprofitable, or unfit.

Incommunicable, (Lat.) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

Incompact, (Lat.) not close fastned, or joyned together.

Incomparable, (Lat.) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (Lat.) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joyned together.

Incompensable, (Lat.) incapable of being recompensed.

Incompossible, (Lat.) affirming what another denies. A Term proper only to Logic.

Incomprehensible, (Lat.) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconciunty, (Lat.) ungracefulness, a being ill disposed, or placed out of order.

Incongealable, (Lat.) not to be congealed, or frozen.

Incongruity, (Lat.) a disagreeableness, an unfitness.

Inconsideration, (Lat.) rashness, unadvisedness.

Inconſolable, (Lat.) not to be cheered, or comforted.

Inconstancy, (Lat.) unstableness, fickleness.

Incontinency, (Lat.) a not abstaining from unlawfull desires.

Incorporation, (Lat.) a mixing together into one body or substance.

Incorporeal, (Lat.) being bodiless, or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (Lat.) a being past correction.

Incorruptible, (Lat.) never consuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Incrassation, (Lat.) a thickning, a making gross.

Increate, (Lat.) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (Lat.) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (Lat.) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (Lat.) an increasing, or growing big.

Increpation, (Lat.) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Increſſant, resembling the Moon not come to the full, a Term in Heraldry.

Incrustation, (Lat.) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a crust, a rough casting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (Lat.) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (Lat.) a certain Disease called the night-Mare, which is caused by the ascending of raw humours up into the brain, and obstructing the animal spirits; it oppresseth the people in their sleep, and causeth them to imagin that some great weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain spirits, that having taken upon them human shapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortall persons; the male spirit is called *Incubus*, the female *Succubus*.

Inculcation, (Lat.) an often repeating and insisting upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in one's mind.

Inculpable, (Lat.) unrepreeable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (Lat.) lying, or leaning upon: also, it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any spiritual Living, and is in possession of it.

Incumbrance, see *Encumbrance*.

Incurable, (Lat.) not to be cured of any disease, or malady.

To *Incurr*, (Lat.) to run upon.

Incurſion, (Lat.) a running into; a hitting against: also, a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (Lat.) a crooking, or bending.

Incuſſion, (Lat.) a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing.

† *Incuſation*, (Lat.) a blaming, or accusing.

Indacus, a servant to the Emperour *Leo*; so swift of foot, that he could out-run any horse.

Indagation, (Lat.) a diligent searching.

Inde (French) a certain Mineral wherewith they use to paint, or die of a blew colour; called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. It is of two sorts, *English Inde*, and *Inde Baunias*.

Indecent, (Lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (Lat.) not to be declined, or shun'd: also, in Grammar, that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

Indecorum, (Lat.) an unseemliness, an unhandſome carriage.

Indefatigable, (Lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (Lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (Lat.) not to be cancelled, razed, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (Lat.) a freeness from damage, loss, or danger.

Indenture, a writing containing some contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (Lat.) a not depending upon another, absoluteness of oneself. But it is commonly taken for that profession or sect of men, who manage all things belonging to Church-discipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence upon a national Church.

Indeprecable, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated.

Indesinent, (Lat.) incessant, without ceasing.

Indeterminate, (Lat.) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (Lat.) a token, or mark to shew, or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vast Country, lying very far toward the East, and extremely abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*. *America* or the New World, is also called the *West-Indies*.

Indian-mouse, a little beast called in Greek *Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the mouth's of *Crocodiles*, eats up their entrails, and kills them.

Indication, (Lat.) a shewing, or making manifest: also, a Term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church, may remove a suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, the same as *Inde*.

Indiction, (Lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads: every Indiction is the space of 15 years, by which Compute all publick writings were dated at Rome; it signifieth also a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (Lat.) a careless, general, and unconcerned affection. *Cassandra*.

Indigence, (Lat.) need, penurie, or want.

Indigenous, (Lat.) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigestion, (Lat.) crudity, want of digestion, or concoction in the stomach.

Indigation, (Lat.) a pointing at, or shewing with the finger.

Indignation, (Lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (Lat.) unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

† *Indiligence*, (Lat.) want of diligence, sloth.

Indiscretion, (Lat.) want of discretion, or prudence.

Indiscriminate, (Lat.) where no separation, or difference is made.

Indissoluble, (Lat.) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

Indistinct, (Lat.) not distinguished, or known one from another.

Inditement, see *Enditement*.

† *Inditiation*, (Lat.) a giving a mark, or sign.

Individual, (Lat.) not to be divided, or separated. An individual, or *Individuum*, in Philosophy is taken for a small particle, or body; so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some called an *Atom*: also, in Logick it signifies, that which cannot be divided into more of the same name, or nature, and is by some called *Singulare*.

Indivisible, (Lat.) not to be divided:

Indivisum, (Lat.) in Common-Law, is that which two hold in Common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (Lat.) an unaptness to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (Lat.) an instructing, or teaching.

Indolency, (Lat.) a being without pain.

Indomitable, (Lat.) not to be tam'd.

Indorsement, in Common-Law, is a condition written upon the other side of an obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endossare*.

Indubitation, (Lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (French) a perswasion, or drawing on.

Induciary, (Lat.) belonging to a league, or truce.

Induction, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or intiting: also, in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogism, wherein the species is collected

collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the Parts.

† *Indulcation*, or *Indulciation*, (Latin) a sweetening, a making sweet.

Indulgence, (Lat.) a gentleness in suffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is also taken for the form of some speciall act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers persons, upon some special occasions, which some call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (Lat.) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (Lat.) a making hard.

† *Indusiated*, (Lat.) clothed with a garment called *Indusium*, i. e. a shirt, or smock.

Industrie, (Lat.) pains, labour, diligence; some derive it from *induere*, and *struere*: it, being as *Minsheu* saith, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the mind is Indued.

Inebriation, (Lat.) a making drunk.

Ineched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (Lat.) unspeakable, not to be uttered.

† *Ineffugible*, (Lat.) unavoidable, not to be shunned.

Inelaborate, (Latin) not laboured, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (Latin) not to be overcome by wrestling, or taking great pains.

Innarrable, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptitude, (Lat.) unaptness: also fondness, vainness.

Inequality, (Lat.) unequalness, unevenness.

Inequitable, (Latin) not to be rid through.

† *Inertitude*, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Inescutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold line, representing the shape of the Escutcheon.

Inestimable, or *Inastimable*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (Lat.) not to be shunned, or avoided.

Inextinguished, (Lat.) not filled, or not satisfied, of an unlatiable appetite.

Inexhaustible, or *Inexaurible*, (Lat.) not to be drawn out, or emptied.

Inexorable, (Lat.) not to be perswaded, or intreated.

Inexpiable, (Latin) not to be purged, or cleaned from sin, never to be satisfied for.

Inexpleble, (Lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be unfolded, or explained.

Inexpugnable, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguible, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whose stock or linnage can never be utterly destroyed.

Inextricable, (Lat.) not to be wound out, or disintangled.

Insuperable, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or surpassed.

Infallible, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infancie, (Lat.) the first age of man, which is from the first year, till the seventh.

Infamous, (Lat.) not to be spoken, monstrously wicked, and hainous.

Infangtheft, a word used in the practick of Scotland, signifying a liberty to sit and decide upon any Theft committed within a mans own Jurisdiction, by his own servant; *Outfangtheft* being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a stranger.

Infantes, and *Infantas* of Spain; all the Sons and Daughters of the King of Spain, are so called, *or* *εἰς*, or by way of eminence; except the Eldest, who are called *Principe*, and *Princesa*.

Infanterie, (Ital.) the Foot-souldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (Lat.) *Infant-killing*, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, see *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (Lat.) a besotting, a making foolish.

Infauft, or *Infaustrous* (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (Lat.) unhappiness.

To *Infeof*, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (Latin) belonging to Funerals.

Inferiour, (Latin) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernall, (Latin) belonging to the deep, or hell.

To *Inferr*, (Lat.) to bring in to conclude from something gone before.

Infertile, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.
Infestation, (Lat.) a troubling, molesting, or disturbing.

† *Infestive*, (Lat.) without sport, joy, or solemnity.

Infibulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Infication, (Lat.) a denying.

Infidelity, (Lat.) untrustfulness, unfaithfulness.

Infimus (Lat.) lowermost, meanest.

Infinitive, (Lat.) having no end or measure: the Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Person, as other Moods have.

Infirmity, an Hospital, or Spittle for sick folks.

Infirmity, (Lat.) weakness, indisposedness.

To *Infix*, (Lat.) to fasten in.

Inflammation, (Lat.) an inflaming, a swelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (Lat.) swelling, or puff up, with wind; hence an inflate expression, is an expression swelling with big words, but to little purpose.

Inflexible, (Lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor unruly: it is also taken in an amorous sense, when a Lady is not to be moved by the most earnest importunity of her servant. *Artam.*

Inflation, (Lat.) a laying a punishment upon.

Influence, (Lat.) a flowing in: also the power which celestiall bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (Lat.) a flowing in,

Infecundity, (Lat.) unfruitfulness, barrenness.

Information, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known.

Informatus non sum, a formall Answer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court, to say what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client; undefended, and so judgement passeth for the adverse party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings Bench, who complain of those that offend against any penal Statutes; they are also called Promoters, and by the *Civilians*, Delatores.

Informity, (Lat.) unhandfomenesse, ugliness, a being out of shape, or form.

Infrangible, (Lat.) not to be broken, or discouraged.

Infriction, or *Infrication*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (Lat.) to break to pieces: also to damage, or diminish.

Infucation, (Lat.) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours, upon the face.

Infuscation, (Lat.) a making dark, or dusky.

Infusion, (Lat.) a pouring in; it is used, in Physick; for a steeping of roots, or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in some liquid substance for a certain time, till the chiefest of their virtue be drawn out.

Ingannation, (Lat.) a deceiving.

Ingemination, (Lat.) a doubling: also, a repeating the same word over again.

Ingenerable, (Lat.) not to be begotten, or product.

Ingeniculation, (Lat.) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingeniosity*, or *Ingenuity*, (Lat.) ingeniousness, wittiness: also, Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or state of life: also a liberal, or free nature.

Ingestion, (Lat.) a carrying, or conveying in.

Ingles: see *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (Lat.) without glory, obscure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or masse of gold, from the French word *Lingot*, because it something resembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin *Ingrador*, a term in Heraldry; as a bordure ingrailed, is, when the line, of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field.

Ingrate, (Lat.) displeasing, not accepted: also unthankful; whence Ingratitude, unthankfulness.

Ingredient, (Lat.) is taken in Physick, for one of the simples, put into a compounded medicine.

Ingree, (old word) in good part.

Ingression, (Lat.) an entering, or walking into: also, a beginning.

Ingressu (Latin) a Writ of Entry, whereby a man seeketh entry into Lands, or Tenements.

Ingrosser, in Common law signifies one that buyes up corn growing, or dead victuall, to sell again.

Inurgitation, (Lat.) a greedy swallowing, or gluttonous devouring, as it were cramming into a bottomlesse pit.

Ingratable, (Lat.) untastable, not to be tasted.

Inhabitable,

Inhabitable, (Lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited: but the Preposition *in*, hath not the same force in the word *Inhabitant*; this signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (Lat.) a breathing in, a breathing upon.

Inhesion, or *Inhesion*, (Lat.) a sticking close, a cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common law, is a perpetuity of Lands or tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (Lat.) a forbidding, in Common law, it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cause depending before him: but inhibition is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court-Christian, to an inferiour; whereas prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court-Christian, or to an inferiour temporall Court.

Inonestation, (Lat.) a shaming, or disgracing, a making dishonest.

Inhospitality, or *Inhospitality*, (Lat.) a not affording entertainment; a churlishness to strangers: also an unfitness for entertainment.

Inhumanity, (Lat.) cruelty, barbarousness; as it were a putting off, and devesting one's self of human nature.

Inhumation, (Lat.) a burying, or putting into the ground: Also a Term in Chymistry, the setting of two pots (the hot of the uppermost being well luted, and covered) with his bottom full of pin-holes fast into the ground, and then covering them both with earth, having a circular fire, made for distillatory transudation.

† *Inidoneous*, (Lat.) unfit.

Injection, (Lat.) a casting in; it signifies in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by Glisten, or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (Lat.) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (Lat.) want of equity, corruption, in justice.

Iniswen, the white Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of *Britain*.

Initiation, (Lat.) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty, or Art.

Injunctum, (Lat.) unpleasantness.

Injunction, (Lat.) an injoyning, or commandment, as it were a joyning or fastening a command upon any one: also a decree out of Chancery: to give possession to the Plaintiffe for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to stay a proceeding in a Court; upon suggestion made, that the

rigour of the Law, is against equity.

Injurious, (Lat. from *in* and *jur*) wrongfull, as it were against right, and law.

An inkling of a matter, a small rumour, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little sound; or, as others say, from *Inclinare*, because by it, the ear is somewhat inclined.

Inlagary, in Common law, is a restitution or restoring of one out-law'd, to the benefit or estate of a subject: the word *Inlagary* signifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *franco plegio*, that is, under a certain law, and in *Decennio*; for till a man be 10 years of age, he is not accounted under law.

Inlay, see *Marquetry*.

Inmates, signify in Common law, those that are admitted for their money, to dwell joyntly with another man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

Innatable, or *Inuable*, (Lat.) not to be swimmid in.

Innate, (Lat.) naturally in-bred.

Innavigable, (Lat.) not to be sailed in, unpassable for any ship, or boat.

Innes of Chancery, eight houses appointed for young Students in the elements of laws, namely, *Thavies Inne*, anciently the Mansion house of *J. Thavie*, Armourer of London; 2. *Furnivals Inne*, once the Mansion of *Sir R. Furnival*; afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernard's Inne*, once belonging to *Macwall*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inne*, once belonging to the English Merchants of the *Staple*. 5. *Clifford's Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Malcolm de Hersey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now rented. 6. *Clement's Inne*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of *St. Clement Danes*. 7. *New Inne*, once the dwelling-house of *Sir J. Tyneault*; it hath been also called our *Lady's Inne*. 8. *Lyon's Inne*, once a dwelling house, known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Innes of Court, 4 Houses, or Colleges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*) *Lincoln's Inne*, built by *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling-house, and *Grays Inne*, anciently the *Mannour* house of *Baron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innitent, (Latin) endeavouring, leaning

ing, or insisting upon.

Innocents day, the 28. of *December*, wherein *Masse* used to be said, for the souls of the *Innocent* children slain by *Herod*: it is also called *Childermas* day.

Innocuous, (Lat.) doing no hurt, harmless.

Innominal, (Lat.) not to be named.

Innovation, (Latin) a making new: also a bringing in of new customs or opinions.

Innoxious, (Lat.) safe, dangerlesse, wherein there is no hurt.

Innubilous, (Lat.) cloudlesse, not overcast.

Innuendo, a Law-term, used in pleadings, to declare a thing or person, that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (Lat.) not to be numbered.

Innutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurse to *Bacchus*; she was second wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for causing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his first wife *Nephele*, to be banished, she was punished by *Juno*, who possessed her husband with such a raving madness, that he took her for a Lioness, and forced her with her son *Melicerte*, to cast her self into the Sea, where, by the compassion of the gods, they were changed into Sea-Deities.

Inobservable, (Lat.) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

In-occiduous, (Lat.) never falling, setting, or going down.

Inoculation, (Lat.) a grafting, or inserting, a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (Lat.) a making to smell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (Latin.) not dark, or shadowed.

Inopinate, (Lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (Lat.) not to be wisht.

Inorganic, (Latin) wanting Organs, or Instruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (Latin) restlessness, want of repose, or quiet of mind.

Inquiline, (Lat.) a native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*. i. e. to dwell.

Inquination, (Latin) a making foul, a

polluting, or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a person, to inquire into something for the Kings advantage.

Inquisition, (Lat.) a searching into, or inquiring after: Also the name of a grand Council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom; ordered, that no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be baptized; and for inquiry into those matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the inquisition, whereof the Arch-Bishop of *Toledo*, or the Arch-Bishop of *Sevill*, was President, assisted by twelve other Counsellours.

Inrolement, a registering, or recording any lawfull act in the *Roules* of the Chancery.

Insanity, (Lat.) unsoundness of body or mind.

Insative, (Latin) unfown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Insatiable, (Lat.) not to be filled, or satisfied.

Insconscious, or *insciant*, (Lat.) unknowing, ignorant.

Inscription, (Lat.) a title, or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (Lat.) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

Insculption, (Lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Insecable (Lat.) not to be cut.

An *Insect*, (Lat.) the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant; some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the head and the belly.

Insestiation, (Lat.) a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil language.

Insestile, (Lat.) not to be cut.

Insestion, (Lat.) a cutting into.

Insemination, (Lat.) a sowing into.

Insestate, (Lat.) mad, foolish, void of sense.

Insensible, (Lat.) not to be perceived: also, not having any sense: also the same as impassible. *Artam*.

Insertion, (Lat.) an engrafting, a planting into.

Inseccation, (Lat.) a drying.

Insident, (Lat.) sitting upon: also settling.

Insidiation,

Insidiation, (Lat.) a laying ambush, a waiting to ensnare.

Insimulation, (Lat.) an accusing.

Insinuation, (Lat.) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the bosom.

Insipid, (Lat.) having no taste or relish, unsavory.

Insipience, (Lat.) foolishness, want of knowledge or discretion.

Insist, (Lat.) to stay upon, to urge.

Insition, (Lat.) a putting into, a grafting.

Insolation, (Lat.) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching.

Insolency, (Lat.) pride, arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common custom.

Insoluble, (Lat.): see *Indissoluble*.

Insomnius, (Lat.) wanting sleep: also, apt to dream.

Inspection, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into.

Insperable, (Lat.) not to be hoped.

Insperion, (Lat.) a sprinkling upon.

Inspiration, (Lat.) an inspiring, or breathing into.

Inspissation, (Lat.) a thickning, or making thick.

Instability, (Lat.) unsteadfastness, inconconstancy.

Instancy, (Lat.) a being near at hand: also, earnestness, or urgency.

Instauration, (Lat.) a renewing, or repairing.

Instigation, (Lat.) a stirring, or pricking on, a provoking.

Instillation, (Lat.) an instilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

Instimulation, (Lat.) the same as *Instigation*.

Instinct, (Lat.) a naturall inward motion, or prompting.

Institutes, (Lat.) ordinances, precepts, or commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil-Law, collected by *Justinian*.

Institution, (Lat.) an ordaining, or appointing.

† *Insubid*, (Lat.) hasty, inconsiderate, rash.

Insubria, a Country of *Italy*, anciently called *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Lumbardy*, from the *Lumbardi*, a people of *Pannonia* which conquered it.

Insular, (Lat.) belonging to an Island, or Island-like.

Insulity, (Lat.) unfavorableness, unplea-

santness: also folly, bluntness of wit.

Insultation, (Lat.) a leaping on: also, a boasting, or insulting.

Insuperable, (Lat.) not to be vanquished, or overcome.

Insupportable, (Lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Insurrection, (Lat.) a rising against.

Intabulation, (Lat.) a laying on of boards or planks.

Intractible, (Lat.) not to be touched.

In-takers, (Lat.) a sort of Thieves so called, because they receive such things as the out-partners bring to them.

Intamination, (Lat.) a defiling, or polluting.

Intangible, (Lat.) the same as *Intactible*.

Integral, whole; in Arithmetick, integral numbers are opposed to fraction.

Integration, (Lat.) a making whole, or restoring.

Integrity, (Lat.) sincerity, uprightness, as it were soundness, and intireness of mind.

Integument, (Lat.) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (Lat.) belonging to the Intellect, i. e. the faculty, or act it self of understanding.

Intelligence, (Lat.) knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

Intemperance, (Lat.) inordinateness of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts.

Intemperitvity, (Lat.) unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season, and order.

Intenebration, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring.

Inteneration, (Lat.) a making tender, a softning.

Intense, (Lat.) stretched to the utmost, contrary to remiss, as intensely cold; i. e. cold in a high degree; remissly cold; i. e. cold in a low degree.

Intent, or *Intensive*, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

Intention, (Lat.) a threatening, as it were, a trying, or endeavouring against.

Intercalation, (Lat.) an intersering, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the month of February in Bissextile, or Leap-year.

Intercession, (Lat.) a praying, or mediating

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ting in the behalf of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off harm, or danger.

Intercident, (Lat.) falling between as an intercidental day, an extraordinary critical day, which being caused by the violence of the disease, falls between the ordinary critical daies.

Intercision, (Lat.) a cutting between, or in the midst.

Interclufion, (Lat.) a shutting between, or a stopping up the passage between one thing another.

Intercolumniation, (Lat.) the distance between two Columns, or Pillars: also, some kind of work placed between them. It is a Term used in Architecture.

Intercostal, (Lat.) being between the ribs; as, those veins and muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercostal* veins and muscles.

Intercurrent, (Lat.) running, or passing between, whence the substantive intercourse, is commonly used.

Intercutaneous, (Lat.) being between the skin and the flesh.

Interdict, or *Interdiction*, (Lat.) a forbidding, or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon-Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical censure, prohibiting the use of Divine Rites to the person condemned: also, such persons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houses, are said to be interdicted of fire and water.

Interdū, (Lat.) a leading between: also a space left between full periods in writings, or printing.

Interemption, (Lat.) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (Lat.) a riding between.

Interest, a Verb impersonal in Latin signifies, It concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a Concernment, right, or appertainment: also, Usury, the use of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interfection, (Lat.) an interrupting, or disturbing any one by speaking in the midst of their discourse.

Interfection, (Lat.) a killing.

Interfection, an interfection, or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth house (in a Nativity), either five degrees before the cusp of the house, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the eighth house. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the eighth house. Fourth-

ly, the Planet that disposeth of the Lord of the eighth house when he is not therein.

Interfeer, (French) to hit one leg against another: Also, to exchange blows.

Interfluent, or *Interfluens*, (Lat.) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common-Law, are questions demanded of witnesses brought in.

Interjacent, (Lat.) lying between.

Interjection, (Lat.) a casting between: It is commonly used for one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden passion of the mind.

Interim, an Adverb signifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly use it substantively for the time passing between.

Interiour, (Lat.) inward, being on the inside.

Interition, (Lat.) a perishing, or decaying.

Interloquution, (Lat.) a speaking, or discoursing between.

Interlopers, in Common-Law, are those that, without legal authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were, Interleavers.

Interlucation, (Lat.) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of boughs; a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (Lat.) a kind of Stage-play, that which is sung, or represented between the severall Acts.

Interlunary, (Lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (Lat.) a passing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (Lat.) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermination, (Lat.) a skining between, or in the midst.

Intermission, (Lat.) a putting between: also, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermissions, a Term in Architecture, the spaces between the wall and the pillars, or between pillars and pillars.

Intermitting-pulse, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a sign of extream sickness.

Intermixtion, (Lat.) a mingling between or amongst.

Intermural-space, (Lat.) a space between two walls.

Internal,

Internal, (Lat.) inward.

Internecion, (Lat.) a making a universal slaughter, or utter destroying.

Interrigation, (Latin) a mingling of black.

Interruntiation, (Lat.) a going, or sending of a message between several parties.

Interpellation, (Lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interplication, (Latin) a folding between.

Interpolation, (Lat.) a fixing, or inserting between.

Interposition, (Lat.) an interposing, or putting between.

Interpretation, (Lat.) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (Lat.) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

Interreign, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince, or Ruler, and the Succession, or Election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

Interrogation, (Lat.) an asking, or demanding a question.

Interruption, (Lat.) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a business.

Interscription, (Latin) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interscants in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which cross one another.

Intersection, (Lat.) a cutting in the midst.

Intersertion, (Lat.) a grafting, or putting in between.

Intersanton, (Lat.) sounding between, or in the midst.

Intersperision, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

Interspiration, (Lat.) a breathing between.

Interstitia, (Lat.) having an interstice, or space between.

Intertexture, (Lat.) a weaving between.

Interval, (Lat.) a distance or space, either of place or time.

Intervenient, (Latin) coming between.

Intervert, (Latin) to turn upside down: also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Intervigilation, (Lat.) a watching between whiles.

Intestable, (Lat.) incapable by the Law to make any Will, or be taken for a witness.

Intestinum jejunum, the empty Gut.

Intestinum cecum, the blind Gut.

Intestinum rectum, the Arse-Gut.

Intestinum duodenum, the Gut next to the stomach.

Intestina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Intestina terra, Earth worms.

Intestine, (Lat.) inward, in lying within entrails.

Inthronization, (Lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (Lat.) a signifying, or secret declaring.

Intimidation, a making timorous, or fearfull.

Intinction, (Lat.) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (Lat.) whole, or sound.

Intitulation, (Lat.) an inticling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intolerable, (Lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (Lat.) a thundering or making a terrible noise.

Intoxication, (Lat.) a poisoning, or envenoming.

Intractable, (Lat.) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

Intrado, (Spanish) an entrance: also a yearly revenue.

Intraneous, (Lat.) inward.

Intracacy, or *Intrigue*, (Lat. and Fr.) an intangledness, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinfecal, (Lat.) inward or secret.

Introduction, (Lat.) a leading in: also a beginning, or preface to any discourse.

Introgession, (Lat.) a going in.

Intrömiffion, (Lat.) a tending inward.

† *Introrruption*, (Lat.) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

Introsumed, (Latin) Taken inwardly.

† *Introversion*, (Lat.) a turning upside down: also, a turning ones thoughts within a word used in practical Divinity.

Intrusion, (Lat.) a wrongful, or unmannerly thrusting in.

Intuition, (Lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

Intumescence, (Lat.) a swelling, or rising up into a heap.

Intumulation, (Lat.) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Inuagination, (Lat.) a putting into a sheath, or scabbard.

Invalid, (Lat.) of no force, strength, or value.

Invasion, (Lat.) an assailing, or setting upon another's right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*: a term in Blazon, as a bordure invecked, is, when the line of which the bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the field, but into it self.

Invection, (Lat.) a carrying in, or against.

Invektive, (Latin) railing; sharp, bitter in expressions; as it were violently carried on against any one.

Inveigle, to allure, or intice; from the Dutch word *avanglen*, i. e. to cast alluring eyes.

Invellor, see *Envelope*.

Inventory, (Lat.) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattels of a deceased party, which are to be prized, or valued by sufficient men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inversion, (Lat.) a turning the inside out, a changing the order of things or words.

Invest, (Latin) to give possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and administering him an Oath: also, to install with any honour, or dignity.

Investigation, (Lat.) a making diligent search, or inquiry.

Investiture, (Lat.) a giving possession, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (Lat.) grown old, rooted, and seiled by long custom.

Invigilation, (Lat.) a carefull watching, a diligent over-seeing.

Invigorate, (Lat.) to inspire vigour, life, and spirit.

Invincible, (Lat.) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (Lat.) not to be violated, or broken.

Inviron, (French) to encompass.

Invisible, (Lat.) not to be seen, or discerned.

Invitation, (Lat.) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration, (Lat.) a casting a shadow upon.

Inunction, (Lat.) an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, (Lat.) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (Lat.) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involution, (Lat.) a flying into, or a flying into, or flying upon.

Involve, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold in: to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (Lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (Lat.) incivility, want of courtesie or affability.

Enure, or *Enure*, to accustom: also in Common-law, it signifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inusitate, (Latin) not accustomed, unwonted.

Inutility, (Lat.) unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, (Lat.) not to be wounded.

I O

Io, the daughter of *Innachus*, King of the *Argives*: she being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheless suspecting, caused her to be watch't by *Argus*, who had many eyes; but *Argus* being slain by *Mercury*, *Juno* sent a Gad-fly to sting her, which made her run up and down restlesse, till at length she arrived at *Egypt*, where being restored to her former shape, she was married to *Osiris*, and called *Isis*.

Joab, (Hebr.) Father-hood.

Joachim, an Hebrew proper name; signifying Preparation of the Lord.

Joan, a proper name of women, answerable to that of *John* in mens it was the name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breasts.

Job, (Hebr.) sighing, or sorrowing.

Joblin, (French) a tot, or gull.

Jocasta, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Laius*: after whose death she was married unknowingly to her son *Oedipus*, to whom she brought forth *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*; who slaying one another in a contest about the Kingdom, she killed her self for grief.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (Lat.) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, (in Latin *Jucundus*) chearfull, pleasant, or joyfull; from *Jocus*, i. e. a jest.

John, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: 23. Popes of *Rome*: Also *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the Jews, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an English-man, who performed severall great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*. *Joannes Guttenbergh*, a German, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Juan*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling

ling of two in a suite one against another.

Joyning-issue, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in suit, to the tryall of the Jury.

Joint-Tenants, in Common-law, are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband assureth unto his wife in respect of marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwise.

Iolau, the Nephew of *Hercules*; he drove his Uncle's Chariot, when he fought against *Cynus* the son of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was restored to youth by the prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollitron, (French) a youngster, or young Gallant.

Jonas a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, a Dove.

Jonathan, another Hebrew name; signifying the gift of God.

Joncade, (French) a certain kind of spoon-meat.

Ionica, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, having twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief; the inhabitants of this Country descended anciently from the Greeks, whence their language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Jopann, a certain expression, used in Hymnes, or songs of rejoicing.

Iopas, an African King, who was one of those that sought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Musician, and sung in verse, of the course of the Moon, and motions of the Stars.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of judgement.

Joselin, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Justulus*, being a diminutive from *Jost*, in Latin *Justus*, or *Jodocus*; the chief of this name was *Joscelin* of *Lovan*, son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joseph, (Hebr.) increase of the Lord.

Jossas, (Hebr.) fire of the Lord.

Josuah, (Hebr.) the Lord, Saviour.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Jotacism, (Greek) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*; also a bad pronunciation of the same letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Falconry; they say the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not sleepeth.

Journal, (French) a book of every days passages: also so much land as may be ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

Journee, (French) a dayes journey: also an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joyes of the Planets, are, when they are in those houses where they are most powerful and strong; as, *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I P

Iphianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lysippe*, the daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the goddess *Juno*, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were struck with such a Phrensie, that they imagined themselves transformed to Cows, but *Melampus* being sent for, and offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom; and which of the daughters he lik't best, soon brought them to their former estate, and married *Iphianassa*.

Iphiclus, the son of *Amphiryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great victories.

Iphigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Chrytemnestra*; she was adjudged to be sacrificed to *Diana*; because that goddess being incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her Haris; kept the Navie of the Greeks by contrary winds from their intended course: but after that *Ulysses* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readinesse for the sacrifice; *Diana* accepted of a Hart; so that *Iphigenia* was set free, and sent to *Taurica*, where she was made Over-seeer of the rites of that goddess (which were performed by the sacrificing of men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards slain by *Orestes*, who was designed to be offered for a sacrifice.

Iphimedia, the wife of *Aloeus*, who being ravish't by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every moneth nine fingers in tallnesse, till they came to be of a very vast stature; they help't the Gyants against the gods, and were at length slain by the Affrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Iphinoe, see *Iphianassa*.

Iphis, a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*: see *Anaxarete*.

Iphis, is also the name of a Cretan Virgin.

gin the daughter of *Lygus* and *Theletusa*, she was by her mothers prayers to the goddesse *Isis* changed into a man, left *Lygus* finding himself deceived, should be incensed, for he going to travell, and giving a strict charge to *Theletusa*, whom he left with Child, that if she brought forth a Female Child, she should put her out from her, he was made to believe, that it was a Boy, and as soon as his supposed Son came of age, he provided him a wife named *Iantbe*; for whom, as it happened, *Iphis* proved a reall husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*; it was sacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of Cardinal *Woolsey*, who was a Butcher's son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be seen the ruines of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*.

I R

Iracundious, (Lat.) of an angry disposition, inclinable to anger.

Irascible, (Lat.) capable of anger. *Irascible* faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and passion is stirred up, and kindled in men.

Irchenfield, or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordshire*, where the City of *Hereford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Irene, the mother of *Constantine* the seventh; she reigned at *Constantinople* jointly with her son, called a Council at *Nice*, consisting of above 300. Bishops, wherein the setting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a decree: being expelled from the Empire by her son, who reigned alone for seven years; she at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and cast him into prison, where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the messenger of the gods: there is a kind of watry Meteor, so called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rain bow.

Irmunfal, or *Ermisul*, a certain God worshipped by the ancient Britains, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (Greek) spoken in mockery, or by that figure called *Irony*, which is a speaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing or scoffing.

Irradiation, (lat.) an enlightning, or casting beams upon.

Irrational, (Lat.) unreasonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (Lat.) not to be remembred.

Irrecoverable, (Lat.) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (Lat.) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (Lat.) unbreakable: also undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (Lat.) disorderliness, as it were a being without rule: also, an incapacity of taking holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any hainous crime; a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (Lat.) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irreversible, (Lat.) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (Lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (Latin) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (Lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (Latin) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (Lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irresolute, (Lat.) unresolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (Lat.) not to be revoked, or called back.

Irrigation, (Lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River.

Irrision, (Latin) a laughing at, a scoffing, or flouting.

Irritation, (Lat.) a provoking, or stirring up.

† *Irrite*, (Lat.) void, of no effect.

Irrogation, (Lat.) an imposing upon.

Irroration, (lat.) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

† *Irruent*, (lat.) rushing, or running violently upon.

Irrugation, (lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (lat.) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a poor man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual messenger between *Penelope*, and those that came to court her in her husband's absence; for which *Ulysses*, when he came home, killed him with his fist.

I S

Isaac, (Hebrew) laughter, as *Gelasius* in Greek.

Isaca,

Isaca, or *Isca*, a river in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exceter*, is denominated.

Isagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Isagogue*, i. e. an Introduction or beginning.

Isca Danmoniorum, see *Excester*.

Isca Silurum, the name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iscaiot, the surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew, *Isch Carioth*.

Ischuria, (Greek) A stoppage, or difficulty of the urine.

Ischiatic, (Greek from *Ischias* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or Hip-gout.

Isicle, q. *Icefickle*, from the Dutch word *Iskekel*, a tappe of Ice, a drop of water frozen.

Isis, a goddesse, worshipped by the *Egyptians*; she was at first called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argus*, see *Io*.

Isis, the River *Ouse*, in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Islip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gistlip*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Ismaelite, one descended from *Ismael*, the son of *Abraham*, by his Concubin *Agar*.

Isonomy, (Greek) an equality.

Isosceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isota de Nugarolia, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolia*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Issed, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (Hebrew) prevailing in the Lord.

Issue, in Common law, signifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Isthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of land, lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus*, is that of *Greece*, whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian* Games; instituted by *Theseus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Yorkshire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it: It was many ages since, razed to the ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh*, or *Aldborew*.

I T

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries of *Europe*, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Elebra*, whom he married to *Gambolasco*, King of the *Janigena*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*: she is said to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Country abounded with Oxen: it was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

To *Italianize*, a made word, signifying to speak, or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulysses* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerary, (lat.) belonging to a journey: also substantially used for a Calender of miles, or a note-book, wherein are set down the passages of a journey.

Iulus, the son of *Zethus* and *Edon*: see *Edon*.

Itys, the son of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*; he was slain by his mother, and set before *Tereus*, to eat at a banquet, (because he had deflowered her sister *Philo-mel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Tereus* discovering in the midst of the banquet, the slaughter of *Itys*, by seeing the head of the child; he pursued *Progne* and her sister, with his sword drawn; who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philo-mel*, into a Nightingale, and *Itys* into a Pheasant.

J U

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a constant friend to *Pompey's* party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces sent into *Africa*, by *Caesar*: when *Pompey* was overcome;

come, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petereus*.

Jubarb, q. *barba jopis*, because of its perpetual greenesse; a kind of plant, otherwise called *Houfseek*.

Jubeb, or *Fujubes*, fruit; (Arab. *zufalzef*.) a kind of Pruan, used much in Physick, and sold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Scythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Sericum*.

Jubilation, (Lat.) a solemn rejoycing, a shouting for joy.

A year of *Jubile*, a great Festival, or time of rejoycing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the Jewes, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be solemnized among the Christians, being first instituted by Pope *Boniface*, the eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, Rejoycing.

Jucundity, (Lat.) pleasantness.

Judea, a Country of *Syria* in *Asia* the greater, bordering East-ward upon the dead Sea; it is also called *Chananea*, or the land of Promise.

Judaism, (Lat.) the faith or religion of the Jewes.

Judicatory, (Lat.) a place of judgement, or hearing of causes.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*, (Latin) belonging to a Cause, Triall, or Judgement.

Judith, (Hebr.) praising, a proper name of women.

Jvetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a titular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a small inheritance, is in derision called a King of *Jvetot*.

Jugal, (Lat.) belonging to a yolk.

Jugament, (Lat.) a yoking, or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (Lat.) belonging to the throat; whence the jugular-Veins are those veins which ascend along the sides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (Lat.) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the son of *Manostabales*, brother of *Micipsa*; King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, constituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two sons, *Adherbal*, and *Hiempsal*; but *Jugurth*, that he might possess the kingdom to himself, slew them

both. Whereupon the Romans made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Sylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, dyed in prison.

Jujubes, see *Jubeb*, fruit.

To *Juke*, to pearch, or roost as a Hawk.

Julep, a kinde of Physicall medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a decoction mingled with Syrrups, or sweetned with Sugar.

Jullaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*; so called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyant, or, as some say, a Witch, who was here interred; but *Cambden* rather thinks it so named from *Laberius Darius*, a Captain of *Julius Cæsars*, who was here slain.

Julian, surnamed the Apostate, because that being brought up in the Christian Religion, he fell back to Heathenism: he was the son of *Constantius*, and by his valour came to be made Roman Emperour; he prohibited to the Christians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become incapable to defend their Religion; at last, in an Expedition against the *Persians*, being mortally wounded, he cried out, *Vicisti Galilæe*, Thou hast overcome, O *Galilean*; meaning *Christ*; and soon after dyed: Also, a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, some write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, see *Gregorian account*.

Julio, a kind of Italian Coin, made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about six pence of our money.

Julius Cæsar, the first of the Roman Emperours, he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Brittain*, the *Low Countries*, and the greatest part of *Germany*, afterwards he entred into a Civill war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battell of *Pharsalia*, and his two sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as absolute Emperour, he was at length slain in the Senate house, by *Brutus* and *Cassius*. The word signifies in Greek, soft-haired.

Julus, the surname of *Ascanius*, the son of *Aeneas*, and his first wife *Cressa*: he came along with his Father, into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba*, in the place where he found the white Sow, with the thirty Pigs; also the son of *Ascanius*, who stood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with

Silvius

Silvius Posthumus, the son of *Aeneas* by his second wife *Lavinia*. The word signifieth in Greek, the soft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

July, the name of the fifth moneth from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the first moneth of the year. It was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumentarious, (Lat.) belonging to a horse, or any kind of labouring beast, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Juncture, (Lat.) a joyning together: also a joynt; also, juncture of time, the very quick or moment of time.

June, the fourth moneth of the year from *March* the first. Some say, it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Consulship in that month: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the *Hecatombs*, or Sacrifices of a hundred Oxen, which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this moneth.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both wife and sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of green Lettice: she is called *Juno à juvando*, i. e. from giving help; also *Lucina*, from causing men to see the light of the World, being said to be present at the birth of all children that come into the World, and to sit cross-legged when any miscarry. She is also called *Sospita à Sospitando*, i. e. keeping in safety.

Juno's tears, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (Span.) a meeting together of men to sit in Council.

Ivory, (French) the Elephants tooth, being the finest, and whitest kind of bone; of which, boxes, and several sorts of things, are made.

Jupiter, the son of *Saturn*, by his wife *Ops*, born at the same birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Cret*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great stone wrapt up in swaddling clouts, to eat instead of his son *Jupiter*; who coming to age, and understanding his Father's designs against him, conspired against him, and cast him out of his domi-

nions, and divided the government of the World between himself and his two brothers; the Heavens he reserved to himself, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the second King of *Babylon*, or, as some say, the first he was the son of *Nimrod*; called also *Saturn*.

Juration, (Lat.) a swearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (French) certain Officers, otherwise called *Eschewins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jordon*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot: also, *Jordan* is the name of a River, dividing *Petree* from the rest of *Judea*.

Juridical, (Latin) belonging to the Law, judicial, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (in Lat. *Jurati*) signifieth in Common-Law, a company consisting of twenty four, or twelve men, empanelled, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence, as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question; there being three sorts of trialls, either by Assize or Jury, by Battel, or by Parliament. In every general Assize, there is both a Grand-Jury, consisting of 24. substantial men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries, consisting of twelve, to whom are referred such things concerning life and death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

Jurisdiction, (Lat.) Authority to make or execute Laws. Also, it is used for any kind of power, or authority.

A *Jurist*, a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence, (Lat.) knowledge, or skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journ choppers*, the regraters, or changers of yarn.

Juror, one of the twelve men in a Jury.

Jury-Mast, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

Jossel, a minuttall from *ju*, signifying a dish made of several meats minced together.

Jussulent, (Latin) full of broth, or portage.

Justes, (French) tiltings, or combats on horse-back, with Spears and Lances.

Justice, or *Justicer*, (French) an Officer deputed by the King, or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgement.

Justice

Justice of the Kings Bench, is the capitall, or chief, Justice of England; he is a Lord by his office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is; such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhems, and the like.

Justice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all causes at the Common Law, that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal, as real. He is also a Lord by his office.

Justice of the Forrest, or Justice in eyre of the Forrest, is he, that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Forrest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his office.

Justices of assises, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that County, to take Assises for the ease of the Subjects.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some speciall and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine causes.

Justices in eyre, those that were wont to be sent with Commissions into divers Counties, to hear such causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the ease of the subjects, who must have come to the Kings Bench, if the cause were too high for the County-Court; from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Justices of Goale delivery, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such, as for any offence are cast into Goale.

Justices of Nisi prius, the same now-a-days with Justices of Assises.

Justices of tryall baston, or traybaston, were certain Justices appointed by Edward the first, to make inquisition through the Realm, upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheatours, &c. touching extortion, bribes, intrusion into other mens lands; and Barratours that used to take money for beating of men, and they had power either to punish by death, or to exact a ranfome. This term comes from two French words, *treille*, an Arbour; or Form, and *Baston*, a Staff, or Pole, to note that the Justices employed in this Commission, had authority to proceed without any solemn Judgement-seat, but where-soever they could apprehend the male-factors.

Justices of Peace, are such as are appointed by the Kings Commission, to attend the peace in the County, where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

Justices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some especial cause, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justiciables, (French) subject to Law, under authority.

Justinians, a certain religious Order instituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of St. Justine at Padua, by one Lewis Balus a Venetian.

Justification, (lat.) a clearing, justifying, or making good; in Common-law, it is a shewing a good reason why a man did such a thing, as he is called to answer.

Justinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The first was famous for causing the Civill law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Codes; whence Students of the Civill law are called *Justinianists*: the second for the great wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Bulgarians*.

Justinopolis, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Sea-side by the Emperour *Justine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Istria*.

Jutties of houses, are certain parts of a building, which jut, or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the daughter of *Dannus*, and sister of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, she was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the losse of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (Lat.) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddess of Youth, the same with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

Jwimpled, (old word) muffled.

Ixion, the son of *Phlegyas*; he having slain his Son-in-law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be absolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him; but he after

after his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and solicited her to unchastity, which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddess, begat a race of *Centaur*s. And being soon after sent down to the earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt, he was condemned to be alwayes rowled on a wheele.

Kab, or *Cab*, an Hebrew measure containing three pints of our measure.

Kalends, see *Calends*.

Karena, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chymistrie.

Karobe, or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit: also an herb called St. Johns bread: also, a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24. part of a grain.

Karos, or *Caros*, a certain disease in the head; which causeth much drowsiness.

Katharine, see *Catharine*.

Keel, the lowest and first timber laid in a ship, the bottom of a ship: also, a vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keen, or *Kene*, (old word) sharp; some think it comes from the Greek word *come*, a Whetstone.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is he, under whose hands passe all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great, or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is also a Lord by his office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands passe all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forrest, is he who hath the principal government of all things belonging to the Forrest: he is also called chief Warden of the Forrest.

Kele, (old word) to cool.

Kemeling, (old word) a Brewers vessel.

Within Ken, within sight or view; a term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, i. e. to know, or discover

Kenchester, a Town in *Heresfordshire*, built, as some think, out of the ruines of old *Ariconium*.

Kenhelm, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Defence of his kindred.

Kenneleth, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in hunting.

Kenodoxy, or *Cenodoxy*, (Greek) vain-glory.

Kenotaph, see *Cenotaph*.

Kerchief, (French *Couvrechef*) a kind of linnen dresse, which women use to wear upon their heads.

Kerck, or *Kirk*, (old word) a Church.

Kern, an old Brittain word, signifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed foot-souldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*; we use it also for an ordinary Country Farmer: also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder, or salt.

Kernel, (Lat. *Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of plant so called.

Kersie, (French) a kind of cloth or stuff, much used.

Kesar, a word which the Brittain used instead of *Cesar*; and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor *Kesar*.

Kesteven, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lock't in. Some deduce it à *quiescendo*, i. e. from resting, or from the old Latin *Casare*, i. e. to restrain.

Keynard, (old word) a micher, a Truant.

Kichel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kelderkin, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure, being the eighth part of a Hoghead; it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, from the Dutch word *keghel* an *Ificle*, certain pins to play withall, commonly called Nine-pins.

Kildare, } two Counties of *Ireland*,
Kilkenny, } in the Province of *Leinster*.

Kinburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of kindred; a proper name of women.

Kings, (from the Dutch word *koning*, i. e. to know

know, because he ought to be the most knowing of men, or from *Kommen*, to be powerfull) the supream Ruler of a Nation.

King of Harolds, or *King of Arms*, he is called *Garter*, and is the same with *Pater patratus*, among the *Romans*. See in *Harald*.

Kings-Bench, the Court, or Judgement-seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court; or Kings household, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in respect of a license there granted to any man, for passing of a Fine.

Clark of the Kings Silver, is an Officer of the Common-pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevis*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper-book.

Kingsstone upon Thames, a Town in *Surrey*; so called, because *Athelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here Crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kintal, see *Quintal*.

Kirat, an Arabian word, signifying the weight of three grains.

K N

Knap of ground, a little rising hillock.
Knave, (*Sax. Canapa*) signifieth originally, a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnavadgh*, to serve.

Knees, in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber used in Ships to fasten the beams unto the stiles.

Knight, (*Sax. Nioht*) hath been taken originally for a Souldier, or Horse-man in War; those that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperour in the wars, were called in Dutch *Knechts*, i. e. Servitors, or lusty young men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal; but more especially one that holds his land by serving his Lord on Horse-back. It is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods, there are many sorts; but the most usuall in this Nation are these.

Knight Bachelor, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knight-hood; and cometh from the Germans, among whom it was an ancient custom, that as soon as the

State judged any of their young men fit to manage arms and weapons, and allowed him sufficient for martial exercises, then in the very Assembly and Council, either one of the Princes, the father or son of the kinsfolk of the young man, did furnish him with a shield and a javelin; as the *Romans* did the *toga virilis*, or *Virile-gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick employment; and thenceforth, from a part of a private house, he was accounted a member of the Common-wealth. It was also an ancient ceremony, to honour men with the Girdle of Knight-hood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church; and, offering his sword upon the Altar, to vow himself to the service of God; afterwards, it came to be usual for Kings to send their sons to the Neighbour-Princes, to receive Knight-hood at their hands; Then it was also, that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites armati*; the word Bachelours some derive from the French *Baschevaliers*, as it were Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: they are also simply, and without any addition, called Knights.

Knight Banneret, from the Dutch word *Bannerherr*, Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of England and France, to such Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battels, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horses at their own charge. Some say the first original of it, was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new distinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain disbursements toward the Plantation in *Ulster*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolles; whereas before that time there were Baronets who were not Knights. And these Knight Baronets were to have precedency in all Writings, Sessions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelours, and Bannerets, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royall, the King being personally present. And the King was not to create any person into that degree of Baronet within

within the Kingdom of England, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the lists of the Bath, and girded with a sword in the Ceremonies of their creation: these Knights were wont to be created with a great many Religious solemnities, which usually belong to Hermites, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of Knights made out of the field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, an Order of Knight-hood, instituted by King *Edward* the third, some say upon occasion of good success in a skirmish; wherein the Kings Garter was used for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great successes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, that ere long, he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and shortly after he erected this order of the blue Garter, which consists of twenty six Martial Nobles, whereof the King of England used to be the Chief; and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries. There are also depending upon this Order twenty six poor Knights, who have no other sustenance but the allowance of this house. And are also called poor Knights of *Windsor*, the site of this Colledge being the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of Saint George; the Officers belonging to this Order, are, the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Chancellour of the Garter, the Register of the Garter, who was alwayes *Dean of Windsor*, the principal King of Arms, called *Garter*, and the Usher of the Garter, which office belonged to the Usher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knight-hood erected in year one thousand, one hundred, and twenty; and had their first foundation and abode in *Jerusalem*; afterwards they had their residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since, their chief seat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits against the Turk. There was one generall Prior, that had the government of the whole Order in England, and Scotland; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighth's

reign, they were suppressed in England for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or *Knights Templars*, an Order of Knight-hood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord one thousand, one hundred, and seventeen; these Knights in the beginning, dwelling not farre from the Sepulcher of Christ, entertained Christian strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels, but because at last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was suppressed by Pope *Clement* the fifth, and their substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Free-holders of every County, that can dispend fourty shillings *per annum*, and be resident in the Shire; formerly none but Knights were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenour of the Writ) when every one, that had a Knights fee, was constrained to be a Knight, but now custom alloweth, that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knight Marshall, an Officer of the Kings house, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognisance of any transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings House, and Verge.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the ninth King of Spain, conferred upon certain *Cavalleros* who went in Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the Moors: Their badge was a red Crosse on the left side of the breast.

Knights of the Jar, see *Jar*.

Knights fee, so much inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres; it is also taken for the Rent, that a Knight payes for his fee to the Lord, of whom he holds.

Knights service, or *Chevalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

Knights Guild, a certain Guild, or Company in London, consisting of 19. Knights. It was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying

Without the Citie, now called Port-foken Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Heretics, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John of Leyden*: they were so called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the first founder of that Sect.

Knolls of Peace; certain Mounts cast up by man's hand, in the Sherifdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

K U

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the wife of *Henry* the second, Duke of *Bevaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*. She to free her self from the aspersions of in chastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby she cleared her self from all suspicion. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confessour's wife; and this trial afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called, The trial of fire Ordeal.

K Y

Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede*, called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. the field *Cyel*; this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kirie-Eleison, a form of solemn invocation, used in the Liturgy, or Service book; and signifieth in the Greek tongue, Lord have mercy upon us.

L A

Labarum; (Greek) a Military streamer, or flag: also, a Church-Banner, or Ensign.

Labda, the daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidae*, she being lame and despised by the rest of the *Bacchidae* married *Ation*, to whom she brought forth *Cysseus*; so called from a certain Corn-measure, wherein his mother hid him from the ten men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kill him, because it had been foretold by the Oracle that a son of *Labda* should invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdacism, see *Lambdacism*.

Labdanum, or *Ladanum*, a kind of sweet Gum, taken from the leaves of a certain small shrub, called *Cistus Leden*.

Labefaction, (Lat.) an enfeebling, or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of flowers: also, little pieces of parchment cut out long-waies, and hanging upon indentures, or other kind of writings: also, in Heraldry they are those lines, which hang down from the file in an Escutcheon.

Labiones, (Lat.) blabber-lipped persons.

Labienus, one of *Cesar's* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*, but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompey's* party.

Labile, (Lat.) slippery, apt to slip, or fall.

Laborarii, the name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

† *Laboriosity*, (Lat.) laboriousness, painfulness.

Labour; a ship is said to *Labour* in the Sea, when the rowles and tumbles very much, either a-Hull, or under-Sail.

Labyrinth, (Greek) a Maze, or place made with so many turnings and windings that a man once entered in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two most famous were, that built by *Mirus* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dadalus* built for *Minos*, King of *Crete*. It is also by Metaphor used for any kind of intanglement, or intricate business.

Lacca, a kind of red Gum, issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*.

Laceration, (Lat.) a tearing, or dismembering.

Lacert, (Lat.) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard; (from *Lacertus*) the brawny part of the Arm.

Lacesson, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common-Law, signifieth negligence; from the French word *Lasche*, i. e. careless, or slothfull; or *Lascher*, to loosen.

Lachesis, the name of one of the Destinies.

Lacken, (old word) contemned: also, extenuated.

Lacrymation, (Lat.) a weeping, or shedding tears.

Laconism, (Greek) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

† *Lactar*

Lactary, (Lat.) a Dairy house, or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheese.

Lactéal, or *Lacteous*, (Lat.) milky, milk-white, or made of milk.

Lactucina, a certain goddess among the *Romans*; see *Matura*.

Lacunation, (Lat.) a making holes.

Labdanum, or *Laidanum*; see *Labdanum*.

Ladas, a Page of *Alexander* the Great; he ran so swiftly that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the sand.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

Laghsite, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law, and *Ssite* a Breach, signifying a Mulct for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmie, (Greek) a disease in the eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare with the eye lids open.

Laiical, (Lat.) belonging to Lay-men, or such as have not to do in the Ministeriall function.

Laines, courses, or ranks laid in the building of stone, or brick-walls; a Term in Masonry.

Laire, (a Term in Hunting) the place where a Deer harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous strumpet, and exacted excessive rates for the prostitution of her body; afterwards removing to *Thessaly*, she was in such high request among the men of *Thessaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her instigation that *Alexander* the Great caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

Laius, the son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the father of *Oedipus*: See *Jocasta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kind of Red Colour, used in painting.

Lambith, q. *Lomeith*, i. e. a Lomy, or Clayish rode; a Town in *Surry*, famous for a stately Palace, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first built by Archbishop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. in this place *Hardy-Canute*, the Danish King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious banquettings, and costly entertainments, expired suddenly, in the midst of his debauchery, and excessive Cups.

Lambdicism, (Greek) a pronouncing the letter L. (which is called in Greek *Lambda*) with greater force then it should be.

Lamboide, the hindermost seam of the skull.

Lambert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Fair Lamb; or, as others will have it, Fair famous.

Lapbition, (Lat.) a licking, a lapping with the tongue: also, a going over a thing with a soft touch.

Lamie, (Lat.) certain Female spirits, or apparitions by some called Fairies: There was also one *Lamias*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia-Venus*.

Lammas-day, the first of *August* so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithelambs; Others take it from the Saxon word *Laffness*, i. e. Bread, mess, it being kept as a feast of Thanksgiving for the first fruits of the Corn. It is also called *Gule*, or *Yule of August*; see, *Yule of August*.

Lampadios, a constellation in the head of *Taurus*.

Lampas, vulgarly called the Lampreys; a disease in the mouth of a Horse, so named because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetia, see *Neare*.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any person of the present age, is mentioned with reproach, or scurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suck-stone*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Muraena*.

Lampsacus, a Town upon the *Hellepont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

Lanarius, or *Laneous*, (Lat.) belonging to, or made of Wool.

Lancaster, or *Loncaster*, (i. e. a Town situate upon the River *Lone*) the chief Town of *Lancashire*; which some think to be the same with the Ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot, the proper name of a man, signifying in Spanish a Lance, or Spear; of this name was one of King *Arthurs* Knights of the round Table.

Lance-pesado, see *Launcepesado*.

Lanch, to put a float a ship or boat, that lies aground.

Lanciferous, (Lat.) bearing a Lance.

Landscape, and end of Land, or Continent, which stretcheth it self out into the Sea.

Langraviate, a Countrey belonging to a Landgrave, which in the Dutch tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperour.

Landlock't, a Term in Navigation, is, when a man sees land round about him out of a ship or boat.

Landloper, (Dutch) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landskip, see *Lantskip*.

Land to, just so far off at Sea, as a man can see the land.

Land-turn, the same off the land by night, as a Breiz is off the sea by day.

Langrel, (a Term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is discharged.

Langued, tongued, a Term in Blazon, or Heraldry, from the French word *Langue*, a tongue.

Languid, (Lat.) weak, faint, languishing.

Langour, (Lat.) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

Laniation, (Lat.) a butchering, or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (Lat.) bearing cotton, or wool.

Lank, (old word) slender or weak.

Lanner, or *Launeret*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Falcon Lanier*.

Lantgrave, see *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paisage*; a description of land, as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, &c. in a mixt picture, which contains both persons, and the description of a Country, or any part of a Country; the Persons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon, or By work.

Lanuginous, (Lat.) covered with Lanuge, which is a soft thin down, or cotton-like substance, which groweth upon some kinds of fruit: also, that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocoon, the son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Priest to *Apollo*; he was the first that dissuaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horse into the walls, and strook his spear so hard against it, that the found of the Arms was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his despising the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and first devoured his two children, afterwards himself.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Acemon*; she brought forth *Sarpidon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamoured of her; at length having displeased

Diana, the goddess shot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Asia* the Less, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his son *Polemo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be a King.

Laodache, the wife of *Protefilaus*; she died embracing the dead body of her husband slain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the son of *Antenor*; in his shape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and persuaded *Pandarus* by shooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, a King of the *Trojans*, he was the son of *Ius*, and the father of *Priamus*, to divert a great pestilence, which was sent upon the City, because he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promised them for building the City walls. He was constrained to expose his daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea-monster, promising *Hercules* to give him his horses which were of sacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter: which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made War against him, and took the City, slew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Hesione* to *Telamon*, who was the first man that scaled the walls.

Lapicide, (Lat.) a stone-cutter, a hewer of stones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (Lat.) one that polisheth, or works in stones; a jeweller.

Lapidation, (Lat.) a stoning, or putting to death with stones hurled or slung.

Lapidescence, (Lat.) a waxing hard like stone, or of a stony substance.

Lapithe, a people of *Thessalie*, inhabiting the mountains *Pindus* and *Oibrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the first that invented bridles and saddles.

Lappe-wing, a kind of bird, so called from the often clapping of its wings; it is also called a Houpp, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappise, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their course, or Hounds in the liam or string, a Term in Hunting.

Lapse, (Lat.) a slip or fall; it is also when an original Patron departeth from the right of presenting to a void Benefice, by

by neglecting to present within six months unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (Lat.) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs called *Naiades*, the daughter of the River *Almon*: she was delivered to *Mercury* to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nymph *Juturna* the sister of *Lynceus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way lay with her, and begat twins called *Lures*, or Household-gods, who are also named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left side of a boat, or ship.

Larcenie (from the French word *Larcen*, i. e. theft) a word used in Common-Law; and is either great larcenie, namely, when the things stolen exceed the value of 12. pence; or petit larcenie, when the things stolen, exceed not such a value.

The *Larch-tree*, a tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It hath leaves like the Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Larcow, (Sax.) a Master.

Lares, see *Lara*.

Largesse, (French) a free gift bestowed upon any one: also, liberality.

Largitionall, an Officer that oversees the bestowing of gifts.

Larius, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing sixty miles from North to South.

Larissa, the name of divers Cities, as in *Poloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

Larus, a ravenous, devouring Bird.

Larunda, the name of a Nymph, which some call *Lara*.

Larvated, (Lat.) masqued, or visarded, for the representing some Gobling, or dreadful Spirit.

Lascivious, (Latin) of a wanton carriage, loose, or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a disease called in Greek *Diarrhea*, causing an immoderate looseness of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. e. looseness.

Lassitude, (Lat.) an extreme weariness.

Lastage, or *L-stage*, a custom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things: also the ballast of a ship; it cometh from the Saxon word *Last*, which signifieth a certain kind of weight: also, a burthen in general.

Latebrous, (Latin) full of *Latebra*, i. e. dens, or hiding-holes.

Latent, (Latin) lying laid.

Lateral, (Lat.) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome*; so called, because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his ease and pleasure; he being designed Consul, was slain by the command of *Nero*: and many Ages after, his houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperor *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called the *Lateran-Palace*.

Lateritious, (Lat.) made of Brick, or Tile.

Latible, (Lat.) a hiding, or lurking place.

Laticlave, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad Purple garment, which used to be a badge of the Senatorian Order; a cloak of the narrow nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

Latifolius, (Lat.) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*; as also of several great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *Cambden* observes, signifying as much as *Truchman*, or *Interpreter*.

Latinity, (Lat.) an indurrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*; the son of *Faunus* and *Marita*; he married his daughter *Lavinia*, whom he had by *Anarta* sister of *Faunus* King of the *Rutuli*; to *Aeneas*, when he came into *Italy*, whereupon *Turnus*, to whom she had formerly been betrothed, waged war against his Rival, and was slain in a single combat.

Lation, (Latin) a bearing, or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (Lat.) a lurking, or lying hid.

Latitat, the name of a Writ, whereby all men in personal actions, are called originally to the Kings Bench, because a man is supposed *latitare*, i. e. to lye hid.

Latitude, (Lat.) breadth, or wideness; In Astronomy, the latitude of a Star is, the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the star and the Ecliptick. The latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy, (Greek) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out stones for building.

Latona, the daughter of *Caus*, one of the *Titans*; she was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing so incensed *Juno*, that she

The Cent the Serpent *Pytho* to slay her; whereupon she fled to her sister *Asteria*, where she was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being first brought forth, she immediately served her mother instead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who as soon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sunne and Moon, are called *Latonian-Lights*.

Latration, (Lat.) a barking.

Latrie, (Greek) Divine worship, or service of God.

Latrocination, (Latin) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavacres, (Lat.) a washing vessel: also a Conduit.

Lavatory, (Lat.) the same.

Lavatrine, (Lat.) a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole in it for the water to passe through, a sink.

Laudable, (Lat.) worthy of praise, or commendation.

Lauds, (Lat.) commendations or praises: also, certain Psalms of *David*, beginning with these words *Laudate dominum*, which use to be recited by the *Roman* Catholics between the Nocturns and the Hours, which are certain other Prayers, or Psalms so called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, see *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedan, an Iron-grey Gennet, so called, because it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the best horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Spiknard*; in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, a vessell to wash in; from the Latin word *Lavare*, i.e. to wash.

Lavard, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

Laverna, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient *Romans*, accounted the Patronesse of Theeves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of *Rome*, near which it stood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the wife of *Aeneas*, from whose name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrheni*.

Launcelot, a Chirurgians Instrument used in letting blood, otherwise called a *Fleam*, and in Italian *Lancetta*: also a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Launcepedado, or *Lance presado*, (French) the lowest Officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten souldiers.

Laund, or *Lawn* in a Park, (Ital.) plain untilld ground.

Lavolta, (Ital.) a course held in sailing: also a kind of dance.

Laureat, (Lat.) Crowned with Laurel, or the Bay-tree; which used to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph: also laureated letters, were letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to send unto the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is said to be proof against Thunder and Lightning.

Laurells, by a figure called Metonymy, is oft-times used for Triumph or Victory.

Cleop.

Saint Laurence, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Questor of the *Roman* Church, and being commanded by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treasures of the Church, which *Sextus* committed to his charge, he assembled together the poor, the lame, and the sick; and told the Officers, those were the Treasures of the Church. Whereupon the Prefect, thinking he was deluded, commanded he should be broyled upon a Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as soon as he was almost ready to give up the ghost, said to the Prefect standing by, Now turn me on the other side; this is broyled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*, i.e. a Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, she took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the Grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to her by her husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been cast by the command of *Amulius*. Others say, that the story of their being fostered by a Wolf ariseth from hence; namely, that this woman, from the gain she made by the prostitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honours given

given her by the people of *Rome*, and festival daies kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Lauriferous, (Lat.) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lausus, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banisht the Kingdom: also, the son of *Mazentius*, King of the *Hetrurians*, was so called, whom *Aeneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father. He was a famous hunter of wilde beasts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the camp, &c.

Law of Marque, Mart, or reprisal, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common-Law of England.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawing of Dogs, see *Expediate*.

Lawless-man, the same is out-law.

Lawn, see *Laund*.

A Lax, a kind of fish without bones.

Laxation, (Lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (Lat.) looseness.

Lay, (French) a song.

Lazaret, (Ital.) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazars, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (Hebr.) Lords help.

Lazule, a kind of Azure, or blewish stone, much used in Physick.

L E

Leash, (old word) a Physitian.

A *League*, a certain proportion of ground in length only, consisting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i.e. White, because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second stone from the City, was as much as to say, one, or two leagues from the City. *League* is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leasidian, or *Hleasidian*, (Saxon) a Lady.

Leam, a line to hold a Dog in, it is also called a *Leash*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellepont*: he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over, he was overwhelmed by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

Learebus, the son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was slain by his father, who in a raging madness, took him for a Lions whelp, whereupon *Ino* fled with her other son *Melicerta*, and both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea*, and *Palamon*, by the Latins *Mitua* and *Portunus*.

Lease, a word used in Common-Law, and signifieth a demising, or letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writing it is called a *Lease* by Indenture, if by word of mouth, a *Lease Parole*; the party that letteth the *Lease*, is called the *Leassour*, the party that taketh it, the *Leassee*; being derived from the French word *Laisser*, i.e. to leave, or permit.

Leash, see *Leam*.

Leasings, or *Leasings*, (Sax.) lies.

Leaveret, (French) Diminutive, a young Hare.

Lecanomaney, (Greek) a divining by water in a Basin.

Lettern, a kind of Desk used in Churches.

Letistern, (Lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a bed for a Comotation, or Banquet, a custome used by the ancients at their solemn feasts, who also used to rear the images of their Gods upon the Pillows.

Lecturer, or *Lectour*, (Lat.) a publick Professour, a Reader of *Lectures*, i.e. certain portions of an Authour, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Thestius*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with Child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helenus*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Ledors, (French) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Leed, or *Lide*, an old word, signifying the month of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide-pilles*.

Leeds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew Lord Baldysner* fortified against King *Edward* the second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his life: also, a place in *York-shire*, where *Oswy* King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda* the *Mer-cian*.

The *Leer* of a Deer, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, see *Lyrick*.

Leet, (Sax.) a Law-day, whence *Court-Leet*, is a Court, or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans Fasti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words, *Do, Dico, Addico*, i. e. I give, viz. way to actions and suites; I speak, viz. the Law; I Judge, viz. matters and men.

Legality, (Lat.) lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (Lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (Lat.) the sending of a message, or embassy.

Legate, (Lat.) an Oratour, or Ambassador to any Prince.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (French) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints: also, words graven about the edge of a piece of Coin.

Legolium, the ancient name of a Town in *York-shire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

Legerdemain, (French) as it were, sleight of hand) coufenance, or juggling tricks.

Legion, (Lat.) a Company of Souldiers, among the ancient *Romans*, consisting of three, or four thousand foot, and three, or four hundred horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand foot, and six hundred horse, every ordinary foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, and each Century of a 100 men: likewise every horse Legion contained six *Turme*, or Troupes, every Troup ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten men: also,

there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati* or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (Lat.) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (Lat.) having authority to make, or give Laws.

Legislator, (Lat.) a Law-giver.

Legist, (Lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (Lat.) lawfull, done according to Law and right.

Leguminous, (Lat.) belonging to pulse.

Leicester, the chief Citie of *Leicester-shire*; called also *Legecester*, *Leogora*, and *Legecestria*. This City was besieged by King *Henry* the third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolished.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pulvis Jovis* Latin:) some say it comes from the French word *Le mignon*, or Leyman, as it were, ly by man.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Ægean-Sea*, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, as soon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Island was originally known by the name of *Hippisilea*; from a daughter of *Thous* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lenster, a Town of *Herefordshire*, so called q. *Leontinister*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious man as some have fabled. Others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Mervalek*, a King of the *Mercians*; for those which we call Nuns, the ancient *Brittains* termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the best fort groweth there: this Town is now adays very famous for Wool, which is called *Lemiter-Ore*; it was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (Lat.) certain Spirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (Lat.) mildness, softness, gentleness.

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (Lat.) softning, of

of and asswaging, or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (Lat.) the same as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the south part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Proclom* calleth *Letanoni*.

Lenonian, (Lat.) belonging to a Pander, or Baud.

Lentigenous, (Lat.) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat pulse growing in hot Countries: also, full of little pimples, or freckles resembling Lentils.

Lentisk, (Lat.) a kind of tree called the Mastic-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great virtue.

Lentitude, (Lat.) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (Lat.) stiffness, or clamyness.

Lent-season, (in Lat. *Quadragesima*) a Fast of fourty daies, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercambert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i. e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of the Spring-time; or, as others say, from length, because about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of severall Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*: also, the name of severall Popes of *Rome*: also, one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who, when no body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods, to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, signifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of Germany, anciently called *Ebur num-Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of Germany, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Lutrich* or *Leige*.

Leostan, i. e. most beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i. e. *Winlove*.

Leob, (Sax.) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lippin* will have it; but, as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Straights of *Thermopyla* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain African beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots; and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioness.

Leopold, q. *Leopold*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the People; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i. e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people, and *Luodamus*, i. e. a Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Leorning-cniht, (Sax.) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (Lat.) neat, jocund, pleasant in speech, or behaviour.

Leporine, (Latin) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (Greek) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurfe to run al over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin, which it resembleth.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Ægean-Sea*, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mytilene*; the rest were *Eristos*, *Antissa*, *Porus*, *Metymna*.

Lesnage, (Ital.) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesina* which signifieth a Coblers aule.

Lesion, or *Lesion*, (Lat.) a hurting, or endamaging.

Lesser, and *Lesser*: see *Lease*.

Lesses, the dung of a Boar.

Lessian-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lessius*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lestage, see *Lastage*.

Lestrigones, or *Lestrigones*, a certain barbarous people; and of a vast Giant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *For-mia* a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh. Their King *Antiphates* oppos'd *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that Coast; and tore

one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (Greek) the Book of Divine-service used in Churches, from *Liteno*, or *Lissomai*, i.e. to pray and supplicate.

Lethality, (Lat.) deadliness, or mortality.

Lethargick, (Greek) sick of a Lethargy, i.e. a disease which causeth an excessive drowsiness, and sleepiness.

Lethean, (Lat.) forgetfull; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature that the water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion, or forgetfulness.

Lethiferous, (Lat.) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Letifical*, (Lat.) making glad, or joyfull.

Letter-missive, (Lat.) an Epistle, or Letter sent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Mittere*, i.e. to send.

Letters of Atturney, Writings whereby an Atturney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawfull Act in anothers stead. From which, Warrants of Atturney differ in this, That, besides being sealed, and delivered before sufficient witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice, or Sergeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Marque*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of Arms, those goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are writings sealed open with the Broad-Seal of England, whereby a man is authorized to do, or enjoy any thing which of himself he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i.e. to lie open.

Lettrice, a Christian name of severall women; from the Latin *Letitia*, i.e. joyfulness, mirth.

Lettrice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, because in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (Lat.) an enlightening, easing, comforting; also, a lifting up, or causing to rise.

Levant and *Conchant*, (French) Terms used in Common-Law, when the beasts, or Cattel of a stranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, i.e. rising, and lying down. *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

L vari facius, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognisance.

Leucoplegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a disease called *Leucoplegmatic*, i.e. Dropsie, caused by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, see *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himself into the shape of *Eurynome* her mother, and pretending private business with her, he re-assumed his former shape, and won her by fair speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extremely envious, declared the whole business to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury caused his daughter to be buried alive; whose death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree; and *Clytia* seeing her self contemned of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a Mary-gold.

Leuthra, a Town in *Boetia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level-Coil, (French) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i.e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is also called *Hitch-buttock*.

Levie, (French) signifieth in Common-Law, to erect or sit up; also, to tax or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or, as some think, a water-serpent of a vast bigness.

Levigation, or *Lavigation*, (Lat.) a making plain, or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (Lat.) leightness.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Sussex*, famous for the great pitched battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of England.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Lodowick*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, signifying in the old British tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon;

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (Lat.) a law which recompenseth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotharwit*, (Sax.) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bond-woman, without licence.

L H

Lhan in the British tongue, signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Batern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Staphadon*, the Church of Saint *Stephens*.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (Lat.) an offering up, or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *libein*, i.e. to presse.

Libell, (Lat.) a little book: Also a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth: also an original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, the name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (Lat.) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus*, the god of Wine.

Libertas, (Lat.) a privilege held by grant or precept on, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject: also, the name of a goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatis allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgesse of a City, who refusing, or deferring to allow his privilege, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism, (Latin) the state and condition of a Libertine, i.e. one born, or made free, a Free man: Also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libethra, a Town seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multi-

tude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*; a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was overturned, and his bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libethra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses, who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (Lat.) sensual, incontinent; full of lustfull desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (Lat.) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac; into which the Sun entering, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (Lat.) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (Lat.) a weighing, or balancing.

Librata terra: see *Farding-deal* of land.

Libya, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Licence to arise, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is essoynd *de malo leſſi*, in a real action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; untill which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully essoynd.

Licentiate, (Lat.) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil-law; and, in Common law, a Barrister.

Licentious, (Lat.) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dyed in the *Centaurus* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venom to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town in *Staffordshire*, by Bede called *Licidfield*, i.e. the field of dead bodies; from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred here.

here in the time of *Dioclesian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Lich*, signifieth in the Saxon language, a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitation, (Lat.) a cheapning, a setting out to sale: also, an enbaunching of a price.

Licite, (Lat.) lawfull, allowable.

Lithorian, (Lat.) belonging to the *Lithors*, who were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans* twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magistrate; they are now taken for the fame, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddsdaile, a Country in the South part of Scotland; so called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, see *Leed*.

Lieutenant, (French) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Employment in anothers stead, or absence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (Saxon) rather.

Lief-hebber, (Saxon) a Lover.

Liege, (French) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledgeth *Liegeancie*, or Fealty to his *Liege Lord*.

Liegeancie, or *Ligeance*, (French) such a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear, to more then one Lord: also *Ligeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege Lord*.

Lierwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even, as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (Latin) a band, or string to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the string, wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are fastened, and knit together.

Ligation, (Lat.) the act it self of tying, or binding.

Ligne, (French) to couple, as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignation, (Lat.) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneau, or *Ligneous*, (Lat.) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum vite, the wood, commonly called Aloes, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Country of Italy, reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuscan Sea*.

Ligula Uvula, a little piece of flesh grow in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurian, (Lat.) a glutton, or devourer.

Ligurations, (Lat.) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (Lat.) a kind of specious flower, otherwise the rose of *June*.

Lilith, the name of a certain she-devill, which the Jews imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lilybeum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Lima, by the Spaniards vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los Reyes*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro* who built it, layd the first stone on Twelf-day, 1532. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulest parts of all *Peru*; 'tis the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, A Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limaceus, (Lat.) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

Limitation, (Lat.) a filing, or polishing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a Term in Navigation) certain little square holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel, to let water passe to the well of the Pump.

Limbus Patrum, (Lat.) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside untill the day of Judgement, being as it were the skirts, or Confiners of Hell.

Limenarch, (Greek) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (Lat.) a stinting, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assize, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must alleadge himself, or his Ancestours, to have been seised of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assize.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in water-colours; and also differs from the other sort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limosity, (Lat.) muddiness, fulness of mud.

Limpid, (Lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

Linament, (Lat.) linnen thread: also a cent, or lint for a wound.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Britains *Lindecot*; by Bede *Lindcollina civitas*, from the old British *Lbin*, as *Camden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake; it being

being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City *Vortimer*, the scourge of the Saxons, ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in Oxford, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsey, see *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Innes of Court; heretofore the house of Sir *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lineament, (Lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out onely in lines.

Linear, (Latin) belonging to a line.

Lings, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called *Heath*; in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (Lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Lingvist, one that is skillful in Tongues, or Languages.

Linigerous, (Lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (Lat.) anoynting, or daubing over.

Linsie woofsey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head-pieces over a door: also the same as *Lentils*, i.e. a kind of pulse.

Linus, the son of *Apollo*, and *Psammas*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: also, the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses; he proved a very famous Musitian, taught *Thamyras*, *Orpheus*, and *Heracles*, by whom, as some say, he was knocked on the head; because he laught at him for playing unhandfomely.

Linx, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i.e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kind of Herb, called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymie, (Greek) a distemper, which causeth a fainting, or swooning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (Lat.) a waterishnesse of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-eyed.

Liptote, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure,

wherein more is understood, then is expressed.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (Lat.) a melting, dissolving, or making *Liquid*, i.e. moist, or of a watry substance.

Liquids, (Lat.) are those four Consonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L.M.N.R. the rest are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (Latin) a making moist. *Lizard*, or *Lizard*, (French, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain beast so called, because it hath feet like the brawn, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs: also the *Lizard-point* is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwall*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litation, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (Lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from Silver, or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish. *Lithiasis*, (Greek) the stone engendred in mans body.

Litbontr bon, (Greek) A Confession of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks, and drives away the stone.

Lithotropica, (Greek) Medicines breaking the stone in the Bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (Greek) a Graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomancie, (Lat.) a Divination, the casting of Pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a Quarry, whence stones are digged.

Litigations, (Lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (Lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispence, (Lat.) the hanging, of a suit, till it be decided.

Litmoze-blue, a kind of blue colour, used in painting, and limbing.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (Lat.) belonging to the shore, sea-side, or side of a river.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Minister.

Liverie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his servants and followers: also, *Livery* of feisin is a Ceremony used in Common-law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another; also, a Writ, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and

and feilim of his Lands; at the Kings hands.

Lividity, or **Livor**, (Lat.) a kind of Leaden, or dead bluish colour in the body, caused by a stroke or blow given: also metaphorically taken for spite or envie.

Lixiviated, (Lat.) washed with Lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see **Lisard**.

L O

Loach, or **Loboch**, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin *Linctus*, i.e. a licking.

Lobbe, or **Lobling**, a kind of great North Sea-fish.

Locall, in Common-law, is as much as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (Lat.) a placing, or setting in place: also, a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cupboards, which are made by the ships sides, to put in shot, by the Peeces.

Locoreffion, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (Lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or **Locri**, a people of *Locris* in Greece, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Locris* is also a City of that part of Italy called *Magna Grecia*, built by those *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to Troy.

Loculament, (Lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (Lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (Lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the French-men call *Cigale*.

Locution, (Latin) a speaking, or saying.

Lodemanager, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *Loot*, i.e. to lead.

Lodesman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called *Louisman*.

Lode-star, the Cynosure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, as it were a leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: it is of a rusty-

iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and **Stremeworks**, certain works in the *Stannery* in *Cornwall*; these are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call shafts, those in the lower grounds by digging of Tranches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be of the same quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

Log-line, a term in Navigation, being a small line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edge-long in the water; the use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgement how many Leagues the ship will runne in a Watch.

Logician, (Greek) one that hath skill in *Logick*, i.e. the Art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (Greek) one skilled in the *Logistical* Art, i.e. the Art of reckoning, or casting account: also *Logists* were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty dayes of all those affairs, whereof they had had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographer, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or Books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

Loboch, see **Loach**.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in England in the dayes of Edward the third, and Henry the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German, the first Authour of them: or as others say, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or **Lombar**, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost part of Italy, formerly called *Insubria*, much

much addicted to usury, whence oft-times Usurers are called *Lombardeers*.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of England, situate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Gambden* conjectureth, either from *Lbun* (which in the Brittain tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i.e. a ship) and *Dinas*, i.e. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lbundinas* i.e. a city thick of trees, or *Lbhongdinas*, i.e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latines derive the word *Londonium*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds-Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longanum, (Latin) the Arse-gut.

Longinquiry, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing: also, the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbered in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first Generall, and fixed Meridian, The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long-Meg, the name of a stone 15 foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the Daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the sorts of Characters used by Printers.

The **Loof** of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Cattle.

A Ship **Loomes** a great or small sail; a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loofman, see **Lodesman**.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smook) on the top of a house, from the French word *L'ouvert*, open.

Lopum, a great Defart in the Country of *Bactria*, in which, it is reported, that certain evil Spirits do abide, by which strangers that passe that way being called by their names, and following the voice, perish miserably.

Loquacity, (Latin) talkativeness, or a be-

ing given to much babbling. **Loquabre**, a Country in the North-part of Scotland, so called, from the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (Lat.) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in France, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquish forfeits 12. shillings.

Lordane, or **Lourdane**, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbiall word taken from the tyranny of the Danes over the English, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they sat idle, and ate the fruits of their labours. Also the fever-*Lourdane*, signifies a Quar-tan Ague.

Lore, (Sax.) learning, or skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with mail.

Lorimer, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in London, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a Wit-wall, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Loru, the name of a County in the South-part of Scotland.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Somersetshire*, styled in Latin-Records, *de Urtiaco*.

Lofter, a flatterer; a word used by Chaucer.

Lotharius, the son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperour of Germany, and King of France, he succeeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lodovic*, not contented with their Portions, and raising an Army against their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the Borders of France, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius*, after he had reigned about 15. years, betook himself to the *Præmonstratien* Monastery. There were also several Kings of France, and Dukes of *Lorraine* of this name.

Lothbrook, (i.e. *Leatherbreach*) a certain Dane, whose daughters were so skillfull at needle-work, that the Danes bare in their Ensign a Raven of their working, with such an opinion of good success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotharwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, or cleansing with water: also in Physick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of Neptune: she for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the *Lote-tree*.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called, because they feed much upon the *Lote-tree*, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country: whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, styled in Latin records, *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdain, see *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth.

Loudbell, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

Lozenge, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb or a quarrell of Glasse.

L U

Lua, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans; she was the goddess of all lustrations, and purging from sin.

Lubricity, (Lat.) slipperiness.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia*, and those Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin, Lightsome.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Latin) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or, as some say, to *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the prænomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (Lat.) gain or profit, whence *Lucration*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravished by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquin*, and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterwards ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chaste woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luçtation, (Lat.) a striving, or wrestling.

Luçtarius-Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600. of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (Lat.) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (Lat.) clearness, brightness, fulness of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Marcus*.

Ludibrious, (Lat.) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (Lat.) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (Lat.) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times, called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, i.e. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope

Pope *Leo*, he succeeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wigg*, i. e. famous Warrior.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugubrious, (Latin) mournful, heavie, sorrowfull.

Luition, (Lat.) a making satisfaction for any offence: also, a paying a ransom.

Luke, (Hebr.) rising or lifting up.

Lumbar, see *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in Latin *Luminaria*) lights, lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also, the feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called Christmas, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (Lat.) full of light.

Luneburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Caesar*, vulgarly called *Lunenburg*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (Lat.) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i.e. a kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lures for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (French) a tall slim man that hath no making to his height.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or, as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him.

Lupines, (Lat.) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (Latin) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby, with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off, it comes from the Dutch word *Laeden*, i.e. to invite.

Lurid, (Lat.) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Luscitation, (Lat.) a being dim-sighted, or pore-blind.

Lushborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

† *Lusion*, (Lat.) a playing, or gaming. *Lusitania*, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug, or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Lust of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side then another.

Lustration, (Lat.) a going about: also, a purging by sacifice.

Lustre, (French) a shining: also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild beasts: also, the space of five years, by which space the Romans were wont to compute the time.

Lutheranism, the doctrine and judgement of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of Saint *Augustin* forsook the Church of *Rome*, and went against the errors of it.

Luteous, (Lat.) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (Lat.) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoining to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17. Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Luxation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (Lat.) riotous, given to excess, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycanthropy, (Greek) a kind of melancholly, or phrenzy, which causeth those that are possesed therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycan, the son of *Pelagius*, and King of *Arcadia*; who, when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia* in the likeness of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of the *Molossi* had left with him for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part roasted, to be set before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycan* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycan*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycaon*, the King thereof.

Lycaum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the name of *Aristotle's* School, near *Athens*.

Lycornides, a King of the Island *Scyros*, by whom *Achilles* being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel, he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrrius*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eupomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholesome laws for the good of the Common-wealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedemonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxos*, and would have caused all the Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Beotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nyseus*, but she being got with Child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomedes*; but *Callirrhoe*, the daughter of *Lyus*, falling in love with him, delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name of divers women, from the Countrey so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His brother *Lydus*

tarrying at home, succeeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Maonia*.

Lysium, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (Lat.) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the water; from *Lympha*, i. e. water.

Lyncus, the son of *Apareus*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through stone-walls, even to the very Deep it self; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter and the first, the very same day, in the sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp-sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lyncus*: also, *Lyncus* and *Idas* were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Lencippus*; *Castor* fell by the hand of *Lyncus*, *Lyncus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus*, his Guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestiall Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be, *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick-Verses, or Songs; Songs composed to the *Lyre*, or Harp: whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for *Lyra-way*, i. e. Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedemonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battell.

Lyfidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexander's* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, after he was in Chains; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyon's mouth, and pulling out his tongue

tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lysippe, see *Iphianassa*.

Lysius, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name the *Bæotians*, consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

M A

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or fitz in Welsh.

Macareus, the son of *Aeolus*, who got his sister *Canace* with Child; which *Aeolus* coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a sword privately, bidding her do with it as she deserved best, whereupon she killed her self, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delfos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or bastard Coral, whose berries are black and shining and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (French) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (Ital.) lumps of boiled paste, strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of Europe, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great; It was anciently called *Emathia* and *Amonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macgregs, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

Macellarius, (Lat.) belonging to a shambles.

Maceration, (Lat.) a mortifying, or bringing low: also, a steeping in liquor.

Macbaon, a famous Physician, the son of *Esculapius* and *Arfinoe*; he was slain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavilian, belonging unto *Machiavilli*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly used for subtilty, or well-veiled State-policy.

Machination, (Lat.) a plotting, contriving, or devising; from *Machina*, an Engine or Instrument of war, but used also for a device, or invention.

Macilent, (Lat.) thin, lean, fallen of ones flesh.

Mickerell, or *Miquerell*, (French) a kind of fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*; it is also used for a pander, or procurer.

Macritude, (Lat.) leanness.

Macrobit, a certain people of *Aethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (Greek) the greater, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or lesser World, which is Man.

Macrology, (Lat.) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words, than are just necessary.

Maftation, (Lat.) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (Lat.) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madeffation, (Lat.) a moistning, or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (Lat.) moistness, or wetness.

Madder, a kind of plant; with whose root being of a red colour, they use to dye Wool.

Madoc, an ancient Brittain name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrigal, (Ital.) a kind of Song.

Maonia, see *Lydia*.

Maoria, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the *Italians* *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (French) a Store-house where Arms, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Mausio Gazea*.

Magdalen, (Hebr.) Majestical; the Christian name of divers women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built, together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*.

Magdaleon, (Lat.) a kind of long plaster like a rowler, called also a *Lan-gate*.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Magd*, i. e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in Germany, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

Magician, (Lat.) one that professeth the

Art Magick, which was the same among the *Perfians*, as Philosophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the study of the more occult and mysterious Arts; whence the three Wife men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as Diabolical Magick, i. e. Sorcery, or Witchcraft.

Magisterial, (Lat.) pertaining to Magistrery, or Masterhip, done by, or like a Master; in Physick a pill or plaister, &c. prepared after the best manner is called Magisterial.

Magistracy, (Lat.) the Office of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first, containing the sum of all the Written Laws of *England*.

† **Magnalily**, a greatness to be admired at, being a made word, from the Latin *Magnalia*, i. e. great and wonderful things.

Magnanimity, (Lat.) greatness of mind, courage, stoutness.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the most beautiful of his age, and excellent in Music and Poetry, for which he was in high esteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who, because the Parents of *Magnes* spoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (Lat.) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Lode-stone. See *Lode-stone*.

Magnificence, (Lat.) as it were a making Great, Sumptuousness, Stateliness, a carrying things on, at a great height.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

Magnifico, (Ital.) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*: also, the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (Lat.) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (Lat.) greatness, ampleness, largeness.

Mago, the first that increased the wealth of *Carthage*; before the first Punick War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ships.

Magog, see *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an instrument to cast stones with.

Mabim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Meibaighn*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahometanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was also of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Christians; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntum*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or as some say of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*.

Maid-Marrion, or *Morion*, a boy dressed in womans apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morricdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maiden-head, a Town in *Barkshire*, so called from a Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of those 1000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila*, and martyred at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medweg-ston*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Maim, see *Mabim*.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) signifieth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath stolen any thing, and is followed with *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is, having the thing.

Mainprise, (from the French words *main*, i. e. a hand, and *pris*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assigned; those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (Sax.) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is, upholding

holding of a cause depending in Suite between others, either by lending of Money, or making of Friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, signifieth in Latin greater; but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City; sometimes for a Military officer: also, in Logic the first part of a Syllogism, is called the *Major*, or the proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the assumption.

Majoration, (Lat.) a making greater.

Maisnilwarings, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheshire*.

Maisondieu, (French) it signifies properly the House of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hospital.

Master of the Rolles, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the high Court of Chancery; and in his absence heareth causes and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolles.

Masters of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the principall officer of that Court, named, and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court is committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Make, in Common-Law, signifieth, to perform or execute, as, to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is, to clear himself of an Action, commenced against him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: also, to make ones beard, (an old phrase) to deceive.

Malachias, (Hebr.) my messenger.

Malachite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called.

Malacissation, a kneading, a making soft.

Malacy, (Greek) a calm on the Sea: also, a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (French) a disease, sickness, or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of Wine, which is called *Malago-Sack*; it is said to have been so called, because *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that, her being ravish'd by King *Roderigo*, had been

the occasion of the loss of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her self from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, i. e. Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain disease in a horse, from the Italians *Mal andare*, i. e. to go ill.

Malapert, saucy, impudent, as it were *Male partus*, i. e. ill brought forth.

Maldisant, (French) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old Britains worship't for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the Romans, was sacked by Queen *Bunduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A *Mule*, a kind of sack, or budget from the Greek word *Malloi*, fleece, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, (Lat.) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (Lat.) an evill speaking, or cursing.

Malefactor, (Lat.) an evill doer, an offender.

Malefice, (Lat.) an evil act, a shrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of fourty shillings for every sack of Wool, Anno 29. *Edward* 1. It is also called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletofte*.

Malevolence, (Lat.) ill will.

Malignity, (Lat.) spite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Malison, (French) a curse.

Mallard, (French) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (Lat.) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Beesom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a *Scovel*.

Malleverie's, the name of an ancient Family in *Yorkshire*, styled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Millets, a kind of plant, of a softening or loosening quality, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmesie, a sort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arvisum*, in the Island of *Cbio*, vulgarly called *Morvise*, or *Malvisia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Mulmutius*, a King of the Britains, and by him named *Caer Baldo*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an Irish-Scot, who here led a Hermites life; it was called *Maidulphsburch*, and so by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles

miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who have ever since been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamelukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horseback, and were the chief military support of the last Empire of *Egypt*.

Mamutius, the thirteenth King of the *Assyrians*; he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terror to the *Egyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammæated, (Lat.) having paps, or teats.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mammez*, as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Processes, (Lat.) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the temples, representing the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifying in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (M.) *Hewantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (Lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

Manage, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the Danish War, King *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edify this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, i. e. the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Manchpresent, (old word) a bribe.

Manicipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of telling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (Lat.) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Mange*, or *Mavens* of Gold, to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (Lat.) one that comes in to a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (Lat.) a Commandment, or charge: also, in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Essex*, styled in Latin Records *de Magna villa*.

Mandible, (Lat.) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the participle *Mandibila*) eatable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilion*, (French) a kind of military garment, a loose Castock.

Mandonius, and *Iudibilis*, two famous Spanish Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the Romans against the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt; but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant, so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i. e. a Cave, because it groweth near unto *Demi*, and in shady places. It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*. Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality; It is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (Lat.) a chewing.

Mand-thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment, because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonells*.

Mangonization, (Lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a Persian.

Manicles, (French) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus* a hand.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple,

Maniple, (Lat.) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be gripped with the hand: also, a company consisting of 10 souldiers; some also take it for a fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their wrists, when they went to sacrifice.

Manipular, (Lat.) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the Chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Israel in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute; or *Mabna*, i. e. what is it, because they admired what it was: There is also at this day a certain sweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Munna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in Physick.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium* à *manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common-Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over such as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (Lat.) a remaining, an abiding: also, a Manor-house, or the Lords chief dwelling house within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common-Law, is the unlawfull killing of a man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (Lat.) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

Mantelet, a Term in Faulconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and so the other: It is said, the *Mantelet*.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonstration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (Ital.) a kind of Indian beast, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp teeth.

Manipulation, (Lat.) a doing a thing slyly, a carrying on a business closely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (Lat.) a kind of long robe: also, in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and descends on each side the Escutcheon.

Mantua, a City of Italy, situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a Theban Prophetess, the daughter of *Tiresias*; she after the death of her father, fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clavius*; afterwards she came into Italy, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (Lat.) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is also used substantively, for a book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manubary, (Lat.) belonging to the spoil or prey.

Manucaption, (Lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (Lat.) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (Lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, signifieth that whereof present profit may be made.

Manufacture, (Lat.) handy-work.

Manumission, (Lat.) an Enfranchising, a making free a slave or bondman, which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magistrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manus Christi, Sugar boyled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes 'tis made with violet; sometimes with cinnamon-water.

Manuscript, (Lat.) a thing only written with the hand.

Maintenance, a Writ used in the case of maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (Lat.) a holding by the hand.

Marris, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theseus* over the *Marathonian* Bull; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army consisting of above 100000 men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spanish Coyn of very small value, 34 of them amounting

B b

but

but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gauls* in a single Duel; vanquish *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrows, took *Syracuse*; and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal* and slain.

Marcescibile, (Lat.) apt to putrify, or corrupt.

Margrave, (Dutch) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, i. e. the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of *Marques* seemeth to be derived: also, those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and enjoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March, so called, because it was dedicated to *Mars* by his son *Romulus*.

Marchesite, or *Marquesite*, (Span.) a certain kind of stone intermingled among metal, and partaking of the nature, and colour of the mettall it is mixt with: it is by some called a firestone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*, which was, that the Lord of the Land, should have the first nights lodging, with every married woman within his jurisdiction, (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman); but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (French) a kind of Sugared paste made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulciarius*: also, *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidit, or *Marcour*, (Lat.) a withering away, rottenness.

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Hereticks; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied *Christ*, to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid completely Arm'd into a nightfurious gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See, *Regulus Sulinator*, &c.

Maremaid: see *Syrén*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Egypt*, on the

south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (Greek) pearl, the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Margot*.

Margaritiferosus, (Lat.) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearls which are found in Oysters, and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (Lat.) belonging to the margin, or margin, i. e. the brink, or brim of any thing: also, written in the margin of a book, which is, the extreame or uttermost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (French) a sort of violets, called also *Marian*-violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herbasolaria*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Marine, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a Sailour, a Seafaring-man.

Marital, (Lat.) belonging to Wedlock, or Marriage.

Maritime, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea-side.

Marius, a stout Roman, born at *Arpinum*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot: after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Sylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Minturnæ*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark, (Hebr.) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varron*, was given to those that were born in the month of *March*: but, according to *Festus*, it signifies a hammer, or mallet.

Mark, a sort of Coyn, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about

about eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Cunetio* or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marle*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander* *Necham* calleth it *Merlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here; who made a Law for appealing tumults, called the Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Esmerrillon*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a small line made of untwisted hemp, to cease the ends of ropes from farling out.

Marmaduke, the proper name of a man; from the Dutch *Mermechtig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital) a kind of conserve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (Lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monky; from the French word *Marmotte*, i. e. to mutter.

Maronean Wine, a sort of Wine made at the City *Maronea*, of great virtue and strength.

Maronites, were a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

Marpissa, called also *Alcyone*, the daughter of *Eucnemus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comeliest man of his time: She was so loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he pursued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Mirque: See Letters of *Mart*, or *Marque*.

Marquesite, see *Marchesite*.

Marqueury, a kind of chequer'd, or inlaid work, made with wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (French) the title and jurisdiction of a *Marquess*; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *March*, i. e. a

bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the borders of some County.

A Marrow, (French) a companion, or fellow: also, a beggerly rascal.

Mars, the son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*; and brought forth *Mars*, who was called: the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an Iron net over them exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suit of *Neptune* they were let free: also, the name of one of the seven Planets.

Marshal, (in Latin *Mariscallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horses; from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. e. a horse, and *Scalc*, i. e. a servant: but of late there are several officers of that name, as the *Marshals* belonging to the several Courts of Law, the *Marshals* of each Regiment in an Army. But the highest officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord *Marshal* of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and *Marshal* of the Kings House, whose office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the verge.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshalls Seat*, the Court of the *Marshal*.

Marsyas, a certain Musitian of *Phrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*: he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Musick, was overcome and slay'd for his presumption. And from his name the River *Marsyas* (whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martens, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur; being the skin of a little beast called a *Marten*.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticensis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortensius*, and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (Lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*; also, warlike or Valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called *Martial Law*.

Martichore, see *Manticore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martinus*. The first of this name was *Saint Martin* the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Marteler*, a kind of bird, called in Greeks *Apw*, because it wanteth the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martnets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastned to the legs on the leetch of a sayl, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyrologie, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyres.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Gramarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito*, the lie for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted.

Masquerade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Muscle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i.e. a spot: also, the mesh, or hole of a Net.

Masculine, (Lat.) manly, or of the male kind.

Massageta, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine service performed by the Roman Catholics, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, i.e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead.

Massilia, a Town of Gallia Narbonensis, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the Phocenses, who flying from the Tyranny of Cyrus, seated themselves in this place: the Arts and Sciences flourish'd here at that height, that it was accounted a second *Athenis*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of Numidia, who from an inveterate enemy of the Roman name, became a faithfull friend and allie. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at 90 years of age, he begat a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scripture, noting them with a little o (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their corrections in the Margin.

Mastication, (Lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentiske Tree.

Masticot, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

Mastruke, (French) a kind of winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Masturbation, (Lat.) lascivious violence offered to aman.

Matachin, (French) a kind of French dance.

Matagot, (French) a kind of Ape, or Monkey: also, a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his Match, or to his Mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mateotechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted: also, consumed.

A *Mate*, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chels) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape; from the Italian word *Matto*, i.e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, i.e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ships from the French word *Matelot*, a Saylour, or Shipman.

Material, (Lat.) consisting of matter, or substance: also, being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (Lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

Maternal, (Lat.) motherly, on the mothers side; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (Lat.) one that is skillfull in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration. Of these there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick.

Mathew, (Hebr.) Gods gift.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matricide, (Lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kill's his mother.

Matrice, (Lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: also, a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (Lat.) a Registering of young Schollars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to matrimony, i.e. marriage, or wedlock.

Mattins, (French) Morning-prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met baek*, i.e. with a hook.

Mat-

Mattresse, (French) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, who was said to be the Patronesse of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open; and *Laduncina*, when the juyce, or milky substance began to abound.

Maturity, (Lat.) ripeness; whence maturation, a ripening.

Matuta, see *Ino*.

Matutine, (Lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Christian name of divers women; from *Matilda*, or *Matbildin*, i.e. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maugre, or *Mau'gre*, (French) whether one will, or no, or, as we commonly say, in despite of his teeth: also a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malvicium*, a Bird called a Thrush, or Thruffell.

Mauud, (French) a Hand-basket, from *Maus*, i.e. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i.e. to eat, because they use to carry meat in it.

Mauunday-Thursday, see *Mandy-Thursday*.

Mauors, the same as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmost Region of Africa, toward the *Gaditan Bay*, now called the *Streights of Gibraltar*; where the Gyant *Anteus* is said to have raig'nd, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitana*, and *Cesariensis*, which *Strabo* call's *Masilia*, and *Masseylia*.

Mausolus, a King of *Garia*, the husband of *Artemisia*, by whom he was so intirely loved, that, after he was dead, he is said to have drunk up his ashes in Wine, and built him a very itately Sepulcher, which from his name he called *Mausoleum*, being one of the seven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philosophy, or Law, is a Proposition, or Principle, generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an Axiome.

Maximilian, a name, first given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Emilianus*, with hope that his son would imitate their virtues.

May, so called, because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

Maze, an astonishment: also the same as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maefer*, i.e. *Maple*; of which sort of wood, those Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the same as *Hydromel*.

Meagre, (French) scraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Musick the 1 enor, or middle part: also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Meander*, a River of Phrygia, which hath many oblique diversions; whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearstones, (in Latin, *Lapides terminales*) certain stones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and anothers.

Mease, (in Latin *Mansus*) a Mansion-house, from the French word *Maison*, i.e. a House; or as some say from *Meix*, i.e. a Mansion: also *Mease*, or *Mese*, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of 500.

Measles, a kind of small Pox, arising from the impurity of the Mother's blood.

Measndur, an Hospital; from the French *Maison de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of Ireland, containing these following Counties; *Eastmeath*, *Westmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Noble-man of Rome, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*; whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever since saluted with the Title of *Mecenas*.

Mecca, a City in *Arabia Felix*, which is had in great reverence by the Turks, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechodacan, A whitish root, brought out of India, called by some Indian, or white *Rhubarb*.

Mechanick Arts, or Handy-crafts, those Arts, which require the labour of the hand, of which these seven are esteemed the chief; Agriculture, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medecine, Military Discipline: the word comes from the Greek, *Mechane*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (Lat.) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A *Medall*, (French) a kind of ancient coin, or piece of plate, having stamp upon it the effigies of some Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, see *Jason*.

Medewife, (Sax.) a woman of merit.

Media, a large Countrey in *Asia*, so called from *Madai* the son of *Japheth*; or *Medus* the son of *Ægeus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Ecbatana*; and the lesser, called also *Atropatin*.

Mediastine, from the Latin *Mediastinus*, is a drudge, or Kirchin-slave; from *Mediastinum* which signifies that partition, made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breast into two hollow bowels.

Mediation, (Lat.) a dividing into two: also a making suit, or means for any one; whence *Mediatour*, an Intercessour.

Medicalle, (Lat.) able to heal: also easie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (Lat.) a Medecine, or Physicall drug.

Medication, (Lat.) a curing, or healing.

Medietas lingue, an inequall empanell'd upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (Lat.) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (Lat.) a certain measure, containing six bushels.

Mediocrity, (Lat.) a mean, a middle temper, and indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a Sow half covered with wool like a sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Countrey afterwards being conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medysance, (French) evill speaking, otloguy, or reproach.

Meditation, (Lat.) a studying, or devising.

Mediterranean, (Lat.) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the *Mediterranean Sea* is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the earth.

Medrinacles, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medullar, (Latin) belonging to the marrow.

Medusa, the daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose golden hairs *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Tem-

ple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*; at which the goddesse being incensed, turned her hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that look't on them into stones: but at length *Perseus* finding the Serpents asleep; killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (French) the countenance, or posture of the face: also, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been used for meer right.

Mees, (Saxon) Meadows.

Megabyus, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magis*; in Europe he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward disposition, and alwayes contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her mothers calamity, that she hired the *Muses* to be her maids; and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetnesse of their Musick, so allayed the spirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of brass to their glory, and caused them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacosm, (Greek) the great world.

Megara, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto*, and *Tisiphone*.

Megalelian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times at *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddesse.

Megalopyschie, (Greek) Magnanimity, or greatnesse of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incens'd against him for killing *Lycus*, posselt him with such a madnesse, that he slew his wife *Megara*, and all the Children he had by her.

Megrin, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word seems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meire, a Term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwise called *Hel-lebore*.

Melam-

Melampus, the son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i. e. Black-foot. He was a famous Physician, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the daughters of *Proetus* of their madnesse, one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

Melancholick, (Greek) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, i. e. black choler, one of the four humours of the body: also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravish't her, and begot *Amycus*.

Melanthus, the son of *Andropompus*, he being a *Massenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heraclides*; he went and help't the *Athenians* against the *Boeotians*, and killed their Captain *Zanthus*; for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymareffe*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Burbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained prisoner 19. years under the custody of Sir *Nicholas de Mountgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or Wise men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold, as to a King; the second call'd *Jasper* frankincense; as unto God; the third called *Balthasar* Myrrh, as to one that was to die: also the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperours injunctions, in matters of Religion.

Melicent, (French) honey-sweet, a Christian name of women.

Melager, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Alibea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to slay a wild Bore that wasted the Country of *Ætolia*; and having slain it, presented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jasius* King of *Argos*: which *Plexippus* and *Toxæus* the brothers of *Alibea* endeavouring to take away; he slew them both, and

married *Atalanta*. But *Alibea* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the brand into the fire, which she had saved from the Destinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he consumed away.

Melimele, see *Pome Paradise*.

Melioration, (Lat.) a making better, an improving.

Melissa, see *Mellona*.

Mellation, (Lat.) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (Latin) a making Honey.

Mellifluous, (Lat.) flowing with Honey, full of sweetnesse.

Melliloquent, (Lat.) speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with slender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing honey.

Mellona, a certain goddesse worshipp'd by the ancient Romans, as the Patronesse of Bees; perhaps the same with *Melissa*, who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; she was the daughter of *Melissus*, King of *Crete*; and the sister of *Amalthea*, the nurse of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a musical sound, or sweet aire, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honey'd, or sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventresse of Tragedies.

Membrane, (Lat.) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body: also a skin of parchment: also the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and brother of *Laomedon*; he was slain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan War*; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian Birds*, who are said every year to come out of *Ethiopia*, to visit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (Lat.) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or, as we commonly say, an Item.

Memorable, (Lat.) easie to be remembered, worthy of remembrance.

Memoriall, (Latin) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Egypt*, built by

by *Ogdons*, and called after his daughters names; and from whence the *Aegyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortall wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydeus*; who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (Lat.) speaking false, telling lyes.

Mendication, (Lat.) a begging; whence a Fryar Medicant, is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Menelaus, the son of *Atrous* and *Eropes*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was in his absence stolen away by *Paris* the son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9. years siege *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Menestheus, the son of *Pelex*; he with the help of the *Tyndaride* raising a sedition against *Theseus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the siege of *Troy*, he there died.

Menial, or *Menial-servant*, one that lives within the walls of his Masters house; from the Latin word *Menia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (Greek) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater*, next to the skull; the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Muiver, a kind of Fur, being, as some think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others say, of a little white beast, (like to a *Wesel*) breeding in *Muscovy*.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menu*, i. e. small) a little fish, otherwise called a Cäckrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menæus, a *Theban* youth; the son of *Creon*. He was so zealous for the safety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was besieged by the *Argives*, could not be saved, unless the last of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

Mensal, (Lat.) belonging to a Table.

Mension, (Lat.) a measuring.

Mentruosity, (Lat.) the abounding of womens monethly flowers.

Mensuration, (Lat.) the same as *Mension*, or measuring.

Mental, (Lat.) kept in the mind; whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (Lat.) a lying, or forging tales.

Mera, the daughter of *Prætus* and *Antia*, she being a great Huntresse, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravished by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*; whereupon the Goddesse shot her to death with one of her arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, she placed her among the heavenly Constellations: also the name of *Icarus* his dog. See *Icarus*.

Meracety, (Lat.) a being pure, and without mixture.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Meraud, the Christian name of divers women; from the pretious stone called the *Emerauld*.

Mercature, (Lat.) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercedary, (Lat.) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (Lat.) the same.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the law of the *Mercians* or the inhabitants of these eight Countreys, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *West-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. sent on messages between the gods and men; the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his sister *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handycrafts-men, and the first inventour of the Harp: also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets; among Chymists of Quick-silver.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (Latin) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (Lat.) belonging to noon: also substantively used for one of the greater circles dividing the sphere into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation

Meridiation, (Lat.) a sleeping at noon.

Meritor, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, a crosse which they sit; it is called in Latin *Oscillum*.

Mermaid, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicionies*, by some *Veduriones*.

Meroe, an Island encompass'd with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Gambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climats, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Meorpe, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*; in Latin, *Mericus*.

Mersion, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *West-Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house; the *Clito* himself being also stabb'd immediately by *Kinulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*.

Mese, see *Mease*.

Mesel, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Misentry, (Greek, as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabick word *Mesquidun*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (French) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common Law, the right of the Mesn, that is, a Lord of a Manour, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superiour Lord, from the French word *Maisné*, i. e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Countrey of *Asia*, so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient Hebrewes, *Aram Nahrain*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers; now

Apamia, and by some, *Adiabene*.

Messagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messulians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and Baptism, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messenians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia*, a Countrey of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the son of *Neptune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria*, and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*, whose ancient inhabitants the *Messenii*, waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christos* in Greek, i. e. anointed, and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

Mestizos, (Span.) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorius, (Lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Messuage, in Common-law, is used for a dwelling-house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metachronism, (Greek) an error in Chronology by the mis-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metaleptick, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Metalepsis*, wherein one thing is used to signify another.

Metalline, (Latin) belonging to metals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expresse the signification of another, as smiling Meadows, youthful Summer.

Metaphysicks, (Greek) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of men, &c.

Metaplasius, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein words, or letters, are plac'd contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

Metathesis, (Greek) transposition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being

being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navy with contrary winds: which *Caius Julius* the Priest affirmed, could not be diverted, but by the sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*, which he yielding unto, the goddess took compassion of the Virgin, and sent a Heifer in her stead: also, the name of a High-Priest of the Romans, who, when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight, by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul, out of one body, into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i.e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixt body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendred Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (Greek) a Discourse of Meteors.

Meteoroscopie, that part of Astrologie, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars.

Metbeglin, (in Latin *Mulfum*) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, i.e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Metiochus, the son of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phenicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom, his Father then made ware, was yet honourably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Perfiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*; who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullus Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a battle, for which he was, by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild horses.

Metonymie, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cause for the effects; of the subject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the distance of space in a pillar, between the Denticles, and Triglyphs.

Metoposcopy, (Greek) the guessing at mens inclinations; as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to Meeter, or Verse.

Metrenchyta, (Greek) An Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) i.e. the chief City of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Arch-Bishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief seat of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the New World.

Mezentius, a King of the *Tuscan*s, who with his son *Lausus*, assisting *Turnus* in the war against *Aeneas*, and the *Trojan*s, they both fell by the hand of *Aeneas* himself.

M I

Miagrus, the God of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others, *Myopes*.

Miasm, (Greek) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God.

Saint Michaels Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

Michleta, the name of a Confection so called.

Miche, to play the Truant, or hide oneself out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i.e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Miche*, i.e. a wary looking about.

Mickle, Much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or, as some say, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosm, (Greek); the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world: see *Macrocosm*.

Microscopographia, (Greek) A description of the little World, Man,

Mictus sanguinis, A disease of the Reins; through which there comes thin wheyish blood.

Micrologie, (Greek) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Midus, a King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Gordian*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him what ever he had a mind to; he desired, that whatsoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he touched, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift.

gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Padolus* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glistering of the sands, which were turned into Gold; Afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Imolus* being chosen Judge, *Midus* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cried out, *Midus* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Midriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupill, or Apple of the eye.

Midriffe, see *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (Latin) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a space of ground in length only, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125. paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Milium*, i.e. *Miller*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose inhabitants the *Milesi* were accounted the potentest, and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the son of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the son of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos*, and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-shire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous *Battell* at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen *Rhodes*.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Souldiers or War.

Millefoile, (in Lat. *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

Millenarians, see *Chilists*.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchrus*) a kind of plant, so called from the multitude of small granes, or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an Oxe the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and after-

wards eat it all himself in one day.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000. *Greeks*, overthrew 600000. *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accused of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jester, or one that counterfeits the gestures, or countenances of others, whence *Mimically*, *Apish*, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (Lat.) a menacing, or threatening.

Minchings, an ancient word for those consecrated Virgins, whom we call *Nuns*.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a break of honour and worship.

Mine, (French) the same as meet, the aspect, or garb of any person. *Gloss*.

Mineralist, one skilfull in minerals. (Lat.) i.e. metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, she is said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* head: she is reported also to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the use of Wool; about which, a *Lydian* Virgin named *Aracne*, contending with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider: also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl; she was called in Greek, *Athena*, and from her the City of *Athen* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i.e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i.e. least: Also *Minime*, *Friars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in highest predic and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat; spruce, polished, or adorned.

Minique, (Lat.) of a red, or Vermillion colour.

Ministry, (Lat.) service, or charge in any employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Miniver, see *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making lesse.

Minority, (Lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the son of *Jupiter*, (or, as some say, of *Xanthus*), and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians*, and *Megareans*, because they slew his son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Daedalus* an *Athenian* being banished from his Country, who being an excellent Artist, made that famous *Labyrinth*, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* being secluded, received the Bull again, by which she had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was shut up into the *Labyrinth* himself, together with his son *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himself and his son, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was stifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocalus*, his son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monster which *Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this Monster the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to send yearly, seven of their noblest youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theseus* the son of *Aegeus*, was sent to slay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he escaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the *Labyrinth*, by a clew of thread.

Ministry, (from the French word *Main-bvre*, i. e. handy-work) is a trespass committed by a mans handy-work in the Forest, as an Engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain herb so called, from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocyus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the same name: also, the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at present is at the Tower of London, but in ancient times it was at *Salen*.

Minute, (Lat.) little, small; whence *Minution*, a diminishing, or making little: also, a Minute is substantively used for a moment, or the smallest part of time.

† *Mirabile*, (Lat.) wonderful, strange, to be admired.

Miraculous, (Lat.) the same.

Mirmillions, (Latin) a sort of gladiators, or sword-fighters;

Mirour, or *Mirrou*, (French) a looking-glasse.

Misanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Misadventure, in Common Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as, by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miscellanies, (Lat.) a mixture of severall things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miscreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Mise, a French word, signifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by Assize or Battle, as Issue is in an action personall.

Misericordia, in Common Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather lesse than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of speech in Court.

The *Misne*, or *Misen-sail* of a Ship, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-sail.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Misogyny, (Greek) a hating of women.

Misprision, (from the French word *mespris*) signifieth, in Common Law, a neglect or oversight; as, a misprision of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or leight account had of Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed.

Misy, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Aegypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Misqueam*, (old word) to displease.

Missale, (Latin) a Breviary, or Masse-book.

Misseltoe, or *Misseldin*, (in Dutch *Mistel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards sitting to roost all night, and sitting upon it, causeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thrush sits her own sorrow.

Missile, (Lat.) a dart, or arrow: also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of severall colours together.

Mission, (Lat.) a sending: it is also taken peculiarly

peculiarly for a power given by the Church of Rome, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith, and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the Mission.

A letter *Missive*, (Lat.) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister, (old word) need, want.

Mistery, (French) *Mistier*, Latin *Magisterium* a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

Mitridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the Romans was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cyzicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace: where he and his army attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventor of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, *Mithridate*.

Mitigation, (Lat.) a pacifying, or asswaging.

Mittins, (in French *Mitains*) certain winter-gloves made of cloath, or furs.

Mittimus, a Justice of peace his Warrant to send an offender to the Goale, or Prison.

Mytilene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Methymna*: from this City the whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Meoxe*, i. e. dung, or a dunghill.

Mixture, (Lat.) a mingling of severall things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muses; the word signifieth in Greek, Memory.

Mnesteus, see *Menesteus*.

M O

Mobbi, a certain drink made of Potato-roots, much used in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (Lat.) moveableness, inconstancy.

Modality, (Lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekin*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girl, or wench.

Moderation, (Lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderatour, (Lat.) a discreet Governour, a decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (Lat.) of late time.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (Lat.) an exact singing, a keeping time, and measure in singing.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Britains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellocardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Andates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Bishop of this place, is one of the three Spirituall Electors of the Empire.

Moles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soled-shoes, worn in ancient times by Kings and great persons.

Moitie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Saxon) bigness.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are those five most extream teeth on either side of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molendinarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a troubling.

Moliminous, (Lat.) requiring strength, force, stress, or endeavour.

Molition, (Lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, see *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients,

Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, see *Anglesey*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number one.

Monasterial, (Lat.) belonging to Monasteries; i. e. solitary places where Monks live: it comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i. e. alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperour, who challenge a kind of right to the whole World.

Mongdale, (Lat.) a jack-daw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the Brittainish tongue *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Bishop of *A-faph*, the compiler of the ancient Brittainish Story.

Moneth, (Sax. *Monad*, Dutch *Maendt*; from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the space of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four sorts of months. First, a month of Apparition, i. e. the space of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three daies being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial; i. e. the space of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly, of Consecration or Progression, i. e. the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other; being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragratiō, i. e. the space of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the same again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently used for a Merchant, whence *Wood-monger*, &c. i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Minters, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (Lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning.

Monkshood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Consolida Regalia*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beast having but one horn.

Monocular, (Lat.) having but one eye.

Monodically, (Greek) belonging to Mo-

nody, i. e. a kind of Funeral-song, wherein one sings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a single marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monogram, (Greek) a writing, or sentence, consisting of one line or verse.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a discourse held by one man only.

Monomachy, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone, or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingrossing of any saleable commodity by one man, that no body can gain by them but himself.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of beast of *Peonia*, otherwise called a *Bonafus*, which voideth a kind of sharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomsoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Monostick, (Greek) a sentence consisting only of one single verse.

A *Monosyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting only of one syllable.

Monothelites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks living in the year 640. who held that there was but one will in *Christ*.

Monstrous, (Lat.) monstrousness, that which is beyond the ordinary course of nature.

Montanists, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Montanous, (Lat.) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montchenly, a great surname in *Kent*, and *Suffolk*, filed in Latin Records, *de Monte Canisio*.

Montefiasco, a sort of rich Wine made at *Montefiascone* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (Span.) a kind of Cap, used by Hunters and Sea-men.

Monticulous, (Lat.) full of Monticles, i. e. little mountains, or hillocks.

Montivagous, (Lat.) wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

Montfichet, a name of great note, styled in the Latin Records, *de Monte Fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Castle.

Castle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus*.

Monument, (Lat.) from the verb *Monere*, i. e. to admonish; a memorial of any famous person or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monycbus, the name of one of the *Centauris*, whose strength was such, that he could pull up the strongest trees by the roots, and use them instead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her husband was overthrown, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her neck; but, the rope breaking, she cursed her Diadem, as being neither usefull in prosperity, nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

To *Moor a Ship*, a Term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where she is.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moors*.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Met*, i. e. a word; or the Dutch *ghe-moot*, i. e. a meeting together) a Term used in the Inns of Court, and signifieth to handle a Case in Law; and those that handle these Cases are called *Mootmen*: who after 7 or 8 years study, are chosen *Utterbaristers*.

Moral, (Lat.) pertaining to manners or civility; also, the Moral of a fable is used substantively, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral sense, or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (Lat.) a tarrying, or staying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*; it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezza, (Ital.) tenderness, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (Lat.) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

Mordacity, (Lat.) bitingness, sharpness; also, bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

Mordication, (Lat.) a biting, or fasting, the teeth deep into any thing.

Morisk-work, (French) a kind of antick work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, signifying in the ancient Brittainish tongue, as much as Sea-man,

Morglay, (from the French words *Mors*, i. e. death, and *Glaive*, i. e. a sword) a mortal, or deadly sword.

Moris, a proper name; in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The most famous man of this name was *St. Morice*, a Commander in the *Thaban* Region, martyred for the Christian Faith under *Maximianus*.

Morigeration, (Lat.) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (Ital.) a steel-cap, or head-piece.

Morisca, (Span.) a Moor; also, a kind of Dance, which seemeth to be the same with that which the Greeks call *Pyrriche*; we vulgarly call it the *Morris-Dance*; as it were, the *Moorish* Dance.

Morkin, (a Term in Hunting): a Deer that dies by mischance, or sickness.

Morling, or *Morling*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a dead Sheep.

Morology, (Greek) foolish speaking, talking like a fool.

Morosity, (Lat.) peevishness, frowardness, waywardness.

Morbew, a kind of white scurfe upon the body, from the French word *Morfeus*, i. e. Dead-fire, because it looks like the white sparks that fall from a brand extinguished.

Morbew, the minister of sleep; used also metaphorically for sleep it self.

Morta, the name of one of the three Destinies according to the Latins. See *Parcae*.

Mortall, (Lat.) deadly, bringing death. *Mors d' ancestor*, is a Writ that lieth where a mans father, mother, brother, or Uncle, die seized of Land, and a stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

Mortgage, (French) a pawn of Land, or goods, bound for money borrowed; to be the Creditour's for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (Lat.) bringing death.

Mortification, (Lat.) as it were a making dead, a quelling or subduing; but it is peculiarly used in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by fasting and prayer.

A *Mortise*, (French) a Term in Carpenters work, being a fastning a piece of wood as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (French) signifying a dead hand; it is in Common-Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Successors with

with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannour.

Mortress, a kind of made dish of meat consisting of several ingredients.

A *Mortuarie*, (Lat.) a Funerall, a burying place: also, a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish in recompence of his Tythes, not duely paid in his life-time.

Mosaicall, *Musique*, or *Musive* work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlayed pieces of stone, glass, sundry coloured shells, or other materials.

Muscovia, a large Country of Europe, otherwise call'd *Russia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muscovy*, call'd also Emperour of *Russia*.

Moses, (Hebr.) drawn up.

A *Mosque*, the same as *Mesquite*.

A *Mosstick*, a word used in painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (French and Italian) an Emblem, Impress, or Device, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word: also, a certain note which Hunts-men wind on their horn.

Moter, (French) a verse in Musick, a stanza of a Song: also, a short piece.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mungoon, (French) the brawny part of the Arm: also, the brasse, or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, q. *Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Mounster, a Province in Ireland, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

Mountain of piety, a certain stock, or bank of money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the Jews.

Mountebank, (from the Italian word *Montibanco*, because he mounts upon some high bench or form) a Drug-seller, or one that buyes Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their virtues, sells them again for choise Medicines. He is call'd in French *Charlatan*, from his great talking and bragging.

A *Mow*, (from the French *Amas*, i. e. a heap) a pile, or stack of Corn, or Hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Muculent*, (Lat.) full of stony, or slimy substance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (Lat.) mouldiness, hoariness, filthiness.

Mucronated, (Lat.) sharp-pointed.

Mudereeses, Readers in every Jawm, or Cathedral among the Turks, that teach Schollers the Common-prayer, and instruct them in all duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenues of their Moscheas, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them signifies a Lesson.

A *Muefor Hawk*, a kind of Cage, or aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their feathers, it comes from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place call'd the *Mues* near Charing-cross came to be so call'd; it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Musti, the chief Priest among the Turks, who is created by the Emperour himself.

Mugwet, see *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, taketh away weariness; it is call'd in Latin *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. e. *Diana*.

Mulato, (Span.) one whose father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

Multa, (Lat.) a fine, penalty, or amercement.

Muleto, (Ital.) a beast call'd a Moile or great Mule; made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebriety, (Lat.) womanishness, softness, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common-Law, is a word taken contradictorily to a bastard, as if a man have a son by a woman before marriage, and then marrying the mother of that son who is call'd a bastard, have another son; this second son is call'd *Mulier*, and being compar'd together, they have this addition, Bastard eldest, and *Mulier* youngest. But the most proper signification of *Mulier*, is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullar, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper stone wherewith Painters use to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fish call'd a Barbel: also, a Term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends.

Mulse, (Lat.) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Multifarious, (Lat.) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidow,

Multifidow, (Lat.) having divers flits, cleft into several parts.

Multiformity, (Lat.) a having divers forms, or shapes.

Multiloquous, (Lat.) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (Lat.) bringing forth many young ones at a birth.

Multiplicious, (Lat.) manifold, consisting of divers waies, or things.

Multiplication, (Lat.) an increasing, a making much, or many.

Multipotent, (Lat.) having much power, able to do much.

Multifarious, (Lat.) having much skill, or knowledge.

Multifonant, (Lat.) sounding much, making much noise.

Multivagant, (Lat.) straying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common-Law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mumme, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at *Brunswick*.

Mummery, (French) a personating of any one in a mask.

Mummy, (Lat.) a kind of pitchy substance arising from the moisture, which is sweatt out of dead bodies, that have been embalmed with divers sorts of spices, and is call'd in Greek *Pissaspaltus*.

Muncerian, a sort of Anabaptists, that made a great insurrection in Germany, so call'd from their Ring leader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (Lat.) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (Lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (Lat.) a recompencing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (Lat.) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (Lat.) beautifulness, liberality.

Muniment, (Lat.) a Fence, or Fortref; also, a house of strength, where the Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (Lat.) fenced, made strong.

Munkieam, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of fowing the canvasses of sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (Lat.) a toll to be levied for the building, or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (Lat.) belonging to a wall.

Mural-Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him, who first scaled the walls of an Enemies City.

Murder, in Common-Law, is a willfull and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murers, certain officers in *Westchester*, that look to the City-walls.

Muricide, (Lat.) a mouse-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Christian name of divers women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. e. sweet ointment.

Muring, a Term in Architecture, the raising of walls.

Murrain, (from the Greek word *Marraino*) a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattel.

Murnival, (French) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of Scotland, call'd in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackish, or dun-colour.

Musack cassa, a certain chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musabib Alloh, A Talker with God, by which the Turks call *Moses*.

Musaph, a certain book containing the Laws of the Turks.

Muscadel-Wine, (French) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like to that of Musk.

Muschamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, styled in Latin Records, *de Musko Campo*.

Muscheto, a kind of Insect so call'd, somewhat resembling a gnat.

Massack, a kind of drink, much in use among the Chinese.

Muscom, (Lat.) mossy, or full of moss.

Musculous, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleshy and tendinous substance, and interlac't with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and serving as the instruments of motion to every part.

Musen, a Term among Hunters, is when a Stag, or male Deer, casts his head.

Muses, the nine daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemofyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria* (whence they are call'd *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Baotia*, they were accounted the goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the ingenious Arts and Sciences; their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muset, (French) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Musive, see *Mosaical*.

Musket, the tassel or male of a sparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of bird otherwise called a Finch; in Latin *fringillago*.

Musmon, the name of a certain beast resembling partly a sheep, partly a goat.

Mustration, (Lat.) a muttering, or speaking between the teeth.

Musulmans, or *Musulmans*, an Arabick word, signifying a people faithfull in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks or Mahumetans arrogate to themselves.

Must, (Lat.) Wine newly pressed from the grape.

Mustache, or *Mustachio*, (French) from the Greek word *Mystax*, the beard of the upper-lip.

Mustapha, certain prophets, or Learned men among the Turks.

Mustelline, (Lat.) belonging to a weasel.

Mustriche, a Shoemakers-last.

Mutability, (Lat.) changeableness, incon-
stancy.

Mutation, (Lat.) a changing.

Mute, (Lat.) dumbe, speechless: also, Mutes, used substantially for those consonants which have no sound of a vowel before them: also, certain Executioners among the Turks appointed to strangle offenders, are called Mutes. Also, a Hawk is said to mute, not to dung.

Mutilation, (Lat.) a maiming, or curtail-
ing of any thing.

Q. Mutius, a stout Roman, who in the War with *Porfenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary punishments, he thrust his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to shew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*; and telling *Porfenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner conspired against him, he was so terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (Lat.) passing between two, inter-
changeable.

M Y

Myriad, (Greek) the number of ten thousand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Thessaly*,

who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were so called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Thes-
saly* the son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymusa*; or else from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there springing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the prayers of *Neacus*, when *Thes-
saly* was almost depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a sort of medicinal fruit, by some called *Egyptian-Acorns*, of which there are five sorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebul*, *Citrine*, *Embluck*, and *Indian*.

Myropolist, (Greek) a seller of ointments or sweet oiles.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurse coming to lie with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynarus* afterwards being sensible of what was done, would have slain her with his sword, whereupon she fled into *Arabia Felix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there distilleth a sweet aromack Gum called also *Myrrhe*.

Myrrhine, (Lat.) belonging to *Myrrhe*, made of *Myrrhe*.

Myrsilus, the son of *Myrsus*, a King of *Lydia*, called also *Candaules* the last of the race of the *Heracleide*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the son of *Mercury* and *Phaethusa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrtilus* being promised a great reward, loosened the Axeltree, so that the Chariot being overturned *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck: but before he died, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea, which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mare de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackish leaf of a very fragrant scent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This tree was by the ancients accounted sacred to *Venus*.

Mysia, a Country of *Asia* the Less, anciently divided into Higher *Mysia*, and Lower *Mysia*, it containeth those Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Mythagical, (Greek) belonging to a *Mythagogue*, i. e. he that interprets Divine mysteries or ceremonies: also, he that hath

hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysteriarch, (Greek) a chief overseer of sacred mysteries.

Mystical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) a discourse and exposition of fables.

N A

N *Naam*, (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

Nacre, (French) mother of pearl.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith.

Nenia, (Lat.) Funeral-songs, Funeral-prayers, or praises.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i. e. to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming, or floating; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Naif, (French) a Term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanness, &c.

Namaz, a word used among the Turks, signifying their Common prayer.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the pits of brine or salt water, which are called *Wiches*; it was named by the ancient Britains *Hellath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or Salt pits; and by Latin Writers *Vicus Mailbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Naperie, (Fr.) Linnen for the Table.

Napee, the Nymphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. e. a wood.

Nephe, (Lat.) a kind of sulphureous substance; called Median oile, or Babylonish bitumen.

Narcissus, a youth of great beauty, the son of *Cephisus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tyresius* foretold, that he should live so long as he should abstain from beholding himself; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and especially of *Echo*, was insensible to all their loves, and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and

beholding his image in the water, he fell in love with it, and seeing no hopes of enjoying it, he pined away for grief and was changed into a Flower of the same name, vulgarly called a white Daffodilly; and *Echo*, seeing her self despised likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice: Also, the name of a Bishop of *Jerusalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine service for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (Greek) of a stupefying and benumbing quality; whence divers things which are used in Physick to that end, are called *Narcotic Medicines*.

Nares, a Term in *Faulconry*, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (Lat.) a report, discourse, or relation of any thing.

Narses, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperour *Justinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarius*, performed very great service against the *Goths*; but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empress, he called in the *Lombards*, into *Italy*.

† *Nasicornous*, a made word which signifieth having a horn upon the nose; from the Latin *Nasus*, i. e. a nose; and *Cornu*, i. e. a horn.

Natalitius, (Lat.) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth day.

Natation, (Lat.) a swimming.

Nathaniel, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew the gift of God.

Nativity, (Lat.) the Birth, or first entrance into the World.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and restoring to a Lord his villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common-Law is called *Nief*.

Naturalist, (Lat.) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (Lat.) an admitting of strangers into the number of Natural Subjects.

Naval, (Lat.) belonging to a Ship, or Navy.

To *Naucise*, (Lat.) to set at naught.

The *Nave* of a wheele, the middle, or that part, into which the Axeltree is put.

Naufrage, (Lat.) shipwrack, loss at Sea. See *Wreck*.

Navicular, (Lat.) belonging to ships.

Navigable, (Lat.) passable by ships.

Navigation, (Lat.) a sailing; also, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea Affairs.

Nativity, (Lat.) diligence, stirringness.

D d 2 *Naulage*

Naufrage, (French) the freight, or passage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (Greek) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-battle.

Nauplius, the son of *Neptune* and *Amy-mone*, the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubæa*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulysses* stoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of some near Harbour, failed to near, that they were cast away upon the rocks.

Nauseous, or *Nauseative*, (Lat.) going against ones stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nausicaæ, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*: she going out of the City one night with her maid-servants to bath her self, met with *Ulysses* who was shipwreck'd upon that shore and almost naked; whom she brought to her fathers Palace, gave him clothes, and entertained him with a great deal of respect.

Naukible, (Lat.) a Haven for ships.

Nautical, or *Nautic*, (Lat.) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Islands in the *Egean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Island, *Ariadne* being left by *Theseus*, married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (French) the nose-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from Wine and suffered their hair to grow: also, the Disciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ was born.

Neades, a certain kind of beast, whose bones are of a miraculous greatness.

Næra, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phæbus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Pæthusa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the companions of *Ulysses*, for which they were cast away at sea.

Neale-too, in Navigation, is when it is deep water close to the shore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* situate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side. It was built first of all by the Citizens of *Cuma* and called *Parthenope*,

from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in Greek signifieth the new-City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, those smaller tides which happen 7 daies after the change, and 17 daies after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen 7 daies before the change and full, are called *Spring-tides*.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieten*, i. e. to but) an Oxe, Cow, or Stear.

Nebule, a Term in Heraldry, bearing a representation of the Clouds.

Nebulous, (Lat.) misty, foggy, cloudy.

Necromancy, (Greek) a divination by calling up deceased bodies: also, the black Art, or any kind of Conjurat[i]on by dealing with the Devil, or evil spirits.

Nellarean, (Greek) pleasant, immortal; from *Nellar*, i. e. a certain pleasant drink, which the Poets saign to have been the drink of the gods, and that whosoever drunk of it would become immortal.

Nefandous, (Lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (Lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (Lat.) denying, or gainsaying.

Negative, pregnant, in Common-Law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (Lat.) a Merchandizing, trafficking, or managing of Affairs.

Negro, (Ital.) a black-more.

Neis, see *Nativo habendo*.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Cleone* and *Phlius*; here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lion of a monstrous bigness, which from the place was called the *Nemæan-Lion*; in remembrance of which Exploit he instituted certain games, called also *Nemæan-games*.

Neme, (old English) signifying Uncle; used by those of *Staffordshire*.

Nemesis, the goddess of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; she was also called *Adrastia* and *Ramnusia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (Lat.) belonging to

to woods, woody, shaded with trees.

Nenuphar, (Arab.) a certain flower commonly called a Water-Lily.

Neogamist, (Greek) one newly married.

Neophyte, (Greek) a plant newly set or planted; also, metaphorically, one newly entered into any profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoterical, or *Neoterique*, (Greek) new, or of late time.

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelleth sadness. Some think it to be the same with *Buglosse*.

Nepheleian Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephrick, (Greek) troubled with a disease, which causeth a pain in the reins of the back.

Nepotation, (Latin) riotousness, or luxury.

Nepheue, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*: in the division of the world among *Saturn's* sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the wife of *Nephtunus*.

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Master.

Nerve, (Lat.) a sinew: also by metaphor, force, or strength of body.

Nervosity, (Lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, which cause strength and motion: it is also metaphorically taken for strength or vigour.

Nescious, or *Nescient*, (Lat.) ignorant, or not knowing.

Nesh, (old word) tender.

Nessus, one of the *Centaur*s, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeness of *Juno*: he was slain by *Hercules*, for attempting to ravish his wife *Deianira*.

Nestor, the son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*: he came with 50. ships along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Nestorians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Nestorius* their first Founder; their chief Tenet was; that there were two persons; as well as two natures in Christ.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) those

small ropes, which are ceased together with Rope-yarnes, in the form of a Net, with Mafes.

Newin, a Town in *Cænarvan-shire*, where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh* with solemn Jufts and Turnaments; where-with they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Nevasity, (Lat.) fulness of Waits, or Moles.

Newstria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Westrich*.

Neutrall, (Lat.) indifferent, inclining to neither side.

Newark, a pleasant Town; seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*, it is so called as it were, the New-work, from a stately Castle, built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his dayes.

New-castle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ships: It derived this name from the new Castle built by *Robert*, son to *William* the Conquerour. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabrofontem*.

New-Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

New-years-gift, a gift presented to friends, or great persons, the first day of *January*; a custom derived from the ancient Romans, who used to offer Presents to the Emperours in the Capitol, though they were absent. In *Italy*, it is the custom for the greatest persons to give to the meanest; whereas here the meanest give to the greatest.

Nexible, (Lat.) easie to be knit.

Nias-bawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the nest, and not able to prey for her self; also metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicæa, a City of *Bithynia*; famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there, by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of 318. Bishops.

Nicia, a Christian name of women, in Greek *Victorious*.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demosthenes*, being sent against the *Syracusians*, was repulsed with a very

Great overthrow by *Gylippus* the Lacedæmonian, who was sent to aid the *Syracusians*.

Niches, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas, (Greek) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks who held it lawfull to have their wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of Antioch, who was created by the Apostles, one of the seven Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of Bithynia, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been baptized by *Eusebius* Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the Arian Heresie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nicbor*.

Nicodemites, a sort of Hereticks in Switzerland, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profession of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of Epirus; so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*: It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicostrata, the mother of *Euander*, she was otherwise called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who first brought it from France into Portugal.

Nitiation, (Lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (French) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (Lat.) a building of a Bird's nest.

A *Niding*, an old English word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

Nidisdale, a Countrey in the South part of Scotland; q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (Lat.) the same as *Nidification*.

Ni-f, see *Neif*.

Nightertail, (Saxon) by night.

Nigresaction, (Latin) a making black.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned; whereupon judgement passeth against him, as saying nothing.

Nit the Sparkles that fly from metals tried in a furnace: it is called in

Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of Egypt and Ethiopia, counted the chiefest, and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of Egypt. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within seven months, in the figure of a Greek Δ .

Nimbiferous, (Lat.) bringing tempests, or stormy showers.

Nimbot, (French) a Dandi-prat, a Dwarf.

Nimious, (Lat.) excessive, over-much.

Ninus, an ancient King of the Assyrians, the son of *Jupiter Belus*. He very much enlarged the Assyrian Empire, overcame *Bozanes* King of the Armenians, *Pharus* King of the Medes, *Zoraster* the King of the Bactrians, the first Inventour of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the Sages; at length he was secretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Prefect of Syria) who conspiring against his life, succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus*, and sister of *Pelops*; she was married to *Amphion*, and by him had six sons, and six daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, because their mother had adventured to preferre her self above the goddesses; and *Niobe* her self, while she was railing against *Juno*, was carried by a whirlwind into Asia, and there changed into a stone.

Niphates, a Hill parting Armenia the greater, from Assyria; from this Hill, the River *Tigris* springs.

Nisus, a Tyrant of Syracuse; who being admonish'd by the *Augurs*, that he had but a short while to live, spent the remainder of his life in excess of luxury, and reveling.

Nisi prius, a Writ judicall, that lieth where the Enquest is panelled and returned before the Justices of the bank; the one party, or the other, making petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Countrey.

Nisus, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of Crete, to revenge the death of his sonne *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Athenians*, conspiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treache-

rie

rie of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom; whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos*, pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidity, or *Nitour*, (Latin) cleanness, gaynesse, brightness.

Nitrous, (Lat.) full of, or favouring of Nitre, i. e. a kind of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes, it a little resembleth Salt-Peter, but is not the same as some suppose it to be.

Niveous, (Lat.) snowy, white, like unto snow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans, who were said to be assisting to women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragon's head; it is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

N O

Nobilitation, (Lat.) an enobling, or making noble.

Noblesse, (French) nobility, generosity, both of blood, and of mind.

Noceat, or *Nocive*, (Lat.) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (Lat.) bringing night, or darkness.

Noctivagant, (Lat.) night-wandering, walking by night.

Nocturnall, (Latin) belonging to the night time, nightly: also a Nocturnall is substantively taken for a Night-Diall.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the night-time.

Nocturnent, (Lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Noctuous, (Lat.) harmful, doing hurt.

Nodinus, a certain god among the Romans, being overseer of the knots and joints in the stalks of Corn.

Nodous, (Lat.) full of knots, knobs, or joints.

Noel, (French) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a kind of Herb, whose seed spurts away as soon as it is toucht: also a disease so called, wherein the part affected, the sooner it is toucht, the worse it grows: Also, a term signifying the French disease.

Nomades, a certain people of Scythia En-

ropea, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into Spain.

Nomarchy, (Greek) a Mayroity, the government of a City, or Country.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del oco*, a Golden Castile, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat lesse healthfull, and otherwise obnoxious to enemies at Sea; the Trade, and chief Inhabitants, are since removed to *Porto bello*; or *Saint Philip*: it was so called by *Didaco Niqueza*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress of weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his men get on shore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, i. e. In the Name of God.

Nombreil, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honour point being the uppermost part, the Fesse the middle part; the word signifieth in French, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names; among the Romans there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him, as they passed; they were also such, as we call the Cryers of a Court.

Nominal, (Lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (Lat.) certain festival dayes among the Romans, wherein they gave names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *dies lustricus*.

Nomination, (Lat.) a naming: also in Common, and Canon-law, it is taken for a power that man hath by vertue of a Mannour, or otherwise, to appoint a Clark to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the ordinary.

Nomographer, (Greek) a Writer of Laws.

Nomothese, (Greek) a making, or publishing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, or Defendant, why he cannot commence any suit in Law.

Nonactis, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose water is so cold, that it cannot be contained in any other vessel, but only in the hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three destinies among the Latins, see *Morra*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a mans, or woman's, being under age: See *age*.

Non-

Non-claim, is an exception against a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, significth, in Common-law, first, an Ideot born; secondly, one that by accident loseth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the generall answer to an action of Trespasse, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiffe.

Non est factum, an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denieth that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Triall.

Nonpareil, (French) Peerlesse, having no fellow, or Peer: Also, a Term in Printing. See *Parail*.

† *Non-principiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-residencia, the unlawfull absence of a Beneficed man from his spirituall charge.

Non sane memoria, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiffe, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded the in, as Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the dayes of the Kings peace.

Nonies of a moneth, are certain dayes next following the Calends, or first dayes in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are six dayes; in other months, but four.

None of a day, the third quarter of the day, from noon, till Sun-set.

To stand at a *Non-plus*, (Lat.) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonuple, (a Term in Musick) being a very quick time, and peculiar to Jiggs.

Noricum, a Country of Germany, now called *Bavaria*: it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Enus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Normal, (Lat.) done exactly, according to the rule, or square.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Normegia*, who in the time of *Charles the Gröffe*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in;

it being formerly called *Nenstria*: and the people were all baptized with their Duke *Kollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

Northallerton, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallerton-shire*, being a part of *York-shire*, anciently so called; near this Town, was fought that famous Pitcht-field, commonly called the battail of the Standard, where *Ralph Bishop of Durham* overthrew *David King of Scots*; it was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the Standard, which resembled the *Caroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northampton-shire*; so called by contraction from *Northavandon*; near this place was fought that bloody battell, wherein *King Henry* the sixth was taken prisoner, by *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Nosfech, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly, of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norwey*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Normich, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek; *Wick* signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the Creek, or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of *King Ethelred*; but it flourisht again after Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*. *Lewis the French-man*, won it by assault from *King John*.

Notarie, (Lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a short draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a term in Faulconry, vide *Pruneth*. *Notification*, (Lat.) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (Lat.) understanding, or knowledge.

Notius, vide *Pisces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottingham-shire*: it is so called by a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snotten-gaham*, i. e. a house of Dennes, or Caves, it hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Ethelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and his brother *Elfrid*, who were stirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians*, against them.

Nova tabula, (Latin) certain Tables among

mong the ancient Romans, whereby old Debts, or Obligations were cancelled, and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second marriages, and held that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (Lat.) a renewing, or making new.

Novels, certain Volumes of the Civill-law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperour *Justinian*, after the *Codex*: also, certain little Tales, or Romances.

November, so called, because it is the ninth moneth from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Countrey of *Gascon* in *France*; whose chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, and *Tolouse*.

Novendial, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine dayes.

Novennial, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (Latin) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (Lat. *Tyro*; Greek *Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders: also a young beginner in any Art, or Profession.

Novity, (Lat.) newnesse, strangenesse.

Nowed, (French) tyed in a knot, a Term in Heraldry.

Noxius, (Latin) guilty: also hurtfull, or offensive.

Nubiferous, (Lat.) cloud-bearing, bringing or causing obscurity.

Nubilous, (Lat.) cloudy, or tempestuous.

Nude-contract, in Common-law, is a bare contract, or promise of any thing, without assigning or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudity, (Lat.) nakednesse, barrennesse.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-wool, and dipped in some oymment; to be used in sores, wounds, or diseases of the womb.

Nudation, (Lat.) a making bare.

Nugation, (Lat.) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nusance*: see *Annoyance*.

Nullifidian, (Lat.) one of no faith, or honesty.

Nullity, (Lat.) nothing, or a being of no effect.

Nullus, (Arithm.) a Cipher that stands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the second King of the Romans, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Martialis*, and *Quirinal Flammins*; he made the twelve *Sallii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest, consecrated the *Vestal Virgins*, distinguisht the dayes into hallow'd and unhallow'd, and divided the year into twelve moneths: and that these things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Ageria*, and that what he had instituted, was by her appointment.

Numbles, (French) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeration, (Lat.) a numbring.

Numerical, (Lat.) belonging to number: also a Term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the lowermost species, constitutes the *Individuum*.

Numitor, the son of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (Dutch) a Virgin; that by holy Vow obligeth her self to perpetual virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church.

Nuncupation, (Latin) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundinary, (Lat.) belonging to fairs, or markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffick.

Nuntio, (Ital.) a Messenger, Legat, or Ambassadour; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being enforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestours died seized in fee-simple.

Nuptial, (Lat.) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, i. e. a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (Lat.) a nodding.

Nutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing.

Nyctalops, (Greek) Pur-blind.
Nyctem, the son of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the daughter of *Atlas*; he married a *Cretan* Nymph, called *Amalthæa*, by whom he had

had *Antiope* and *Nythemene*; the latter, of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her Nurse to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Father's wrath, she was changed into an Oak.

Nymphs, see *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (Latin) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddesses: of which some were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*; some of the mountains, or *Oreades*; some of the waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (French) a little Nymph.

Nysa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being situate in a very fruitful soyl; also one of the tops of the Mountain *Parnassus*, consecrate to *Bacchus*.

Nysus, a King of the *Megarenses*, whose City was betrayed to *Minos*, by his daughter *Scylla*: see *Scylla*.

O A

Oaxis, a River in *Crete*, so called from *Oaxis*, the son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the son of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*: also a City of *Crete*, which took its denomination from the above-mentioned *Oaxis*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharonima*, who was the Mother of *Battus*, reigned.

O B

† *Obaceratio*, (Latin) a stopping ones mouth.

Obambulation, (Latin) a walking abroad, about, or against.

Obarmation, (Latin) an arming against.

Obduction, (Latin) a covering about.

Obduration, (Latin) a hardning, a growing obstinate against.

Obedientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time: also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office: whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (Greek) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing onely from a *Pyramid*, in that it is four-square, and all of one stone: also, a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amiss, and better left out, then inserted.

Obequitation, (Latin) a riding about.

Oberration, (Latin) a straying, a wandering about.

Obesitie, (Latin) grosseness, or fatness.

Objection, (Latin) a casting against: also, a laying to ones charge.

An *Obit*, (Latin) a trentall, an obsequy, or funeral.

Objuration, (Latin) a binding by Oath against any person, or thing.

Oljurgation, (Latin) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (French) a Souldier, who being maimed in the wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self.

Oblation, (Latin) an offering; more especially that which is offered by religious persons to the Church, or to pious uses: also, a Toll, or Subsidy.

Oblatration, (Latin) a barking, or exclaiming against.

Obligation, (Latin) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self.

Obligation, (Latin) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing.

Oblimation, (Latin) a plaistering, or dawbing over, a stopping up with mud.

Oblique, (Latin) crooked, awry.

Obliquation, (Latin) a crooking, or bending.

Obliteration, (Latin) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (Latin) forgetfulness.

Oblong, (Latin) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-square figure, whose length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (Latin) a speaking evill against any one, a backbiting, a slandering.

Obmutescence, (Latin) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (Latin) guilty, faulty, liable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (Latin) a darkning, or obscuring with clouds.

Obnuciation, (Latin) a forbidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill successe.

Obole, (Latin) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half penny: also, a weight of 12. or 14. grains.

Obreption, (Latin) a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence *obreptitious*, i. e. stolen upon by crafty means.

Obritzum, q. *Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of *Ophir*.

Obrogation, (Latin) an interrupting, or hindring: also, a gain-saying.

Obscenity,

Obscenity, (Latin) ribaldry, bawdiness, unclean speech, or action.

Obscuratio, (Latin) a making dark, or obscure.

Obscuration, (Latin) a beseeching, or praying earnestly.

Obscquious, (Latin) dutifull, obedient, diligent to please.

Obssequies, (French) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obssequium*, i. e. duty; because, in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civill duty to the person of the dead.

Obseration, (Latin) a locking, or shutting up.

Observant, (Latin) diligently marking: also dutifull, respectfull: there are also a sort of *Franciscans*, or gray Fryars instituted by Saint *Francis of Assisum*, who are called *Observants*.

Obsession, (Latin) a besieging, beleaguering or encompassing about.

Obsibilatio, (Latin) a hissing against.

Obsidian-stone, a kind of precious stone, spoken of by *Pliny* in his naturall History. *Cambden* thinketh it to be the same with our *Canole cole*.

Obsidional, (Latin) belonging to a siege, whence an *Obsidional Crown*, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary siege; an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obsigillation, (Latin) a sealing up.

Obsolete, (Latin) grown old, out of use, or fashion.

Obstacle, (Latin) as it were a standing against; a let, or hinderance.

Obstetrication, (Latin) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obstinacy, (Latin) as it were a holding against self-will, stubbornness.

Obstipation, (Latin) a stopping up.

Obstreperous, (Latin) making a loud noise.

Obstrigillation, (Latin) a reprehending: also, a resisting, or withstanding.

Obstruction, (Latin) a stopping, or shutting up: also, a hindring.

Obstupescation, (Latin) a stupifying, astonishing, or making abashed.

Obtemperation, (Latin) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (Latin) a making dark, or cloudy.

Otestation, (Latin) an humble requesting, or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

† *Obtice*, (Latin) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Obvocation, (Latin) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obvition, (Latin) a bruising, or wearing away against any thing.

Obvuration, (Latin) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obtuse, (Latin) blunt, having a dull point or edge: also heavie, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an *Obtuse Angle* is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

Obvallation, (Latin) an invironing, or encompassing with a trench.

Obvarication, (Latin) a hindring any in their passage.

Obverted, (Latin) turned against, or about.

Obvious, (Latin) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (Latin) an obscuring, or shadowing over.

Obumcos, (Latin) crooked.

† *Obundation*, (Latin) a flowing against.

Obvolution, (Latin) a flying against.

Obvolution, (Latin) a rowling against, or to and fro.

O C

Occacation, (Latin) a blinding.
† *Occallation*, (Latin) a making hard like Brawn.

Occidental, (Latin) belonging to the occident, i. e. the going down of the Sun, or the West-part of the World: also when a Planet setteth after the Sun, and is seen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduous, (Latin) setting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (Latin) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occision, (Latin) a slaughtering, or killing.

Oculufon, (Latin) a shutting up.

Oculcation, (Latin) a spurning, or treading upon.

Ocult, (Latin) hidden, secret, privy, whence *occultation*, a hiding, or keeping secret.

Occupation, (Latin) a using: also, business, or employment: also, a Mystery or Art.

To *Occur*, (Latin) to happen: also to meet with.

Oceanine, (Latin) belonging to the Ocean, i. e. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath severall denominations, according to the severall Regions to which it is annexed. Among the Poets, the son of *Caelus* and *Vesta* is called

Oceanus, who marrying *Tethys*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocrasie, (Lat.) such a government, wherein the common people or multitude bear sway.

Ockham, a Term in Navigation, being toe or flax, or old ropes untwisted, and employed about a Ship.

Ochus, the fir-name of *Artaxerxes*, the son of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by his daughter *Ancestis*; he subdued *Egypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acar-nensian* Tyrant, *Enagor* King of *Cyprus*, took *Sidon*, by the help of *Mentor*; he buried his Sister and Mother-in-Law alive; caused his Uncle, with a hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be slain; but at last was poysoned by his Physician *Bagoas*.

Ocnus, see *Manto*.

Ocangular, (Lat.) having 8. angles, or corners, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (Lat.) a musical proportion called an Eighth: also the eighth day next after some Principall Feast, of the year.

Octavo, a book is said to be in *Octavo*, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into eight leaves apiece.

Odenniall, (Lat.) comprehending the space of eight years.

October, so called, because it is the eighth moneth from *March*.

Octohedral, (a term in Geometry) having eight sides.

Octonary, (Lat.) belonging to the number eight.

Octogon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure, consisting of eight angles.

Ocular, (Lat.) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (Lat.) full of holes, like eyes: also quick-lighted.

Oculus Christi, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, a Constellation in 24. degree, 39. minutes of *Gemini*.

Oryete, the name of one of the three Harpyes, so called from the swiftnesse of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph *Chariclo*; she being a great Prophetesse, foretold that *Æsculapius* should be the best of Physicians, and that she her self should be changed into a Mare, which things hapned accordingly.

O D

Oda Bashaws, Heads of the Companies

of *Agiamoglans*: though they themselves are at first *Agiamoglans*, for the most part.

Ode, (Greek) a Song, or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (Dimin.) a short Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having posselt himself of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Augustulus*, the last of those that usurped the title of Roman Emperour; he caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Italy*, and *Placentia*.

Odontick, (Greek) belonging to the Teeth.

Odoriferous, (Lat.) sweet-swelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

Odour, (Lat.) a scent, or smell.

O E

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a household, or family.

Oecumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole world, universall.

Oedastine, (Greek) skilfull in weights and measures.

Oedematous, (Greek) belonging to an *Oedemy*, i. e. a tumour, or swelling in the body, rising from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocasta* the daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen, as her own son: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, slew his Father, and married his Mother. See *Creon* and *Jocasta*.

Oenomaus, see *Pelops*.

Oenopolist, (Greek) one that sells wine, a Vintner.

Oesophagus, (Greek) the Mouth of the stomach, the gullet.

O F

Offertory, (Lat.) a part of the Masse: also, a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (Lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spirituall jurisdiction.

Officine, (Lat.) a Shop, or Work-house.

Officius, (Latin) dutifull, or serviceable.

Offton, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

Offuscation,

Offuscation, (Lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O G

Ogdastick, (Greek) an Epigram, or a Stanza consisting of eight verses.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (French) a wreath, circle, or round band in Architecture.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bœotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but less than *Noahs* Flood.

O I

Oisterloit, a certain herb otherwise called Snake-weed, in Latin *Bistorta*.

O K

Oker, a colour used in Painting, whereof are several kinds; *Oker de lace*, or 'yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

O L

Oleaginous, (Lat.) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain shrub called Rose-bay in Greek *Rhododendron*, or *Rhodaphne*.

Oleity, (Lat.) the time of gathering Olives: also, oilyness.

Olfactory, (Lat.) belonging to the sense of Smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *York-shire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (Lat.) rank-smelling, having a strong savour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth by a few.

Olivaster, (Lat.) of an olive colour: also, a wild Olive-tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnia* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (Lat.) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivity, see *Oleity*.

Olla podrida, (Span.) a hotchpot, or dish of meat, consisting of several ingredients, being somewhat like that which the French call a *Bisque*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*, near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiters*

they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian*-Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which space was observed as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympia, the Christian name of divers women, so called from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that of *Thessaly*, that lyeth against *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the seat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the souldiers with money.

Olyssippo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (French) a shadow: also, a colour or pretence.

Omega, (Greek) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is also used in Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (French) a pan-cake, or frouise.

Omentum, the Caule, or Suet wherein the bowels are wrapt.

Ominous, (Lat.) portending good, or ill luck; but most commonly it is taken in the worst sense.

Omission, (Lat.) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass.

Omnifarious, (Lat.) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (Lat.) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (L.) al-mighty, al-powerful.

Omnipresent, (Lat.) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (Lat.) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (Lat.) wandering every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (Lat.) eating, or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (Greek) agreeableness, or proportion: also, a confession.

Omopecta, (Greek) the Muscles of the Shoulder-blade.

Omphacy, (Greek) unripe, though properly it signifies the juice of grapes.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*; and afterwards he falling in love with her and desiring to be intertained in her service, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her distaff, put on his Arms and Lions-skin: others say that he was sold to her.

her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having slain *Iphitus* the son of *Enritus*.

O N

Onagre, (Lat.) a wild Afs: also, a certain Engin used by the Ancients, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

Onerary, (Lat.) serving for burthen, or carriage.

Oneration, (Lat.) a loading, or burthening.

Onemancy, (Lat.) a divination by names: also, a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (Greek) the feigning of a name, from any kind of sound; as *Bombarda*, i.e. a Gun, from the sounding of bom.

Onpres, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain pretious Stone, so called from the Greek word ονυξ, i.e. a naile of a mans hand; because it is of a whitish colour; resembling the colour of a mans naile. Some say it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is also called, a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (Lat.) shady, obscure, darkned.

Opal, (Greek) a pretious stone of divers colours, yellowish, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it self to another, who ruleth the figure opposite to his house; or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by house, in the sign opposite to these ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aspect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem, in use among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and instrumentall Musick in a recitative style, and adorned with Scenes by Perspective.

Operation, (Lat.) a working, or labouring.

Operculated, close covered, a Term in Chymistry.

Opervment, (Lat.) a covering.

Operosity, (Lat.) busie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease of the eye, rising from an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Opbiogenes, (Greek) generated of Serpents.

Ophtes, (Lat.) a kind of marble variegated like a Serpent.

Ophiuchus, a constellation in *Sagittary*.

Ophiusa, an Island in the *Balearick Sea*; so called from the abundance of Serpents, which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (Lat.) a confection of *Opium*, i.e. the juyce of black Poppy; which is used to cause sleep, or assuage excessive pain.

Opiferous, (Lat.) bringing aid, help, or succour.

Opifice, (Lat.) workmanship.

Opimous, (Lat.) fat, or gross: also, rich, or plentiful.

Opination, (Lat.) a thinking, or supposing.

Opiniatrecy, (French) opiniativeness, obstinacy, a wilfull persisting in any opinion.

Opisthograph, (Greek) a book, or paper, written upon on the back-side.

Opitulation, (Lat.) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalsame, (Greek) the gum, or liquor, that distilleth from the Balm-tree.

Opopanax, (Greek) the Sap, or liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppication, (Lat.) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (Lat.) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

Oppilation, (Lat.) an obstruction, or stoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (Lat.) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (Lat.) a withstander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (Lat.) fit, seasonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or season.

Opposite, (Lat.) contrary, or over-against: also, Opposites substantively used, signify in Logick, things relatively opposed, as master and servant; or privatively, as light and darkness; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Opposition, (Lat.) a contrary setting against: also, a resisting. In Astrology, it is when two Planets are in houses opposite to one another: it is 180. d. distance, or six signs, and is thus Charactered. o--o.

Opprobrious, (Lat.) reproachfull, upbraiding, or reviling.

Oppugnation, (Lat.) a fighting against, an assaulting, or laying siege unto: also, a violent opposing.

Ops, the daughter of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the wife and sister of *Saturn*.

Opfi-

Optimathie, (Greek) a learning late.

Opsonation, (Lat.) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Opation, (Lat.) a wishing, desiring, or looking for.

Ophthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease in the eye, occasioned by the inflammation of the adnate Tunicle.

Optick, (Greek) belonging to the sight: also substantively used for that Science, whereby the reason of sight is known.

Optimacie, (Lat.) a governing of the Common-wealth, by the Nobler sort of persons.

Option, (Lat.) Election, choice, wish, or desire.

Opulencie, (Lat.) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuscle, (Lat.) a little work, or labour.

O R

Or, (French) a Term in Heraldry, expressing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid taste, called in Latin *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (Lat.) an Answer, or Counsell given by God; a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a saying whose truth is unquestionable; Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceased immediately after the coming of Christ.

Oral, (Lat.) belonging to the mouth, face, or visage.

Oration, (Latin) a praying: also a speech.

Oratory, (Latin) eloquence: also a Chappell, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Fryars; so called from the Oratory of Saint Hierom in Rome, where they used to pray: they were instituted by Saint Philip Neri, a Florentine.

Orbation, (Lat.) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round Superficies; those *Orbs* that belong to the celestiall Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *primum Mobile*, the other are all stellified, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbicular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbity, (Lat.) the lack of Parents, or Children; generally, any want.

Orbona, a certain goddesse among the an-

cient Romans, to whom Parents, or Children, used to pray against Orbity.

Orcaes, certain Islands in the *Brittish* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkney*.

An *Orch*, or *Ork*, a monstrous fish, vulgarly called a whirl-pool: also, a But for Wine, or Figs.

Orchall, see *Corck*.

Orchamus, see *Lencothoe*.

Orchanet, (Arab. *Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in Spanish *Buglosse*, or wild *Bugloss*, in Greek, *Anchusa*.

Orebel, or *Orchal*, a certain stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers use to colour red; in some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with Cork.

Orchestra, (Greek) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* useth to dance; it is also sometimes taked for the place where the Musicians sit.

Orcus, a River of *Thessaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whose waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flowes; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Saxon-word signifying judgement) a kind of purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common-law *purgatio vulgaris*. Of this purgation, there are severall kinds: as *Camp fight*, wherein he that overcame in single combat, was judged to have the right on his side. *Fre-Ordeal*, i.e. a passing blind-fold with bare feet, over red hot Plow-shares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i.e. a putting ones arms up to the Elbowes in seething water.

Ordinary, (Lat.) in the Civill-law, signifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of causes in his own right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by deputation; in Common-law, it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiasticall: also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges, that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein; they are also called, proper charges.

Oreades, (Greek) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oredelph, Ore lying under ground: also a liberty whereby a man claime the Ore found in his own ground.

Oxford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the reign of King Henry the second, a certain hairy creature, perfectly resembling

bling a man, in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fisher-men in a Net; who after he had been kept awhile, secretly slip away into the Sea, and was never seen after; this, *Ralph Cogeshall*, an old Writer recordeth.

Orestes, the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: he was preserved from *Agisthus*, by his sister *Electra*, and sent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve yeares; after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Agisthus* (who had murdered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Agisthus* had lived in adultery. He also with the help of *Macareus* the Priest slew *Pyrrhus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes* slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his sister *Iphigeneia*, who had been made the overseer of those sacrifices; at last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestion*, of which wound he died; and his body being digged up, was found to be seven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orgild, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (French) a certain frilled Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in England, both by the Clergy, and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers.

Organical, (Greek) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, i.e. Instruments: also the substantial parts, or Members of the body.

Organie, a kind of Herb, growing much upon the Mountains, called in Latin *Origanum*.

Orges, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the greater sort of North-Sea fish.

Orgies, (Lat.) certain Feasts and Revels; instituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial-Colledge, a Colledge in Oxford, built by King *Edward*, the second.

Oriental, (Lat.) belonging to the Orient, i.e. the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth.

Orifice, (Latin) the mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (French) the great and holy Standard of France; having on the top a Purple Flag, or Ensign, born at first only in the wars against Infidels.

Original, (Lat.) a beginning, or fountain: also, a stock, or pedigree: also, a first draught.

Orisons, (French) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild beast that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly Constellations; some say he was the son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father; others deliver him to have been born by a very strange way. Of which see more in *Hyreus*.

Oryibia, the daughter of *Erethbeus*, King of *Athens*, she was ravished away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*; who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in *Blazon*; being an ordinary, composed of a three-fold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the field through the innermost space.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenent-General to the King of Portugal, in the year 1506.

Orniture, (Lat.) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (Greek) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Calosyria*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under ground, till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Seleucia*.

Orphanism, (Latin) the state of an Orphan, i.e. a fatherless Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, and Musitian of *Thrace*, the son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took so heavily the loss of his wife *Euridice*

dice, (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Menades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (Lat.) a hulk, or huge Ship: also, the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth the Rain-bow in diversity of Colours; it is vulgarly called a flower de lice.

Orsilocheus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the Wars of Troy, was at the taking of Troy slain by *Ulysses*.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forrest Laws, signifying the claws of a dog's foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (Greek) of a true and right opinion, of a sound faith.

Orthogonal, (Greek) having even, or right angles.

Orthography, (Greek) the manner of right and true Writing: Also, in Architecture, or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finish.

Orthopnea, (Gr.) shortness of breath.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos* sacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona*, to have been changed after she had been turned into a quail; called in Greek *Ortyx*.

Oroal, a certain herb otherwise called *Clary*, or *Clear-eye*.

An *Oryx*, or *Orynx*, (Greek) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

Oibert, a proper name among the Saxons, signifying, Light of the Family.

Osborn, another proper name signifying, in Saxon, House-child.

Oscillation, (Lat.) a hanging, or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tied to several beams.

Oscines, (Lat.) those kind of birds by whose feeding, or voices, the *Augures* used to foretell things to come.

Oscitation, (Lat.) a yawning or gaping; also, idleness.

Osculation, (Lat.) a kissing, or embracing.

Ostris, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Niohe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*: but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Agisthus*, he went and subdued *Egypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptian* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences: he was at length slain by *Typhon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Egyptians* in the shape of an Ox.

St. Osth, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Osth* a Virgin of a Royall Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue, House-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Offstraga*, in Greek *Perenopterus*.

Officle, (Lat.) a little bone.

Offrage, (Lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ofensional, (Lat.) a souldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (Lat.) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (Lat.) a boasting, vain-glory.

Osiary, (Lat.) one that keeps the hoasts in a Church, a door-keeper, or porter.

Ostomachy, (Greek) a playing at bones.

Ostracism, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the Athenians, which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswestre, in Brittain *Croix Oswald*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswold, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch House-ruler; or Steward; and equivalent to the French *le Dispenser*.

Otalgia, (Greek) A violent disease being a pain in the Ears.

Othes, in Latin *Orbo* or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, i.e. Keeper.

Oibryades, a certain Lacedemonian, who in a combat of 300. Lacedemonians, to 300. *Argives*, being the only man of all his party left alive; put to flight those two which were the only men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing upon his shield these words, *I have overcome*; he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*; all the rest of his companions being slain.

Otoracks, *Milities emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otoracks*, which signifieth to sit down.

Oiraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Molucca's*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Oterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous battle between the *English* and *Scots*; in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Scottish Army* was slain; and *Sir Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the *English*, having lost 1500. of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Epialtes*, the sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeu*, they were of those Gyants that made war with heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods, and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

O U

Oval, (Lat.) belonging to, or in, the shape of an egge.

Ovation, (Lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men only. It is so called from the souldiers following their Commander shouting and singing, *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the Generall sacrificed a Bull, and his souldiers following, cried out *Io, Io, Triumphe*: also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. e. an egge, signifying the season, wherein hens lay eggs.

Overgrast, (old word) as much as to say, over-grown with grasse.

An *Ouch*, a Collar of Gold, a Jewell, or Tablet; it is called a Brooch.

Oviary, (Lat.) a flock of sheep,

Oviparous animals, (Lat.) those creatures that bring forth eggs or spawn.

Once, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy-weight*; but in a pound *Aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part: also,

a kind of spotted beast called a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (old word) rising like waves.

Ouage, (French) work, or labour.

Outborow, see *Inborow*.

Outfangtbes, see *Infangtbes*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Ulagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection, and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of thieves about *Ridesdale*, that ride about to fetch in such cattel, or other things as they can light on.

O W

Owely of services, an equality, when the tenant paravail oweth as much to the Mefen, as the Mefen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in Latin *Audoenus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Engenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

O X

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Ford of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Onse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Onseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Cambden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authours agree, in the year of our Lord, 806. three Colledges being built by the learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of land, see *Bovata terre*.

Oxygon, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boyled together, being good to attenuate grosse phlegmarick humours.

Oxyrrhodium, (Greek) Oyle of Roses, and Vinegar mixt together.

O Y

Oyer and Termier, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

O Z

Ozene, (Greek) a kind of disease, or putrified stinking fore in the Nostrils.

P A

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (Lat.) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattell.

Pacal, a tree in *India* so called.

Pacation, (Lat.) a stilling, or appeasing.

Pace, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the fore-foot, to the heels of the hinderfoot: but a Geometrical pace consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynum, a Promontory of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Poloponnesus*.

Paciferous, (Lat.) bringing peace.

Pacification, (Lat.) a making peace, an asswaging, or appeasing.

Paction, or *Pact*, (Lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement, also a truce in warre.

Pactionis, (Lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* rising out of the hill *Imolus*, the gravel whereof hath been said to be of a golden colour ever since *Midas* wash himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a toad.

Padelion, a kind of Plant otherwise called great Sanick, in Latin, *Pes leonis*.

Padua, a famous City and University of *Italy*, now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Anrenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Padtentage, (French) common of pasture in one or more Parishes.

Padus, a famous River of *Italy*, rising out of the hill *Vesulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Peann, (Greek) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks used to sing to *Apollo*.

Pedagogue, (Greek) a Schoolmaster, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Peonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly so called from *Peon* the son of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (Lat.) belonging to Country Villages, (whence *Paganals*, i. e. Wakes, Country-Hollidayes, Plow-mens Feasts) also belonging to a Pagan, i. e. a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentile.

Paganism, Heathenism, Gentilism: also

the manner or fashion of the Country.

Paginal, (Lat.) belonging to a Page, i. e. the side of a leaf in a book.

Pagod, a kind of Idoll.

Paigles, a sort of flower, otherwise called Oxlips.

Paillardise, (French) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, signifying in Common-Law, an especial punishment for those that being arraigned of felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary trial of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paifage, (French) the description of any part of the Country in painting, or drawing. See *Landskip*.

Palamedes, the son of *Nauplius* King of *Eubæa*, he was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to go to the *Trojan Warres*; but was himself by a forged accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the *Grecian Army*. He is said to have been the first that accommodated the year to the course of the Sun; he is also said to have found out the use of weights and measures, and to have added to the Greek tongue these four letters, θ, ε, ς, φ.

Palate, (Lat.) the roof of the mouth being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

Palatine, the Countrey, or chief Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or *Palatine*, i. e. a Supreme officer in a Sovereign Princes Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the *Palsgrave*, or Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhene*: also certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: also *Palatine* signifieth adjectively, belonging to a Prince's Palace.

Palamon, the son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon.

Pales, the goddesses of Shepherds, to whom certain Feasts were consecrated, called *Palilia*.

Palestine, a Countrey of *Syria*, thought by some to have been that Countrey called *Phœnicia*, whereof *Cadmus* was King; it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Gallilæa*.

Palestrical, or *Palestrical*, (Greek) belonging to wrestling.

Palfray, (French) a horse of state for a Princess, or great Lady.

Palici, or *Palisci*, two twins, the sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Ibalcia*, whom he ravish'd by the River *Simethius*; when she was with child, she wish'd that the earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*, whereupon the earth immediately opened, and received her within its bowels; and as soon as she was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two twins into the World.

Palindrome, (Greek) a certain verse, or sentence; which being read forward; or backward, the words and sense are the same: as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palingenesie, (Greek) Regeneration, or New-birth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (Greek) a recantation, or unsaying; what one had spoken or written before..

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*; so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who sleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up and rifled by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appease his ghost.

Palisado, (Span.) a defence made with Stakes, Posts, Piles, &c. to keep out an enemy.

Pall, (Lat.) a certain robe, or long garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in Warre.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose; but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, the City was soon after taken by the Greeks; it was at last brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*.

A *Pallat*, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (French) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet struck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can strike it at the fewest blows, wins.

Pallet, a Term in Heraldry, being the moiety, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Pallettoque, or *Pallecoat*, (French) a Cassock, or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliardize, see *Pailliardize*.

Palliation, (Lat.) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (Lat.) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, it signifies the piling of the ground-work, or the strengthening of the ground-work with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

Palmar, (Lat.) belonging to a Palm, i.e. the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand: also a measure containing the breadth of four fingers, a hand-breadth.

Palm-tree, (Lat.) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates: it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing blossoms onely, the female both blossoms and fruit. The leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendations. *Cleop.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Easter; so called, because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

Palmer, a certain instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the palms of their hands; otherwise called a Ferular: also a kind of caterpillar, or worm, with many feet: also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmistry, the same as *Chiromancy*.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Isle *Mauritius*, of whose juyce they make a very pleasant sort of wine.

Palmiferous, (Lat.) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedous Birds, (Lat.) those, that are whole-footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-fowl.

Palpation, (Lat.) a gentle handling, or feeling: also a flattering, or fair speaking.

Palpitation, (Latin) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

Palisgrave, a Dutch word, signifying a Count of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (Lat.) a certain Military garment, which used to be worn by none but

but chief Captains: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (Latin) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Melas*.

Pampination, (Lat.) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the son of *Demogorgon*; he was worshipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of shepherds: being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kind of meat, made of crumbs of bread boyled in water.

Pan-art, (French) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panchsia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

Panchymaggon, (Greek) Universal Purges, that purge all humours.

Panraticall, (Greek) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

Pancreas, (Greek) the Sweet bread.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a strumpet, a bawd, or pimp.

Pandectis, (Latin) Books that handle all subjects, or all the part of the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civill-Law, so called.

Pandiculation, (Latin) a gaping, and stretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the son of *Erethius*, and King of *Athens*, whose daughter *Progne*, was married to *Terentius*, King of *Thrace*, by whom her sister *Philomela* was ravish'd.

Pandora, by the Poets, feigned the first of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several gifts, by all the gods and goddesses; she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the world with all manner of diseases and calamities.

Pandure, (Lat.) a kind of Muscical Instrument, called also a Rebeck.

Panegyrick, (Greek) a solemn convention of people, at some publick solemnity: also an Oration in the praise of some great person.

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Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i.e. a skin) it signifieth in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriffe provideth to passe upon any tryall.

Pangonie, (Greek) a kind of precious stone; so called from its multitudes of Angles.

A *Pangut*, (as it were all guts) a drossel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (Lat.) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: also *Panick* fear, a sudden fear, or distraction; from god *Pau*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his enemies with much noise and tumult, cast a mighty terrour and amazement into them.

Panifice, (Latin) a making of bread.

Pannade, (French) the curvetting, or praucing of a lusty horse.

Pannage, (in French *Pasnage*) the monee taken by *Agistors*, for feeding of Hogges with the Mast of the Kings Forrest.

Pannicle, (Lat.) a little piece of Cloath: also the fleshy *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

Pannier, (French) a Doffer, or Basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, see *Hungaria*.

Panomphean, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek word *Pan*, i.e. all, and *Omphe*, i.e. a voyce, because he was worshipped in all Languages.

Panoply, (Greek) compleat Armour, or Harnesse.

Pause, a kind of flower, vulgarly called Hearts-ease.

Panophie, (Greek) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantagruelist, (French) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Pantarb, a precious stone, called in *Spanish*, *Pantarva*; in *English*, the stone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take Deer with.

Pantheologie, (Greek) the whole summe of Divinity.

Pantheon, (Greek) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen gods; and since, by Pope *Boniface* the fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (Greek) a player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of persons.

Panurgie, (Greek) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

Papal, (Lat.) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater Patrie*.

Papaverous, (Latin) belonging to a Cheesoul, or Poppy.

Papelardise, (French) hypocrisy, or dissembling.

Paphus, the son of *Pygmalion*, the son of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pygmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Island of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a woman so admirable; that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a wife as like as might be, to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian Queen*.

Papian Law, see *Popean Law*.

Papulosity, (Lat.) a fulness of blisters, or pimples, called in Latin *Papula*.

Papyrius Cursor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the war against the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furce Caudine*.

Parabien, (Span.) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (Greek) a Declaration, or Exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude, or comparison.

Paracelsian, a Physician, that in curing of diseases, followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Paraclete, (Greek) a Comforter; the holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

Paracknasticall, ((Lat.) diminishing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a fever.

Parade, (French) a Term in Military Discipline, being an appearance of Souldiers at a set time to receive Orders: also, any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradigme, (Greek) a pattern, or example.

Paradise, (Greek) a place of pleasure.

Paradox, (Greek) a thing which seemeth strange and absurd, and is contrary to common opinion.

Paradoxologie, (Greek) a speaking by *Paradoxes*.

Pradrome, (Greek) a Walk, or Gallery,

that hath no shelter over head.

Paranetical, (Greek) apt to persuade, or admonish.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Parage*; which is an adding of a letter or syllable, at the end of a word.

Paragon, (French) a Compeer, an equal: Also a Peerelesse Dame, one without compare.

Paragraph, (Greek) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: it is also called a Pillkrow.

Paralipomenon, (Greek) a title commonly given to such books, as briefly contain those things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament there are two books so called.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Eclipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Center.

Parallels, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equal distance one from the other, and never meeting; in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallel, (Greek) to compare.

Parallelogram, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure, wherein on each side the lines run parallel one to another.

Paralogism, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitfull way of arguing, wherein from two extremes, a false conclusion is brought out.

Paralytick, (Greek) sick of a *Paralyse*, or palse, being a disease which causeth a resolution, or loosening of the sinews.

Paraments, robes of State.

Lord Paramount, in Common-Law, is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him, is called Lord of the Mesne; but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (Greek) he, or she, that is joyned with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding: also one that maketh a Speech in commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

Parapet, (French) a Term in Fortification, a Wall, or Battlement of a Wall, Breast-work, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraph,

Paraph, (Greek) a subsignature, or flourishing mark, set under ones name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a mark in the Margent of a book.

Paraphernalia, or *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil-law, signifying those goods which a wife bringeth her husband over and above her dowry, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Paraphrase, (Greek) an Exposition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the sense of the thing expounded.

Parasang, a certain measure of ground, containing thirty stades, or furlongs.

Paraselenius, the same that *Parelius*, and those happen to the Sun, and these to the Moon.

Parasite, (Greek) a smell-feast, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Paravail, see *Paramount*.

Parayba, A Praefecture in *Brasil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which ships of good burthen come up close to the Town: It is inhabited by *Portugueses*, a walled Town, and likewise fortified with a Castle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoining to it.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

Parbunkle, (a Term in Navigation) a rope fasted together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask, to hoist it in by.

Parca, the three Destinies, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenarie, in Common-Law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more, *pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-tenants; otherwise called Copartners.

Parciloquy, (Lat.) a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcity, (Lat.) thrift, sparingnesse, frugality.

Parde, (Lat.) a certain beast, called a Libard.

Paril, the name of one of the sorts of Characters, or Letters used by Printers; the rest being Non pareil, Brevier, Long-primer, and Pica.

Parental, (Latin) belonging to Parents, or Ancestours.

Parentation, (Lat.) a celebrating of Funerals.

Parelius, Mock suns appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the side of the Sun, which the broken beames of the Sun being gathered, the very same of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Parentthesis, (Greek) the interrupting of a sentence, by interposing a clause; which being removed, the sense would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergie, see *Lantskip*.

Parian Marble, see *Paros*.

Parilian, or *Palilian* feasts, see *Palès*.

Paris, the son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was also called *Alexander*, whom his mother caused to be nursed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the shepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in Love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three goddesses, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*; they agreed to submit themselves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* wisdom, and *Venus* the handsomest of women: whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was sent into *Greece* as an Ambassadour to demand *Hesione*; and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his wife; and *Menelaus* being absent about some affairs, he soon won her to his desires, and carried her away with him by stealth, whereupon there immediately grew a violent war between the *Greeks* and the *Trojans*; wherein after nine years siege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having shot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*), whither he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his sister *Polyxena*) was himself slain by *Pyrrius*, the son of *Achilles*.

Parish, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Bishop hath his chair or Seat, and conventual consisting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks, professing some order of Religion.

Parissyllabical Nouns, (a term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case, then in another.

Parity, (Lat.) equality, or evennesse.

Park, an Inclosure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild beasts; it seems to be derived from the Latin word *Parcus*, which *Varro* useth in the same sense.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. parlar la mente*) the chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Common-wealth: in this Kingdom, it used to

to consist of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, i.e. the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

Parmacety, a precious and very excellent confection, so called from *Parma* a City of *Italy* between *Placentia* and *Cremonia*, or because it is made of the seed of the Whale which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, an inhabitant of *Parma*: also, a sort of cheese so called, because it is made in that City.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses, who are thence called *Parnassides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tithorea*, the other *Hyampeus*.

A *Parnel*, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, see *Parish*.

A *Lease Parole*, in Common-Law, is a Lease made only by word of mouth: also, when a Prisoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a word, or saying.

Paros, an Island of the *Aegean-Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros* the son of *Jafon*; in this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian-Marble*.

Paroxysm, (Greek) the access, or fit in an Ague, or Fever.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of trunks, ribs, & ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the yard.

Parrhasius, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the picture of a linnen Table cloth so admirably, that *Zeuxis*, looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might see the picture underneath it.

Parricide, (Lat.) from *Parricida*, a murderer of his father, or mother; also, any hainous murderer: but from *Parricidium*, it signifieth the act it self.

Parimony, (Lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Partage, (French) a partition, sharing, or dividing.

Partimian, (Greek) belonging to *Virgins*, or *Virginity*.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to insnare *Ulysses* and his companions: also, the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Country of *Asia*, whose inha-

bitants were anciently a very Warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (Lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (Lat.) a being partaker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

Participle, (Lat.) one of the Parts of speech in Grammar, so called because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (Lat.) a parcel, a small part, or portion.

Partile aspect, when two Planets are both in the same number of degrees and minutes either by conjunction, or aspect.

Partition, (Lat.) a parting, sharing, or dividing.

Partisan, (French) a partaker, or partner; also, a leading-staff, or javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on, or taken off by it self without the bodies: also, a womans neckerchief.

Partners, those Timbers which are bolted to the beams, and do compass the shoot in the Mast at the deck.

Parturient, (Lat.) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

Parvity, (Lat.) littleness, smallness.

Pas a pas, (French) leisurely.

Pasage, (French) grazing, or feeding of Cattel.

Paschal, (Lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, i.e. the Jewish *Passeever*: also, the feast of Easter.

Pasquos, (Lat.) belonging to pasturage, or feeding of Cattel.

Pasiphae, see *Minos*.

Pasquil, or *Pesquin*, a certain statue, or image in *Rome*, whereon all Satyrical invectives, were wont to be fixt and father'd as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous libell, or defamatory book.

Pasade, (French) an Alms, or benevolence given to a passenger: also, a posture in the management of a horse.

Passant, (French) going, or passing by, a Term in Heraldry.

A *Passarido*, a rope wherewith we hale down the sheet-blocks of the main and fore sails, when they are haled after the clew of the main sail, to the cubbrige head of the main Mast.

Pass-flower, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called *Pulsatil*.

Passenger,

Passenger, a kind of small trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Passport, (French *q. passer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the safe passage of any man from one place to another; a *Passé*, or safe Conduct.

Passibility, (Lat.) an aptness, or ability to suffer.

Passion, (Lat.) a suffering: also an affection of the mind: also in Poems, and Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. *Artam*.

Passive, (Lat.) suffering, or bearing.

Passill, (Lat.) a lump of any kind of paste made up into a little long Roll: also *Woad*.

Passern, the Huckle-bone of any beasts foot.

Passification, (Lat.) a making any thing into the form of a pill, or round ball.

Passination, (Lat.) a digging, or delving of ground.

Passon, a Town-let in *Northfolk*, giving surname and residence to an honourable Family of this County.

Pasture, (Lat.) a feeding.

Pastopories, (Greek) the most honourable Order of Priests among the *Aegyptians*.

Pastoral, (Lat.) belonging to a shepherd, or rural life, whence a *Pastoral Song*.

Pastrolant, (French) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a Muster-day, whence it is taken for a hireling or base fellow.

Pataque, (French) a Neapolitan coin, worth a hundred quadrins.

Patart, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a *Crosse Patee*, i.e. a crosse, whose ends are broad, and opened.

Patefaction, (Lat.) a making open: also a discovering, or making manifest.

Patelena, see *Mitura*.

Patelin, (French) a flatterer, cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden shoe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, i.e. to tread under foot: also, a little flat Saucer used by the Priests, with the Chalice, at Masse.

Letters *Patents*, see *Letters*.

Patency, (Lat.) a being uncovered, a lying open.

Paterguardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Fryars in their Monasteries.

Paternal, (Lat.) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Pasthetical, (Greek) apt to persuade, or move the affections.

Pathology, (Greek) that part of physick which treats of the causes, and differences of diseases.

Patible, (Latin) to be suffered, or endured.

Patibulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Gallows.

Patin, (Lat.) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Basin.

Patonce, a Term in Heraldry, as a crosse *Patonce*, i.e. whose ends are both broad, and as it were three wayes hooked.

Patration, (Lat.) a doing any thing, a finishing any work.

Patriarchate, (Lat.) the estate, dignity, or chief seat of a Patriarch, i.e. the first Father of a Family, or Nation.

Patricians, (Lat.) those men among the Romans, who were accounted of the most noble, as being descended of Senators.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer, or Stated-man.

Patricide, see *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to a Patrimony, i.e. an inheritance or estate left by a father to his children.

Patrocinatus, (Lat.) a defending the quarrell, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus, the son of *Menatius* and *Stebenele*; he having slain *Cleonymus* the son of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia*, where he was entertained by *Peleus*; and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaur* *Chiron*: afterwards he went to the *Warres of Troy* with *Achilles*; with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendship, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian Army*, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at last was prevailed with to send *Patroclus* in his stead, and with his own armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being slain, *Achilles* then whom no other respect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend; and having new arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector* and slew him.

Patronal, (Latin) belonging to a Patron, i.e. an advocate, Defender, or Pleader: also in Civil Law; a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a servant; and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (Greek) those names which men derive from their Fathers or Ancestours, with some little addition, as *Aeneas* from *Aeneas*.

Patulicacious, (Lat.) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloquy, (Latin) a speaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (Lat.) fewness, a being of a little, or small number.

Paudishawb, a Title of the Grand Signior's, signifying an Expeller of Princes; but some fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*; which is an Expeller of injuries, or injustice: among the Turks it is used for Emperours; and the same Title they bestow on the Emperour of Germany, calling him *Nemp*; *Paudishawb*.

Pavefaction, (Lat.) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A **Pavese**, or **Pavice**, (Ital.) a large shield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (Lat.) timorousness, fearfulness.

Pavilion, (French) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (Span.) a kind of Dance so called.

Paul, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, wonderful, or rest.

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Pannage, see *Pannage*.

Pavoisade, or **Pavezado**, (French and Spanish) a Target-defence in Gallies, whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the enemy.

Pavonine, (Lat.) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pause, (French) a pausing, or resting.

Pausanias, the son of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous Lacedemonian Captain, and won many victories in the wars against the Athenians: also, a Macedonian youth who slew Philip of Macedon, because having received a rape, and complaining often of it to Philip, he could receive no redress.

Payn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

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Peau, the same as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

Peaych, a Rod, or Pole, wherewith Land is measured, fourty whereof in length, and four in breadth make an Acre, it containeth sixteen foot and a half.

Peayls, a sort of Gemmes, which are bred in some kind of shell-fishes.

Peccadillo, (Spanish) a little crime, or fault.

Peccant, (Latin) sinning, committing a crime.

Peclination, (Latin) a kumbing: also, a raking together of Corn.

Peclorall, (Latin) belonging to the breast: also used substantively for a breast-plate, peitrell, or stomacher.

Pecuarious, (Lat.) belonging to beasts, or cattell.

Peculation, (Lat.) a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth.

The Court of **Peculiars**, a certain Court in the Bishop's time, which dealt in certain Parishes, exempt from the Bishops jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

Peculation, (Lat.) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (Lat.) belonging to money.

Pedage, (Latin) money given for passing by foot or horse through any Country.

Pedal, (Lat.) containing a foot in measure.

Pedaneous, (Lat.) going on foot.

Pedantism, (French) the office of an ordinary School-master, or Pedant.

Pedation, (Latin) a propping, or setting up of Vines.

Pedature, (Latin) an assignment of so many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

Pederasty, or **Pederasty**, (Greek) buggery, or a lusting after boyes.

Pedestal, (French) a term in Architecture, the basis, or foot of a Pillar.

Pedestrial, (Lat.) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicle, (Lat.) a little foot: also the stalk of any fruit, or flower.

Ped.baptism, or **Pedobaptism**, (Greek) Infant-baptism, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or **Pedotribe**, (Greek) one that instructs children how to exercise their bodies.

Peere, (French) a Fortresse made against the force of the Sea: also *Peers*, *q. Pares*, i.e. equals, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12. Peers of France instituted by Charles the great, or Lewis the younger: also, in Common Law, those that are impannelled upon Enquest, are called *Peers*.

Pegasean, (Lat.) swift, from *Pegasus*, the winged horse of *Persens*.

Pejeration, (Lat.) a forswearing.

Pejoration, (Lat.) a making worse.

Peitrel,

Peitrel, or **Poitral**, (French) the breast-leather of a horse.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Pelagius* their first founder; they denied original sin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelasgi, an ancient people of Greece, so called from *Pelasgius* the son of *Jupiter* and *Larissus*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponnesus* called *Pelasgia*.

Pelias, the son of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the daughter of *Salmones*; he was the brother of *Aeson* King of *Thessaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers son, he sent him to *Colchos* for the Golden Fleece: he was at last slain by his daughters at the instigation of *Medea*.

Pelion, a mountain of *Thessaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War against the gods, heaped upon *Ossa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick set with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelasgian* Gulph.

Pellican, a certain bird that pecking her own breast, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (Lat.) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (Lat.) a little skin, or thin rind.

Pellucid, (Lat.) clear, bright, shining thorough.

Pel-mel, (French) confusedly, one with another.

Pelopaea, the daughter of *Thyestes*; who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Egithus*.

Peloponnesus, a Country of Greece, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea; it was anciently called *Pelasgia*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the son of *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his shoulder, for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory shoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*: See *Myrtilus*.

Pelora, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i.e. a ball.

Clerk of the **Pells**, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i.e.

the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis extuum*.

Peltiferous (Lat.) a Target-bearer; he that carrieth a *Pelt*, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Pelt-wool, wool pulled off the pelt, or skin of a dead sheep.

Pelure, rich Fur.

Pelusium, one of the seven mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembroke-shire*, in Brittain called *Penbro*, i.e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the Brittain tongue, a Head. It hath a little Castle (built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earl of *Sherbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-Wales* laying siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are descended.

Penarious, (Lat.) belonging to victuals, or provision.

Penates, (Lat.) household-gods.

Pencills, certain small instruments, made of Bears, Ermin's, or Hogs-hairs put into quills of several sizes, which Painters use to paint withall.

A **Pendant**, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i.e. hanging down: also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end, either to the head of the Mast, or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail.

Pendiloches, (French) a Term in Jewelling, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (Lat.) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarus* and the wife of *Ulysses*: she being carefull to preserve her chastity in her husbands absence, being importuned by many suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at last resolved to ravish her; she desired only so much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her distaff, which when she had obtain'd, she ravelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (Lat.) to be pierced, or bored thorough.

Penens, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a most pleasant

G g 2 valley;

Vallie, called the *Peneian Vallie*.

Peninsule, (Lat.) a tract of Land, which is almost an island, only joynd to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Isthmus.

Penitential, (Lat.) sorrowfull, penitent: also, moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (Lat.) a Priest that imposeth upon an offender what penance he thinks fit: also, a place in Rome, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end.

Pennigerous, (Lat.) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennant, see *Pendant*.

Pennocrutium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordshire*; called from thence at this day *Penckridge*.

Penon (French) a flag, or banner in War: also, a streamer in a ship: also, a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncel, little *Penons*.

Penfans, (i.e. the Cape, or head of Saints, or, as some interpret it, the head of sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penfation, or *Penfulation*, (Lat.) a diligent considering, weighing, or pondering.

Pension, (Lat.) a stipend, or ordinary payment.

Pensive, (French) sad, heavy, sorrowfull.

Pentahedrical figure, (Greek) a Mathematicall Term, being a figure which hath five sides.

Pentaglottical, (Greek) skilfull in five tongues, having severall languages.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having five angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a verse consisting of five feet.

Pentasticks, (Greek) *Stanza's*, consisting of five verses: also, Porches, having five rows, of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five Books of *Moses*: also, any Volum consisting of five Books.

Pentecontarch, (Greek) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecost, (Greek) the feast of Whitsuntides: so called, because it is the fiftieth day from Christs resurrection.

Penthesilea, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was slain by *Achilles*.

Pentheus, the son of *Echion* and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and sister, for despising the rites of *Bacchus*.

Penurie, (Lat.) want; need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Franks* and father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of most Christian King, bestowed upon him and his successors by Pope *Zachary*.

Peple, (Lat.) a hood, or kerchief: also, a kind of imbroided vesture.

Peptick, (Greek) concoctive, or digestive.

Peracler, a Mathematicall instrument, the same as a Circumferentor.

Peraclion, (Lat.) a performing, or finishing a business.

Peragrati, (Lat.) a Travelling, or wandering about.

Perambulation, (Lat.) a walking through, or about.

Perangust, (Lat.) very narrow.

Percepier, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of *Somerfetshire*; it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke Urine.

Perceptibles, (Lat.) perceiveable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a *Pearch*.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (Lat.) a straining through.

Percontation, or *Percuntation*, (Lat.) a diligent searching, inquiring, or demanding.

Percullis, see *Pursuivant at Arms*.

Percussion, (Lat.) a striking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a stout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (Lat.) destruction, utter loss.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dædalus*, he found out the use of the Saw; for which being envied of his Uncle, and by him cast down from a high Tower, he was changed into a Partridge.

Perduclion, (Lat.) a leading through.

Perdues, a Term in Military discipline, certain chosen Companies, who are put upon the most desperate services; from the French word *Perdue*, i.e. lost.

Perduellion, or *Perduellism*, (Lat.) an open act of Hostility.

Perdurance, (Lat.) a lasting very long.

Peregrine,

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus*, i.e. out-landish: also, a Hawk of the kind of Falcons.

Peregrination, (Lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a Sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face: and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (Lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, i.e. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (Lat.) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (Lat.) continuance, long lastingness.

Pererration, (Lat.) a wandering up and down.

Perfidie, (Lat.) treachery, falseness, breach of faith, or trust.

Perforation, (Lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfretation, (Lat.) a wading through.

Perfrication, or *Perfriction*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

Perfunctory, (Lat.) carelessly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a City of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum, was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

† *Pergraphical*, (Greek) work-man-like, artificiall.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the son of *Cypselus*; he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*.

Pericardie, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitation, (Lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericrany, (Greek) the hairy scalp, or skin, that covereth the skull.

Perigee, (Greek) that point of heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is nearest the Center of the earth.

Perillus, see *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (Greek) the outmost line of any solid body: also, a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Perioch, (Greek) an argument, containing briefly the summe of an ensuing discourse.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, i.e. the Term of time wherein any thing is finish: also, the end of a perfect sentence.

Perioci, or *Perioci*, those that dwell in the same climate.

Peripateticks, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i.e. to walk) the Disciples, and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (Greek) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is nearest to the Sun.

Peripherie, (Greek) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooking line of a Circle.

Periphrastical, (Greek) spoken by a *Periphrase*, i.e. circumloquution, or expressing a thing by many words.

Peripneumonical, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i.e. a disease which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath.

Periscians, (Greek) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

Perissologie, (Greek) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

Peristaltic, (Greek) a motion, whereby the Guts press themselves together above the Excrements, and so squeeze them out.

Peristaltick, (Greek) having the power to strain, or press together.

Perit, a certain measure, being the 20 th. part of a *Droit*, a *Droit* the 24 th. part of a Mite, a Mite the 20 th. of a Grain, a Grain the 24 th. part of a penny-weight, and a penny-weight the 20 th. part of an Ounce; 24. blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritoneum, the Cawl, which is extended over the bowels, and vessels that lye between the Diaphragma and the Thighes.

Perjuration, see *Pejuration*.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were *Peterkin*, i.e. little *Peter* the particle *kin*, being in the Saxon language, a note of diminution.

Permages, a sort of Turkish boat.

Permanent, (Lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (Lat.) a going, or passing through.

Permission, (Lat.) a suffering, or giving leave.

Permistion, (Lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (Lat.) an exchanging one with another.

Pernel, the Christian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty stone.

Pernicious, (Lat.) hurtfull, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (Lat.) swiftness.

Pernociation, (Lat.) a carrying all night.

Pernour of profits, (French) a taker of profits, a Term in Common-law.

Peroration, (Lat.) the conclusion, or last part of an Oration.

Pero, the sister of *Nestor* and *Periclimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus* and *Chloris*; she was married to *Bryas*, the son of *Amythaon* and *Aglais*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Dionemedes*.

Perpenders, or *Perpent stones*, stones fitted to the thickness of a wall.

Perpendicle, (Lat.) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, i.e. falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous Roman overthrown by *Pompey*; he slew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpension, or *Perpensation*, (Lat.) a diligent weighing, considering, or examining.

Perpeffion, (Lat.) a suffering, or enduring.

Perpetration, (Lat.) a committing, acting or achieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (Lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

Perplexity, (Lat.) doubtfulness, uncertainty; also, trouble, or anguish of mind.

Perplication, (Lat.) a folding through.

Perquisites, (Lat.) those profits that accrue to a Lord of a Mannor, over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquisition, (Lat.) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

Perry wright, (old word) imbroidered with precious stones.

Persecution, (Lat.) a searching thoroughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perse, sky-colour.

Persecution, (Lat.) a following after any one, to do them harm.

Perseverance, (Lat.) constancy, firmness, steadfastness in any thing.

Perseus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*: see *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Persia, a famous Countrey in the Eastern part of the World; so called from *Perse*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. Its famous City *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

Personable, a Term in Law, enabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to stand in Court.

Personality, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personality; that is, brought against the

right person, against whom in Law it lieth.

Personate, (Lat.) to sound very loud: also, to represent the person of another.

Perspectice, (Lat.) the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

Perspicacity, (Lat.) quickness of sight, or apprehension.

Perspical, (Lat.) a kind of mirror, or looking-glass, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

Perspiciuity, (Lat.) clearness, easiness to be seen through.

Perspiration, (Lat.) a breathing through.

Perterebration, (Lat.) a boring through with a wimble.

Pertbia, or *Perth*, a large and plentiful Countrey in the North-part of Scotland.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (Lat.) obstinateness, stiffness in opinion.

Pertinent, (Lat.) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (Lat.) joyning, or reaching near unto.

Ælius Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; so called, because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him: he was slain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Soldiers, at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded him.

Pertingent lines in Heraldry: vide *Entire*.

Pertransient, lines in Heraldry: vide *Entire*.

Perne, a great Province in *America*, or the *West-Indies*, having in it a famous City of the same name.

Perturbation, (Lat.) a disquieting, or troubling.

Pervade, (Lat.) to go through, or into.

Pervagation, (Lat.) a straying, or wandering through, or up and down.

Perversity, (Lat.) frowardness, crossness, overthwartness.

Pervert, (Lat.) to corrupt, to overthrow, or turn upside down.

Pervestigation, (Lat.) a finding out by diligent seeking.

Pervicacy, (Lat.) obstinacy, or stubbornness.

Pervigilation, (Lat.) a watching all night.

Pervise, (a rail, or barr): also, a conference among young pleaders and Students

dents in the Law, it was so called in ancient time, and seemeth to be the same with that which we now call moot-ing.

Pervious, (Latin) easie to be passed through.

Pessary, (Latin) a kind of suppository made of soft wool.

Pessundation, (Latin) a putting to the work, a calling under foot.

Pestiferous, (Lat.) bringing Pestilence and destruction, unwholesome.

Petalism, (Greek) a manner of banishment among the *Syracusians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (French) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong gates are burst open in war.

Petarrade, (French) a Gun-shot of farding, a jerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farding.

Petaurist, (Greek) a tumbler, or dancer on the Ropes.

Peter, the proper name of a man, from the Greek word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a tribute given by *Inas* King of the *West-Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at Rome in the year 720. which was a penny for every house; it was also called the fee of Rome.

Peters post, that famous Delph or Quarry of stone in *York-shire*, out of which the stones that built *Saint Peters Church* in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Wavafours*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petitory, (Lat.) belonging to a Petition, i.e. a request or intreaty made by an inferior, to a superiour.

Petrary, the same as *Mangunel*.

Petreus, a famous Roman Captain, who was *Cæsars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards, taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, whereupon they consented mutually together, to kill one another.

Petrification, (Lat.) a making stony, a turning to stone.

Petrobustians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

Petrol, (Lat.) a sort of marle, or chalky clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphta*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horse-mans piece; so called, because it is to aim at a horses breast.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northampton-shire*, commonly called *Peterborough*, from a Monastery dedicated to *Saint Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finished by his brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two sons, *Wolphald* and *Rufin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeswelhamsted*, or *Medeshamsted*, from *Medeswell*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Pettifogger, a silly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogen*, signifying in Dutch, to comply, or insinuate.

Pettifergeantry, a certain tenure of Lands, holden of the King, by yielding him a shield, bow, arrow, &c.

Petulance, (Lat.) sauciness, impudence, wantonness.

Pexity, (Latin) the roughness of the web.

Phadagena, a running Canker, or Pock.

Phadra, the daughter of *Mnos* King of *Greet*, and the wife of *Thamus*; she contrived the destruction of her son in *Law Hippolytus*, because he would not yield to her allurements. See *Hippolytus*.

Phemonoe, a Virgin who first invented Heroick Verses, and who was the first Priestesse of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

Phænomena, (Greek) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Aire, or Heavens.

Phaeton, the son of *Sol* and *Glymenes*; he, when *Epaphus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Isis* had objected to him that he was not the son of *Phabus*, requested of his father that he might have the guidance of his Chariot for one day; which being granted, he set the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his thunder, into the River *Padus*, or *Po*.

Phaetontides, the sisters of *Phaeton*. See *Heliades*.

† *Phagedænick*, (Greek) troubled with pimples, pushes, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (Greek) a Military Squadron, consisting of 8000. men, most in use among the

the *Macedonians*; some think it was first invented by *Phalanx*, and from him so called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was instructed in Military discipline by *Pallas*, and taught his sister the use of the needle, but afterwards lying with his sister, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer, to make a brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus* the Authour of it was served in the same manner.

Phalerated, (Latin) dressed, or adorned with Trappings.

Phaleucian-verse, a verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, viz. a Spondee, Dactyle, and three Trochees's.

Phanatick, (Lat.) See *Fanatick*.

Phantasie, (Greek) a representation of things to the phancy or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantasm, (Greek) the same: also a false imagination, or apparition, a vision of Night-ghosts.

Phao, a Lesbian youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabaster box of ointment, became therewith so beautifull, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene*, especially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Phare, (Greek) a Watch-tower, or high place by the Sea-coast, wherein lights continually shine to light Sea-men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos* an Island in the Canopick mouth of Nile, where such a Tower was built by *Gnidius* the Architect.

Phavetriferous, (Lat.) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Pharisaism, hypocrisie, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a Sect of the Jewes, so called from the Hebrew word *Phareish*, i.e. to separate, because they were Interpreters of the Law, and separatists from the rest of the Jewish Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (Greek) belonging to Medicines or Drugs: also that part of physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharnaces, the son of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Cappadocia*, was overthrown by *Cesar*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated upon the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near

unto which are those famous fields where the great battell was fought between *Cesar* and *Pompey*; and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Phasm, (Greek) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phageus, the Father of *Alphesibaea*; he purged *Alcmaeon* of his crime, when he had slain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alphesibaea* in marriage.

Pheon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the son of *Sesostris* King of *Aegypt*, he being strook blind for shooting a dart into the stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the Oracle, to wash his eyes in the urine of a woman that had known but one man; which having done, he recovered his sight.

Phial, (Lat.) a pot or glasse with a wide mouth: also, a certain measure.

Phigethlon, (Greek) an Inflammation.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia*, in *Asia* the Lesse: also, the proper name of a woman; signifying in Greek brotherly, or sisterly love.

Philanthropy, (Greek) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philargyry, (Greek) the love of silver; covetousness.

Philaury, (Greek) self-love.

Philibert, the proper name of a man, signifying in the German tongue, Bright, and Famous.

Philippolis, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick* fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Antony* got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, especially the father of *Alexander* the Great; the word signifieth in Greek, a lover of horses; there is also a coin of gold so called, worth three shillings sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek, Lovely.

Philotes, the son of *Paas*, and the companion of *Hercules*; to him *Hercules* dying, left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernean* poison: and because the *Delphian* Oracle admonished, that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot; whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his own Countrey, he went into *Calabria* in

in *Italy*, where he built *Petilia*; at length by the help of *Machaon* he was cured.

Philology, (Greek) the love of learning, or study.

Philomela, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*: her sister *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (the son of *Mars* by the Nymph *Bistonis*) who having ravish'd *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that she might not declare her sufferings to any one, she wrought the story of them with her needle, and sent it to her sister *Progne*, who in revenge caused her son *Itys* to be killed at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and to be set before *Tereus*, who following *Progne* with his sword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Itys* into a Pheasant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

† *Philomusus*, (Greek) a lover of the Muse.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctinus* and *Arcadia*; she, as she went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after she had brought forth twins, she cast them into the River *Erymanthus*: who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus*, sucking a She-Woof, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*; and being called *Lycastus* and *Parrhasius*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Arca-dia*.

Philosophical, (Greek) belonging to a Philosopher, or Philosophy; i.e. the love and study of wisdom, knowledge of natural causes.

Philotimy, (Greek) the love of honour.

Philtre, (Greek) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine, procuring Love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*; who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipt in *Lernean* poyson, wished to die, but being immortal, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

Phineus, the son of *Agenor*, or, as others say, of *Phoenix* and *Cassiopea*; he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his first wife *Gleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whose eyes he put out at the perwasion of his second wife *Harpalice* the sister of *Zethes* and *Calais*, for which he was stricken blind himself, and the *Harpys* were sent against him, who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at last they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Stro-*

phades Islands, and *Phineus* himself was killed by *Hercules*, after he understood that the children were blinded without a cause.

Phlebotomy, (Greek) a cutting off a vein, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (Greek) full of phlegm, or steam, i.e. one of the four humours of the body, being cold and moist.

Phlegmon, (Greek) a hot and red swelling of the body, caused by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegrean fields, certain fields of *Thessaly*, where the *Gyants* fought against the gods.

Phlegyas, son of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Thessaly*; he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being ravish'd by *Apollo*, *Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple; for which being cast into Hell, he remained in continuall fear of the falling of a great stone which hung over his head.

Phabus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*; he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phoenix, (Greek) an Arabian Bird, of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500 years, it builds a nest of combustible spices; which taking fire from the Sun; she fans it with her wings, and burns her self therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a new Phoenix; It is also an ancient name of severall famous men.

Phorbos, the son of *Priamus* and *Epithesia*, the daughter of *Staphippus* King of *Mysdonia*; he was, after many great achievements, performed in the *Trojan* War; slain by *Menelaus*.

Phorcys, the son of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Thetis*, and Father of *Medusa*; he was King of *Corsica* and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phosphor, (Greek) as it were a bringer of light, the morning-Star.

Phrase, (Greek) a certain peculiar manner and form of speech.

Phrenetick, (Greek) possessed with a Phrensie, i.e. a certain kind of madness, arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Countrey of *Asia* the Lesse, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*; it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Lesser.

Phryxus, the son of *Athamas* and *Nephela*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phthisick, (Greek) a kind of Consumption accompanied with a Cough and ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (Greek) the Governour, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (Greek) Scrollles of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their necks and arms: also preservatives against payson or witchcraft: also places to keep things safe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, she hanged her self for the love of *Demophoon*, who she thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond tree.

Physick, (Greek) naturall Philosophy: also the Art of curing by Medicines.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the dispositions of men, by looking on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Physiomy*.

Physiology, (Greek) a discourse of natural things, a handling of natural causes.

P I

Piacular, (Lat.) able to absolve or clear a man from some hainous sin or offence.

Pia mater, (Lat.) a film or skin, which encompasseth the brain.

Piation, or *Piacle*, (Lat.) a satisfaction for sin, a purging by sacrifice or intercession.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open place, or broad street, a Market-place.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Picage, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground, to set up a standing, or Booth.

Picenum, or *Picentum*, a Region of Italy between the *Apennine* hills, and the *Adriatick* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickdillekens*) the Hem about the skirt of a garment: also, the extremity or utmost part of any thing: also, an Ordinary at Saint *Jame's* so called.

To *Pickear*, (French *Picquer*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or *Pitle*, (from the Italian word

Piccolo, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small cloie.

Pie-poulers Court, (from the French word *pie*, i. e. a foot, and *pouldreux*, i. e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs for the redresse of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, i. e. bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Countrey in the Confinnes of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Pierpoint, a surname of great note and antiquity, styled in Latin Records, *De Petra Ponte*.

Piger Henricus, A Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slownesse.

Pight, (old word) propped, settled.

Pigment, (Latin) a kind of painting, wherewith women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, or guile.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pignitū, a certain kind of Minerall, commonly called Black chalk.

Pigrisude, (Latin) lazinesse, slothfulness.

Pilaster, (French) a little Pillar: also an inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or *Pitcher*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line, formed after the manner of a wedge.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. *Pellegrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Countries, to visit holy places.

Pilkrow, see *Paragraph*.

Pillaw, a kind of meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

Pilosity, (Lat.) hairinesse, roughnesse.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship, called in Dutch a *Loofsmān*.

Pilumnus, the son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Dannia*: he married *Dane* the daughter of *Acrisius*, and mother of *Perseus*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinella*.

Pimpompēt, a kind of antick dance, wherein three hit each other on the bum, with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain and Den sacred to the Muses, from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (French) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory balls.

Pingue-

Pinguedinous, (Lat.) fat, or grosse.

Piniferous, (Lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

Pinnipinichi, A milchy juyce drawn out of certain trees in *India*; somewhat thick, and clammy; vehemently purging cholerick humours.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in painting.

Pinnace, a kind of small ship, so called, q. *Pennata*, i. e. winged; or from *Pinus*, i. e. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (Lat.) finned like a fish, bearing fins.

Pioners, certain underminers, and casters up of trenches in an Army; from a certain people of *Mysia*, called *Piones*, who used to digge them houses in Rocks.

Pipation, (Lat.) a kind of shrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a measure of wine, or oyl, containing 26. Gallons, or half a Tun.

Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, charge them down into the great Roll.

Piquant, (French) sharp, biting, or quick-tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrell, or distaste.

Piqueron, (French) a Javeling, or Dart.

Piquy, a Term in Printing: see *Pareil*.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, i. e. a Robber on the Sea; so called from the Greek word *Peiran*, i. e. to passe the Seas.

Pirene: see *Pyrene*.

Pirithous, the son of *Ixion*, he was joyn'd with *Theseus* in a perpetual league of friendship, and assisted him against the Centaurs, that would have ravish'd away *Hippodamia*; at last they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Pirithous* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Theseus* being taken prisoner by *Dū*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Piscarie, in Common-law, is a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscation, (Lat.) a fishing.

Piscinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Fish-pond. *Pisces*, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodiack, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notos*.

Pisistratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favouring of the people, was slain in the Senate-house by a Faction of the Nobility; his son *Telestmachus* being chief of the conspiracy: Also the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the son of *Hippocrates*; he was a man of singular eloquence, and a great favourer of the Arts and Sciences.

Pissphalt, (Greek) a kind of mineral, consisting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Pistachoes, or *Pistack Nuts*, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in Physick.

Pistolado, (Ital.) a shot, or wound given with a Pistoll.

Pistrine, (Lat.) a grinding house, or mill: also a Bake-house.

Pistacus, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the seven wise men of *Greece*: who in a war between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies; by intangling him in a Net; from whence arose the faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrmillions*.

Pituitous, (Lat.) flegmatick, full of watery humours.

P L

Placability, (Lat.) easinesse to be pacified, or appeased.

Placard, (French) a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawfull Games: also a Decree, or Mandate of a Prince: also any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence: see *Greenwich*.

Placidity, (Lat.) gentleness, mildnesse, quietnesse.

Placit, (Lat.) an Opinion, or Decree.

Plagiary, (Lat.) he that steals people out of one Countrey, and sells them into another: also a stealer of other mens works, or writings.

The *Plain Table*, a certain Mathematical Instrument, used for the surveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action real, or personal, in writing; whence *Plaintiffe*, see *Demandant*.

Planetarie, (Lat.) belonging to a Planet, i. e. a wandering star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen Deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy, (Lat.) plain, and free speech.

Planimetry, (Greek) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

Planisphere, (Lat.) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantation, (Lat.) a planting, or setting.

Plastick, (Greek) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

† *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Platanine, (Lat.) belonging to a *Platane*, or *Plane-tree*.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* year, i.e. the space of 36000. years) he was the chief of the *Academick* Philosophers; he was at first called *Aristocles*, was a great wrestler, and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*; then he say'd into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*; next he went into *Egypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and, as some say, read the books of *Moses*; he was called *Divine Plato*, and was esteem'd the most famous Philosopher of the World, his chief opinion being, that the abstract *Idea's*, or Images of all virtues, and of all forms, had a peculiar subsistence by themselves.

A *Plaudite*, (Lat.) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoicing, it being a substantive made of a verb.

Plausible, (Lat.) acceptable, received with praise, favour, or joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (Latin) belonging to the common people: also mean, vulgar, inferior.

Plebiscite, (Lat.) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (French) a surety; whence to pledge one in drinking, is to be his surety, or to ingage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives while they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaister of leather, or Linen Cloath.

Pleiades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*; whose names were *Electra*, *Alcyon*, *Celano*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*: they were placed by *Jupiter* among the stars; and called by the Latins *Virgiliae*.

Plenarie, (French) full, intire.

Plenarie, a word used in Common-law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

Plenilunarie, (Lat.) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or full Moon.

Plenipotentaries, Ambassadors that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are

sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (Lat.) fulnesse.

Pleonasm, (Greek) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word, or sentence is added.

Plethorick, (Greek) troubled with a *Plethora*, i.e. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleurisie, (Greek) an inflammation of the inward skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of blood.

Pliant, (French) flexible, easie to be bent.

Plicature, (Lat.) a plaiting, or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port-Town in *Devon-shire*, so called, as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*: in this place the Fable goeth, that *Corineus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vautort* belonging to the *Vautorts*, filed in old Records, *de Valse Torta*.

Plinth, (Greek) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

Plisthenes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*: he dying young, recommended his two sons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Plankets, a word used in some old statutes, signifying woollen cloath.

Platoon, a Term in Military Discipline, consisting of eight in front.

Plumage, (French) a bunch of feathers: Also a Term in Hawking for the feathers, under a Hawk's wing.

Plumbagin, (Latin) Silver mingled with Lead stone, or Oar.

Plumbeous, (Latin) Leaden, of the colour of Lead: also blunt, or dull.

A *Plume-striker*, a parasite, or flatterer; so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (Latin) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Plunder, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (Latin) a being more than one.

Pluries; the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperours,

rours, *Trajan*, and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent books; he was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his two brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernall Empire by lot.

Pluviall, or *Pluvios*, (Lat.) rainy, full of rain, or watery clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (Greek) belonging to wind or spirits.

P O

Pocillation, (Lat.) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (Lat.) having the gout in the feet.

Podalirius and *Machaon*, the sons of *Æsculapius*, they were Physicians in the *Grecian* Army, that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestat, (Ital.) or chief Magistrate of a City.

Podimetry, (Greek) a measuring by the foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (Greek) the art of making a Poem, i.e. any kind of subject consisting of a Rythm, or Verses.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (French) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blank, punctually, absolutely; from the French words, *point*, a prick, and *blanc* white.

Polar, or *Polary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Poles, i.e. the ends of the axel-tree, about which Astronomers imagin the heavens to be moved. The North-pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctic; whence the Polar-circles are two little circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiac.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrivall of a ship, and so

much Wares, at a place agreed on.

Political, (Greek) belonging to policy, or the government of a Common-wealth.

Politure, (Latin) a polishing, or trimming.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Cod-fish: also a Stag, or Male-Deer, having musen'd, or cast his head.

Pollicar, (Lat.) containing the measure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb, or toe.

Pollicitation, (Lat.) a promising.

Pollinarius, (Lat.) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Pollinature, (Lat.) the embalming of dead bodies.

Poltron, (French) a Knave, or Rascall: also a Coward, or Lazy Fellow.

Polychreston, (Greek) a medicine of much use, or often used.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes* the *Persian*, and crucified.

Polydamas, the son of *Antenor* and *Theano* the sister of *Hecuba*; he married *Lycaste*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is said together with his Father *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the Greeks. Also the son of *Panbous* the Master of *Hector*, he was a man of vast strength.

Polydorus, see *Polymnestor*.

Polygamy, (Greek) the having more wives than one.

Polygony, (Greek) the having many angles or corners: also an herb, called knot-grasse.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the nine Muses; she is said to have been the first Inventour of History.

Polymnestor, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus* fearing the *Trojan* War had committed his youngest son *Polydorus* to his tuition, with a great summe of Gold, for greedinesse of the money, killed the child.

Polymorphean, (Greek) having many shapes, or forms.

Polynices, the brother of *Eteocles*, and son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his mother *Jocasta*.

Polypagian, (Greek) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polypheumus, the son of *Neptune* by the Nymph *Theoja* the daughter of *Phorcus*; he

was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, slew the youth *Acis*, whom she preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulysses*, when they were cast upon that shore; and would have served the rest in like manner, but that *Ulysses* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

Polyptote, (a Term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Cases.

Polypus, a kind of fish, that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrol*: also a tumour, or swelling in the nose.

Polyfyllabical, (Greek) having many syllables.

Polyfudeion, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a sentence is joyned with many Conjunction copulatives.

Polyxena, (the daughter of *Priamus*) whom *Pyrhus* the son of *Achilles* slew upon his Father's Tomb, and sent her to the infernal shades to his Father; who for her sake had been slain by *Paris*.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an Apple of an Amber) a little round ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

Pomarions, (Latin) belonging to a Pomary, i. e. an Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, so called, because it is full of grains; or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of Spain.

Pomelegryse, (old word) Dapple-gray.

Pome-paradise, a fruit called a *John-apple*; In Greek *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the same as *Post-meridian*.

Pomiferous, (Latin) bearing apples, or other kind of round fruit.

Pomatam, (Lat.) A drink made of Apples.

Pommade, (French) a kind of sweet ointment: also a trick in vaulting.

Pomary, (Latin) a certain space about the walls of a City, or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pontfract*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called (for in the Saxons time it was named *Kirby*) from a wooden Bridge over *Aire*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people, that accompanied *William Arch-Bishop of York*, King *Stephen's* Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been stained with the bloodshed of many great men; here *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, was beheaded

by King *Edward* the second; King *Richard* the second was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the fourth. Also *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the third.

Pomona, the goddess of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in several shapes; at last, in the form an old woman; he spoke so effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed; and returning to his own shape, he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, fir-named the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for Triumphing over *Iarbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was chosen Emperour in the *Piratic Warre*, which he finisht in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and restored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*. Lastly, he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking prisoner their King *Aristobulus*; at length, in the Civill Warre between him and *Julius Caesar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers Balls, wherewith they put the Ink upon their Letters.

Pompous, (Lat.) full of Pomp, stately.

Ponderosity, (Lat.) weightiness, heaviness.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the re-edifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckingham-shire*, so called from the four Bridges, over the four Channels, into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pontfract, see *Pomfret*.

Pontick, (Lat.) belonging to *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*; as also, the Country joyning to that Sea, containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontifical*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, i. e. a Bishop or Prelate; who being clad in his Episcopal vestments, or those ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival dayes: as also, those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

Popelin,

Popelin, (French) a little finical darling.

Popination, (Lat.) excessive eating, or drinking: also a haunting *Popinas*, i. e. Taverns, or Visiting houses.

Popinge, a kind of Parrot: also an Herb, so called, from being of the colour of that bird, being a kind of greenish colour, this Herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a sort of Hobgoblins, so called from *Popleman*, a cruell Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Popler, (old word) a young wench.

Poplitick, (Lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppean Law, a certain Law among the Romans against single life.

Populeon, (Greek) an Unguent made of *Poplar*.

Populace, (French) the vulgar, or meaner sort of people.

Popularity, (Lat.) familiarity with the common people.

Population, (Lat.) a wasting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (Lat.) bearing *Poplar* Trees.

Populosity, (Lat.) abundance, or fullness of people.

Porcelane, a kind of Sallet-herb, called in Greek *Andrachne*: also the cream, or flowing on the top of a certain chalky earth in *China* steeped in water; of which they make *China* dishes.

Porcine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hog.

Prculation, (Lat.) a fattning of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kind of beast called in Latin, *Histrice*, which casteth out of her body certain sharp bristles, like darts against the Dogs when they hunt her.

Porosity, (Latin) fullness of Pores, i. e. certain little holes in the skin, through which sweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaise, a kind of fish of a duskyish colour, called in Greek *Phocena*.

Porphyretick, (Lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. e. a fine reddish marble, streaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyrie* Chair of Saint *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (Lat.) a stretching out.

Portable, (Lat.) to be carried, or born.

Porto bello, or Saint *Philip*, a strong Town in *America*, so called from the good Haven adjoining to it; 'tis the staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*: the Haven is fortified with two strong Castles; notwithstanding which, it was both surpris'd and

pillaged by the English under the command of Captain *Parker*, about the year 1601. and *Pedro Melendez* the Governour, taken prisoner.

Portcullis, (French) the Falling Gate of a City, which is made to slip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from *Port*, i. e. a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentious, (Lat.) prodigious, portending, or betokening some ill to come.

Portglave, (French) a Sword-bearer.

Portgrave, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town: In ancient times the chief Magistrate of *London*, was so called.

Portguidon, (French) the Cornet, or Ensign-bearer, to a Troop of horse, or men at Arms.

Portmanteau, (French) a kind of Cloak-bag.

Portmen, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portpain, (French) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portsale, a sale of fish, presently upon return into the Haven: also a publick sale like that of the ancient Romans, who used *per praconem sub hasta vendere*.

Posade, (French) a respite, or breathing: also a lighting down of Birds.

Posse, see *Catarre*.

Position, (Lat.) a putting: also a Term in Logick, a foundation upon which an argument is built.

Possession, (Lat.) an absolute enjoyment of any thing; in Common law, it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual enjoyment of them.

Possibility, (Lat.) likelihood.

Posterority, (Lat.) a being after, or behind: also in Common-law, a man holding Tenements of two Lords; is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by *Posterority*.

Posthume, (Lat.) a Child, born after the death of the Father: also *Posthume-works* are writings publish'd after the death of the Author.

Postick, (Lat.) being behind, or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious Exposition, containing more then hath been observed before, from the Latin *post illud*, i. e. after that.

Postillon, (French) a Posts-guide, or forerunner: also he that rides upon one of the foremost

foremost of the Coach-horses, when there are six.

Postliminie, (Latin) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Postmeridian, (Lat.) done in the after-noon.

Postnate, (Latin) the same as Posthume.

Postpone, (Lat.) to set behind, to esteem lesse then another.

Postposure, (Latin) a setting behind.

Postpone, (Latin) to come after.

Postulation, (Latin) a requiring; or demanding.

Potable, (Latin) fit to be drunk.

Potatoes, a sort of Indian fruit, whose root is of great virtue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (Latin) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent, in *Blazon*, expresseth the resemblance of the top of a crowtch.

Potentate, (Lat.) one powerful, or mighty.

Potulent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Pouches, a Term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ships, or long-ships.

Poul-davies, or *Oulderneffe*, see *Medrinacles*.

Pounce, (Spanish *Poncar*, Latin *pungere*) to jage, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the claws, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subsidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Pourcontrol, the same as *Polypus*.

Pourmenade, (French) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Pourparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition, they held joyntly.

Pourpresture, (French) an inclosure: also, an incroaching upon any Land, or Jurisdiction that belongs to the King.

Poursuivants, (French) followers: also messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Poursuivants* at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecroffe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourtraiture, (French) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtrait*, i.e. a picture, or image of any thing.

Pourveyour, (French) an Officer of the King, or other great Personage, that provides Corn, and other Viſual for the house.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, signifieth an inclosure to keep beasts in; but more especially a place of strength, where Cattel distrained for any trespassse are put; untill they be replevied, or distrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of England became of force in Ireland; so called, because it was made when Sir Edward Poynings was Lieutenant of Ireland.

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Pragmatical, (Greek) busie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practical*, (Greek) ready to practise, or deal in any Art, or Science: also Substantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (Lat.) a break-fast, or repast.

Pratique, (Ital.) the same as practick: also a Licence to traffick.

Preamble, see *Preface*.

Præbendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i.e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is also so called from affording his Counsell, and assistance to the Bishop.

Præcaution, (Lat.) a foreseeing, fore-warning, or preventing.

Præcedence, (Lat.) a going before: also a surpassing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (Latin) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcention, (Lat.) the flourish, or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

Preceptive, (Lat.) belonging to a precept, i.e. a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: also a Command.

Preceptories, certain Benefices, anciently posselt by the better sort of Templers.

Præcidaneous, (Lat.) that which is cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

Præcipice, (Lat.) a steep place, a downright descent.

Præcipitation, (Lat.) a casting down head-long: also rashnesse, or unadvisednesse: also a Term in Chymistry, being a steeping, or dissolving of mettals, or other bodies, in corroding liquors.

Præcocity, (Lat.) a too early, or overhasty ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (Lat.) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (Lat.) a former bargain, or contract.

Præcursor, (Lat.) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

Præ-

Prædation, (Lat.) a preying, robbing, or spoiling.

Prædecessour, (Lat.) an Ancestour, or Fore-father.

Prædestination, (Lat.) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or designing before, what shall come after.

Prædial, (Lat.) belonging to Lands, Mannours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, (Lat.) three words which are most commonly used as terms in Logick. *Prædicables* (which are 5. viz. *genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are also called *Categories*, and are ten in all, viz. Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *Summum genus*. A *Prædicate* is the last part of the Proposition, or the major term of a Syllogism.

Prædiction, (Lat.) a fore-saying, or fore-telling.

Prædominant, (Lat.) bearing chief sway, or rule.

Præeminence, (Lat.) a being to be set before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexistent, (Latin) existing, or being before.

Præface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Preamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

Præfeti, (Lat.) a Governour, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was also anciently a chief Officer in the Roman Empire, called *Præfetus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, (Lat.) to advance, or set before others.

Prægnant, (Lat.) great with child: also ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Prænotaries, signifies in Common law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægression, (Lat.) a going before.

Prægustation, (Lat.) a tasting, or trying before.

Præjudication, (Lat.) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice* is used for hurt, or hinderance.

Prælation, (Latin) a preferring, or setting before.

Prælections, (Lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (Latin) a Proem, or entrance into any discourse or subject: also, in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any Instrument.

Præmature, (Lat.) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (Latin) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

Præmissio, (Lat.) a sending before, whence the *præmisses*, i.e. things sent out, or spoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, signifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in prison: it is a word corruptly used for *præmonere*, i.e. to admonish, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Præmonition, (Latin) a fore-warning.

Præmunition, (Latin) a fortifying before hand.

Prænder, a word used in Common Law: things which lye in *Prænder*, are those things which the Lord of a Mannour may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an heir, or of the Land escheats; whereas those things which lye in *Render*, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

Prænomination, (Lat.) a fore-naming.

Prænotion, (Latin) fore-knowledge.

Prænunciation, (Lat.) a fore-shewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (Lat.) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

Præpensé, (French) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (Latin) to weigh well, or consider before hand.

Præposition, (Lat.) a putting before: also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

Præposterous, (Lat.) rash, head-long, out of order.

Præputie, (Lat.) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prærogative, (Lat.) a having ones opinion first askt, a priviledge, a peculiar authority, or præeminence.

Præsage, (Lat.) a fore-guessing, or fore-telling.

Præbiterary, (Lat.) Priesthood, Eldership, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Præscience, (Lat.) fore-knowledge.

Prescription, (Latin) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law: also the course, or use of any thing, for a long time.

Presentaneous, (Lat.) present, ready, speedy, effectual.

Presentation, (Lat.) a shewing, or setting forth: also, in Common Law, presentation is the offering, or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Presepe, a Constellation in two degrees, thirteen minutes of *Leo*.

To **Preside**, (Lat.) to rule, or have authority over.

Presidiary, (Lat.) belonging to a *Præsidy*, i. e. a Garrison of souldiers: also aid, help, or defence.

Preft-money, (from the French *Preft*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præstigation, (Lat.) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the Impostor.

Presumption, (Lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Prætext, or **Prætext**, (Lat.) a cloak, or colour for any thing: also *Prætext*, or *Prætextation*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (Lat.) a going by, or passing over.

Prætermiffion, (Latin, as it were a fending besides) a suffering to passe by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Prætorian, (Lat.) belonging to a *Prætor*, i. e. one that was anciently the chief Ruler, of any Province or Country subject to the Roman Empire; and he had supream authority not only in Military affairs, but also in matters of judgement: also the *Prætorian Guard* was a Band of souldiers, consisting of ten thousand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperour's person.

Prævarication, (Lat.) deceit, or double-dealing.

Previous, (Lat.) leading the way, or going before.

Præputagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *Iceni*.

Pravity, (Lat.) crookedness, deformity: also naughtiness, lewdness.

The **Prærogative Court**, a certain Court belonging to the Civill Law, in which the Commissary sits upon Inheritances fallen either by the Intestate, or by Will and Testament.

Priamus, the son of *Laomedon* King of

Troy. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ransomed for a great summe of money: He had fifty sons, wherof seventeen he had by his wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and sack't by the *Greeks*.

Priapismus, (Lat.) a disease wherein there is an erection of the yard without lust; from *Priapus* the son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He being born at *Lampsacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mother's Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had something about him so pleasing to the women of *Lampsacus*, that after he was banisht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to sacrifice an *Ass*, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on horse-back.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting, when a Hare beates in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive her footing; it is said she *pricketh*.

Pricket, a brocket, spitter, or young male Deer, of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Pridian, (Latin) belonging to the day before.

Prig, a canting word; To *filch*, or *steal*. **Primacy**, (French) the first place or chief rule, especially in Ecclesiastical affairs, whence a Metropolitan, or Arch-Bishop is called a *Primate*.

Primage, a duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

Primes, (Lat.) first, or principal: also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a *Primer*, is a kind of little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Responses, and Antiphones, chosen for that hour of the day.

A **Prime**, is in Surveying, an exact part containing nineteen inches, and four fifth parts of an inch.

Primevous, (Latin) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and **Primavista**, (Ital.) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

Primier felsen, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby he hath the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Primigenious, (Lat.) coming naturally, or having its Original from its self.

Primitial, (Lat.) belonging to the first fruits.

Primitive,

Primitive, (Lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (Lat.) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first-born.

Primordial, (Lat.) belonging to the first original, or beginning of all things.

Primum mobile, (Lat.) the tenth or highest Orb; so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferior Orbs depends.

Principality, (Lat.) the dignity or chief seat of a Sovereign Prince: also, *Principality* is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox, (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hasty or over-ripe-headed young boy.

Priority, (Lat.) see *Posteriority*.

Prisage, a custom or share belonging to the King out of such merchandizes, as are taken by way of lawfull prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in Latin, ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denyed the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure being a solid triangle.

Prisine, (Latin) former, ancient, wonted.

Priltis, (Lat.) a kind of fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that fish.

Privado, (Span.) a Favorite.

Privation, ((Lat.) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the course of Common Law.

Probability, (Lat.) likelihood.

Probat of Testaments, the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the dead man dieth.

Probation, (Lat.) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be chosen fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Probity, (Lat.) honesty, goodness, integrity.

Problematical, (Lat.) belonging to a Problem, i. e. a hard question propoun-

ded to any one to explain.

Proboscide, (Greek) the snout of an Elephant.

Procacit, (Latin) sauciness, malepertness, scoffing.

Procatartick, (Greek) as *Procatartick* cause, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth another cause.

Procerity, (Lat.) height of stature, tallness.

Processe, (Latin) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personall, or really, civill, or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

Procession, (Latin) a passing on, a going forward also, a custom among Clergymen, of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Prochronism, (Greek) an error in Chronologie or the computation of time.

Prochyta, an Island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, not far from *Puteoli*, in *Campania*, so called from *Prochyta* the Nurse of *Aeneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a mountain of *Inarime* a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Providence, (Lat.) the falling down of any thing out of its place.

Proquint, (Lat.) a being prepared, or in a readinesse.

Proclivity, (Lat.) an aptness, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconsul, (Latin) one in the Head or place of a Consul, a Deputy Consul.

Procrastination, (Lat.) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (Lat.) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proctors, (in Latin *Procuratores*) Advocates, or those that solicit other mens businesses: also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Diocese. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Schollars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called *Proctors*: Also in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called *Procurators*.

Proculcation, (Lat.) a trampling, or treading under foot.

Procyon, the lesser Dog Star.

Prodigality, (Lat.) riotous, or wastefull expence.

Prodigy, (Lat.) a monstrous, or unnatural action, betokening some great evil to come.

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Proditorious, (Lat.) belonging to *Proditor*, i. e. treason, or treachery, traytour-like.

Prodrom, (Greek) a *recursour*, or fore-runner.

Produktion, (Lat.) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick, is any number brought forth out of another) also a lengthening, or making longer.

Profanation, (Lat.) a putting holy things to a common use.

Profession, (Lat.) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy, *Profession*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Professor, (Lat.) a Lecturer, or Reader of any Art, or Science in the publick Schools of an University.

Proficient, (Lat.) helping forward, or profiting.

Profile, (Ital.) a Term in painting, being a picture onely drawn side-ways.

Profligation, (Lat.) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profluence, (Lat.) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, is oftentimes joyned to other words, to adde a weight and aggravation to them, as profound reverence, *Cleopatira*.

Profundity, (Lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (Lat.) a pouring out lavishly, a wasting.

Progeny, (Latin) an off-spring, or issue; whence *Progenitor*, a fore-father, or ancestor.

Progne, see *Philomela*.

Prognostication, (Latin) a foretelling of things to come.

Progression, (Latin) a making progresse, or going forward.

Prohibition, (Latin) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

Projections, a Mathematical Term, all sorts of Globes, or Spheres in *Plano*.

Projecture, (Lat.) a forecasting, or designing: also a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolation, (Lat.) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (Lat.) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or speaking plain.

Proleptical, (Greek) belonging to a *Prolepsie*, i. e. a conceiving of things in the mind before hand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge.

Proletaneous, or *Proletarianus*, (Lat.) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

Prolifical, (Lat.) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitfull. *Prolifical* signs, are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Prolivity, (Latin) tediousness in speech.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the people a Comedy, or Fable, or the Authour of it.

Proloquitour, (Lat.) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolusio, (Lat.) as it were a playing before, an Essay, or making Triall before hand, of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (Greek) one that hath studied the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the Father of *Deucalion*, and son of *Lapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having dissuaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counsell freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (Lat.) a jutting, or standing out farther than another.

Promiscuous, (Lat.) mingled, or confused one with another.

Promontorie, (Latin) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promooters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (Lat.) quickness, or readinesse.

Promptuarie, (Latin) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (Lat.) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prone, (Lat.) stooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Pront-

Pronephew, (Lat.) a Nephew, or Grand-child's son.

Proem, (Lat.) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any discourse.

Propagation, (Lat.) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: also, a spreading abroad, the multiplying of a stock.

Propellid, (Latin) thrust out, or driven forward.

Propension, (Lat.) a proneness, or inclination to any thing.

Preparation, (Lat.) a doing a thing quickly, a making haste.

Prophetically, (Greek) belonging to *Prophecie*, i. e. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious Speeches.

Propination, (Lat.) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (Latin) nearness, or neighbourhood: also affinity.

Propitiatory, (Lat.) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (Lat.) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeasing of Gods displeasure, by sacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straights of *Hellepont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracius*.

Propriation, (Lat.) a convenience, or answerableness of one thing to another.

Proposition, (Latin) a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of: also, the major, or first term in Logick.

Proprator, (Lat.) a Deputy-Prator, or Chief Justice.

Proprietary, (French) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himself and his Heirs.

Propudious, (Lat.) shamefull, filthy, dishonest.

Propugnacle, (Lat.) a Bulwark, or Fortresse, whence *propugnation*, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulsion, (Lat.) a chasing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (Lat.) a creeping, or stealing on by little and little.

Proritation, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (Latin) a deferring, or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Council.

Prosaick, (Latin) belonging to *Prose*.

Proscription, (Lat.) a banishing, or out-

lawing, a making it lawfull for any man to kill the *Proscript*, or person outlawed, where ever he findeth him.

Prosecution, (Lat.) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Proselytes, (Greek) a stranger converted to our faith; it was heretofore meant onely of one converted from Heathenism, to the Jewish Religion.

Proserpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, she being ravish'd by *Pluto*, was sought for by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter* at her earnest request, granted that her daughter should return again to earth, on condition she had tasted no meat since she came to Hell; but *Ascalaphus* having declared that she had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) she could obtain no more, but that she should be six months upon earth, and six months with *Pluto*.

Prosodie, (Greek) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Protopoeia, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein divers things are personated, which are not real.

A *Propect*, (Lat.) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

Prospicious, (Lat.) fair, or goodly to behold.

Prostration, (Latin) a throwing to the ground; or laying flat, an over-coming.

Prostitution, (Lat.) a Harlots letting out the use of her body for hire.

Prostration, (Latin) a falling at ones feet.

Protatick, (Greek) belonging to a *Protasis*, i. e. a Proposition: also, the first part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (Lat.) a driving, or chasing away.

Protend, (Lat.) to stretch forth.

Protervity, (Latin) way-wardness, or frowardness.

Protesilaus, the son of *Iphiclus*, who going to the Trojan War, contrary to the Oracle's advice, was slain by *Hector*.

Protestation, (Lat.) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the Protestation they made at *Spire*, were called Protestants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptune's* Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea calfs; the Poets also feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could

transform himself into what shape he pleased, *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Island, leaving *Pallene*, a City of *Thessaly*, where he first lived.

Protocol, (Greek) the first draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Castle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the second's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prudhow* Castle.

Protologie, (Greek) a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (Greek) the first Martyr or witness of the New Testament.

Protoplast, (Greek) first formed, or made.

Prototype, (Greek) the Original type, or first pattern.

Protraction, (Latin) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematicall Instrument made of brass, consisting of the Scale and Semi-circle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protreptick, (Greek) doctrinal, or giving instructions.

Protrusion, (Latin) a thrusting forward.

Protuberant, (Latin) rising, or swelling out.

Prototype, (Greek) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (Italian, as it were a Proviseur) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbiall, (Latin) belonging to a Proverb, i.e. an adage, or old Saying.

Provincial, (Lat.) belonging to a Province: also, a Provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of *Fryars*.

Proviso, (Ital.) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (Lat.) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

Proul, to pilfer, or steal in the night.

Prow, (old word) honour: also, the fore-castle of a ship: also, a point jutting out in a building.

Provost, a President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church: also, a chief Magistrate of a Town.

Proxie, a Proctor's warrant, or Com-

mission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf.

Proximity, (Lat.) nearness, or neighbourhood, a high degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Christian name of divers women; the signification is well known.

Pruinous, (Latin) frosty, covered with frost.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwise called Sickwort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, somewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Falconry: they say, a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to prune her self, but when she beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture at her tail, wherewith she embalmeth her feet, and striketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl, is called the Note.

Prurient, (Lat.) itching, or having an itching desire.

Pruriginous, (Lat.) having the itch.

P S

Psalmodie, (Greek) a singing of Psalms, or Verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

Psalmographie, (Greek) a writing of Psalms.

Psaltury, (Greek) a certain Muscical Instrument with ten strings, somewhat like a Harp; some call it a Shalm.

Psephism, (Greek) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pseudography, (Greek) a false writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pseudologie, (Greek) a false speaking, or lying.

Pseudomartyr, (Greek) a false witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudoprophet, (Greek) a false Prophet.

Psychomachy, (Greek) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

P T

Ptisane, (Lat.) a kind of drink made of Barly.

Ptolomeus, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains: also, the name of several Kings of *Egypt*.

P U

Puberty, (Lat.) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican,

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (Lat.) a publishing, or making common.

Pucelage, (French) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glocestershire*, in times past, a Mannour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer, and one *Leove* a Russian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the body, and so lost his life.

Pudibund, (Latin) bashfull, or shameful.

Pudicity, (Lat.) chastity, or purity.

Puerility, (Lat.) boyishness, childishness, or simplicity.

Puerperous, (Latin) bearing children, or causing to bear children.

Pugill, (Latin) a small handful.

Pugillation, (Lat.) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (Latin) an eager desire of fighting.

Puisse, or *Puny*, (French, as it were born after) a word used in Common Law for the younger.

Puissance, (French) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (Lat.) fairness, or tallness of person.

Pulicous, (Lat.) full of fleas.

Pullation, (Lat.) a hatching of chickens.

Pullulation, (Lat.) a springing, a budding forth, a shooting up.

Pulmonary, (Lat.) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarions, (Latin) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulp, (Latin) the brawny, or muscley part of the body: also a kind of fish, otherwise called a Cattle-fish or Polypus.

Pulsion, (Lat.) a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

Pulverisation, (Lat.) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

Pulverulent, (Lat.) dusty, full of powder.

Pumication, (Lat.) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone, i.e. a stone that is spungy, and full of holes.

Punob, a kind of Indian drink.

Pungency, (Lat.) a pricking.

Punillo, (Ital.) a diminutive of *Pungio*, i.e. a little point: also a thing of no value, or moment.

Punick faith, falsehood, or perjury.

Punition, (Latin) a chastising, or correcting.

Puny, see *Puisse*.

Pupill, (Latin) the Ball, or Apple of the

eye: also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or fatherlesse Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a Demy-Island in *Dorsetshire*, in the midst of which standeth *Corf* Castle, where *Alfrith*, to make way for her own son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarously murdered, as he came from hunting to visit her.

Purfile, (French *pourfile*) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, so long as they are used in borders.

Purgatory, (Lat.) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholicks say, the souls of men are cleansed, before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (Lat.) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

Purlue, (French, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations, severed again from the same.

To *Purloin*, to lurch, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpurean, (Lat.) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purulent, (Latin) full of matter, or filth.

Purveyour, see *Pourveyor*.

Pusillanimity, (Latin) cowardliness, or faint heartedness.

Pustulous, (Lat.) full of Pustules, i.e. blisters, blaines, or wheals.

Putation, (Lat.) a lopping, or cutting off superfluous branches: also a thinking, reputing, or esteeming.

Putrid, (Lat.) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *putrescence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) small throwds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizen-Masts throwds, to the Top-Masts throwds.

To *Put over*, a term in Falconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when she removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traversing with her body, but chiefly with her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (Greek) a fighting with Hurl-bats:

Pygmies,

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermost mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in height: of whom it is reported, that they resort in the spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea-side, armed with bows and arrows, to destroy the nests of the Cranes, which else would grow to numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (Greek) belonging to a Pyramid, i.e. a Geometrical figure: See *Obelisk*.

Pyrenean-hills, certain hills that divide France from Spain.

Pyrotics, (Greek) Caustics, burning Medicines.

Pyrotechnie, (Greek) any structure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the son of *Achilles*: also a King of *Epirus*, who made war with the Romans for a long while; he was slain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held transmigration, or the passing of souls out of one body into another.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, i.e. a prophesying Spirit, also the name of a Serpent of a very vast magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*; in memory of which, the *Pythian Games* were instituted.

Q U

Quabb, a kind of fish, called a Water-weasel, or Eelpout.

Quacksilver, (Dutch) a Mountebank, or simple Physician.

Quadragesimaries, (Lat.) belonging to 40. years.

Quadragesimal, (Latin) belonging to *Quadragesima*, i.e. the fortieth day before Easter, or first Sunday in Lent.

Quadrain, (French) a Stanza, or Staff, consisting of four Verses.

Quadrangular, (Lat.) belonging to a Quadrangle, i.e. a four-square figure.

Quadrant, (Lat.) a certain Mathematical Instrument, being the fourth part of a Circle: also the fourth part of any measure, or number.

Quadrantal, (Lat.) four-fingers thick: also a certain figure every way four-square.

Quadrature, (Lat.) a squaring, a making square of any thing.

Quadriennial, (Latin) of four years.

Quadrivigorous, (Lat.) belonging to a Coach, or Chariot, drawn with four horses.

A **Quadrin**, (French) a mite, or small

piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringenarius, (Lat.) belonging to four hundred.

Quadrupartite, (Lat.) divided into four parts.

Quadrivialis, (Lat.) consisting of four ways, or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (Lat.) having four feet.

Quadrupedian signs, representing four-footed beasts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplication, (Latin) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (Latin) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in Latin *Coturnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious Enthusiasts, who take that denomination from their strange gestures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in their publick Assemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, i.e. when will the altar be ready) a studying, or doubting what to do.

Quarantain, (French) Lent, or the term of 40. dayes before Easter.

Quardecue, (French) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannour, with an Advouson thereunto belonging, against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advouson.

Quarentine, a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a landed man deceased, of continuing 40. dayes after his decease in his chief Mannour-house.

Quarry, a place whence stones are digged out: also a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted.

Quarrel, (French) a kind of coyn valuing three half pence of our money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quartation, (Latin) A Chymicall Term, being the separation of Gold and Silver mixed together, by four parts unequal.

Quartan, (Lat.) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (Lat.) the fourth part of a Sextary, i.e. two pound.

Quarter, a term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an Escutcheon.

Quartile aspect, a term in Astronomy, the distance of three signs between one star, and another.

Quarto, a book is said to be in Quarto, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into four leaves apiece.

Quassation,

Quassation, (Lat.) a thaking, or branding.

Quater Cosins, fourth Cosins, the last degree of kindred: also, such whose friendship declines.

Quaternion, or **Quaternity**, (Lat.) the number of four.

Quaver, one of the quickest times, or pauses in Music.

Queensborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the third, in honour of Queen *Philip* his wife, who built *Queens Colledge* in *Oxford*.

Queint, (old word) quenched: also, strange.

Quercine, (Latin) belonging to an Oak.

Querimonious, (Lat.) mourning, bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-mill.

Querpo, see *Cuerpo*.

Querulous, (Latin) singing, or cherping sorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Quest, or **Inquest**, a meeting of Citizens, to inquire what misdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Questour, or **Questour**, (Latin) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treasurer.

Quick silver, a certain Minerall, being a slimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a term in School-philosophy; the essence of any thing: also a quirk, or subtle question.

Quid pro pro, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincupedal, (Latin) having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

Quingenarius, (Latin) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesime Sunday, the fiftieth day before Easter, called *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquangle, (Lat.) having five corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (Lat.) five yeares old, or lasting five years.

Quinquupartite, (Lat.) divided into five parts.

Quinquere, (Lat.) a Gally having five ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oare hath five men; as the *Quadrere* consisted of four, and the *Triere* of three.

Quinsiefme, in Common Law, is a certain tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of mens lands, or goods.

Quintain, (French) a certain Game

formerly much in request at marriages, being a running, a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank, or Buttresse of wood, wherein he that shewed most activity, had a Peacock for prize.

Quintiel, (French) a hundred weight.

Quintessential, (Lat.) belonging to Quintessence, i.e. the purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing.

Quintile, (Lat.) the month of *July*, being the fifth month from *March*.

Quintuple, (Lat.) five-fold.

Quinzain, (French) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen verses.

Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills of *Rome*; there is also a gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quirister, see *Chorister*.

Quiritation, (Lat.) a crying, calling, or shouting.

Quirites, a name anciently given to the Romans.

Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him.

Quodlibetical questions, certain questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Justices of the Quorum, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B, &c. unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian, (Latin) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (Latin) a term in Arithmetick, the number that riseth out of the Divisor.

Quoyl, a term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.

Quoy, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

R A

R Abbettings, a Term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabby, or Rabbin, i.e. a Doctor, or Teacher, among the Jews.

Rabid, (Lat.) mad, or raging.

Racemations, (Lat.) a gathering of grapes after the clusters are gone.

Racemiferous, (Latin) bearing clusters of grapes.

Rachel, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew a sheep.

R k

Radegund,

Radegand, (Sax.) favourable counsell, a Christian name of women.

Rade vore, (Sax.) Tapestry, or Loom-work.

Radiant, (Latin) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting forth of beams.

Radical, (Latin) belonging to the root: whence radical moisture, the naturall, and vital moisture spread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Astrology, a radical question, is a question propounded, when the Lord of the ascendent, and Lord of the hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radication, (Lat.) a taking root.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.

Raffe, (French) a kind of Game at Dice: also, a rifling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Vessel.

Ragounces, (Sax.) a kind of precious stone.

Raillery, (French) jesting, sporting, or scoffing.

Raimund, (Germ.) a proper name, signifying Quiet; answering to the Greek *Hesbicus*.

Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sun-beams are in a Geometrical opposition to a shallow and moist Cloud.

Rally, (French) to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troops.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. e. helpfull counsell.

Ramagious, (French) wild, belonging to *Ramage*, i. e. boughs, or branches.

Rambooz, a kind of compound drink.

Ramberge, (French) a kind of swift Gally, or long ship.

Ramist, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handsome method and abridgement.

Ramosity, (Latin) fulness of branches, or boughs.

Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being spoken of a beast climbing, or rearing up his fore-feet.

Rampier, or *Rampert*, (French) a Term in Fortification, the wall of a Bulwark, or Fortresse.

Ramsey, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonshire*, so called as it were *Rams Island*; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinsman *Ailwin*, sir-named *Healf-Koning*, i. e. half King, and enlarged by Bishop *Oswald*.

Rancidity, or *Ranceur*, (Latin) mouldiness, rottenness, mustiness: also malice, or inward grudging.

Randal, (Sax.) a proper name, from *Ranulph*, i. e. fair help.

Ransome, (French) contract, a redemption; a summe of money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the pardoning of some heinous Crime.

Ranula, (Latin) a swelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is fastened to the Ligament.

Rapacity, (Lat.) ravenousness, extortion, greediness.

Rapes, certain divisions of the County of *Sussex*; as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*: these *Rapes* are six in all, namely of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewise*, *Pevensey*, and *Hastings*.

Raphael, a proper name, signifying, in Hebrew, the Physick of God.

Rapidity, (Lat.) swiftness, quickness, hastiness.

Rapine, (Lat.) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force, or violence.

Rapsodie, (Greek) a contexture, or joyning together of divers verses, or sentences.

Rapture, (Lat.) a snatching away by violence: also, an Ecstasie, or Transportment.

Rarity, thinness; it is by the Philosophers opposed to Density: and that body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance less.

Rarefaction, (Lat.) a rarefying, or making thin.

Raskail, (old word) trash.

Raspatory, (French) a Butlers instrument, wherewith he chips bread.

Raspis, a kind of fruit growing on a shrub, called in French *Framboise*; as it were, a Wood-Strawberry.

Ras-Algenfe, a Star in the Twin.

Ras-Alden, the head of *Junonius*.

Rasure, (Latin) a shaving, or scraping.

Ratiocination, (Lat.) a reasoning, arguing, or discoursing.

Ratification, (Lat.) a ratifying, confirming, or making sure.

Rational, (Lat.) reasonable indued with reason; it is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the Jews.

Ravage, (French) havock, spoyl, ransack.

Raucity, (Lat.) hoarseness.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Constantinople*, had their residence:

fidence; it is situate upon the *Adriatick Sea-shore*.

Ravishment, or *Rape*, the violent flourishing of a woman: also in Common-law, it is used for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Range, (French) the Office of a *Ranger*, who is to drive back the wild beasts of the Forrest, as often as they Range out of the same unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star: also metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object. *Cleopatra*.

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the distance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Bark-shire*; so called from the River *Rhea*, or from the British word *Redin*, or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themselves, and made a *Rampier* between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Ethelwolf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) Counsel, Advice, Help.

Real, (Spanish) a kind of Spanish Coyn, valuing about six pence of our money.

Ream, a certain measure of Paper, consisting of twenty quires.

Reasonable aid, in Common-law; is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights service, or in Socage to marry his daughter; or make his son Knight.

Rebate, see *Chamfering*.

Rebate: a Term used among Merchants, to allow so much as the interest of any summe of money amounts to; for the time of ante-payment: also, a Term in Falconry: vide to Bate.

Rebecca, (Hebr.) fat and full; a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*: also a certain Muscical Instrument of three strings, called in Latin *Sistrum*, or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (Lat. as it were a re-warring) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in battell by the Romans, had yielded themselves to their subjection.

Rebus, the expressing of any name, conceit, motto, or devise by a picture; see *Camdens Remains*.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is, when the Donee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donour, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (Lat.) a striking back with the heel.

Recantation, (Lat.) a revoking, or unsaying what was said before.

Recapitulation, (Lat.) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

Recargaison, (French) a lading of a ship homeward, a back-fraught.

Recede, (Lat.) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (Lat.) fresh, new, lately done.

Recension, (Lat.) a rehearsing, reckoning, or numbring.

Receptacle, (Lat.) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-house, or Store-house.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are said to receive one another, and it is manifold; by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Recesse, (Lat.) a recoyling, or going back, a place of retreat, or retirement.

Recheat, a certain lesson, which Hunters wind on their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

Recidivous, (Lat.) falling; or sliding back, to the same passe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (Lat.) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation*.

Recision, (Latin) a cutting away.

Recitation, (Latin) a reciting, or rehearsing; whence *Recitative style*, in Musick, is a kind of singing, wherewith Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the stage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Recluse, (Lat.) shut up, retired, cloyster'd up in a solitary place.

Recognisance, (French) signifieth in Common-law, a Bond of Record, testifying from the *Recognisour*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain summe of money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (Lat.) a revising, re-acknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollets, a certain Order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (Latin) a commending any one to another.

Recapitation, (Span.) a picking, or choosing out the best from among a great many things.

Record, (French) in Common-law, signifieth an authentical, or uncontrollable testimony in writing.

Recordation, (Lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Recorder, one whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings, according to Law.

Recovery, in Common-law, signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgement, or Tryall of Law.

Recourse, (Latin) refuge, or retreat.

Recoyle, (French *Reculer* as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. e. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (French) faint-hearted, not standing to ones challenge: also treacherous.

Recreation, (Lat. as it were a making, or creating, anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring.

Recrement, (Lat.) the dregs of any thing. Also a Term in Chymistry, when the distilled liquor is distilled over again, severall times.

Recrimination, (Lat.) a retorting back a fault upon the accuser.

Rectangle, (Latin) a right, or streight angle, or corner, which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (Latin) a rectifying, a making right, or streight.

Recto sur disclaimer, a Writ that lyeth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

Rektour, (Lat.) a Governour: also he that hath the Charge, or Cure of any Parish Church.

Rectus in curia, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing against him.

Reculade, (French) a recoyling, or going back: also, a secret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in Kent, heretofore called *Regulbium*; here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetassians* lay in Garrison; it is also famous for the Palace, built by *Æthelbert*, King of Kent, and the Monastery built by *Brightwald*, the eighth Arch-Bishop of *Cantebury*, from which the Town came to be called *Raculminster*.

Recuperation, (Lat.) a recovering.

Recurvation, (Lat.) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Refusant*, a Roman Catholick, so cal-

led from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (Latin) a loving again.

Redargution, (Lat.) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redborn, (signifying as much as red-water) a Town in *Hertfordshire*, seated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-street*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted Saint *Alban* to the Christian Faith.

Reddition, (Lat.) a restoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (French) being in arrearage, or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate sense, for obliged, or behold-ing to. *Cleopatra*.

Redhibition, (Latin) the causing of any one by Law, to take that again, which he sold.

Radiculus, a certain god, worship't among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occasion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (Lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

Reddition, (Lat.) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, (Lat.) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redouation, (Lat.) a giving back, that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, the jutting out of the angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redstert*, a certain Bird, otherwise called a *Robin Redbreast*, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redshanks, the *Irish-Scots*, are so called from *Reudan* an *Irish* Captain; who anciently, by force of Arms, seated himself in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubours, those that buy Cloath, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

Reduction, (Lat.) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redversies, commonly called *Rivers's*, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwall*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonshire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are styled in Latin Records, *de Ripariis*.

Redundancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

Redu-

Reduplication, (Latin) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, called in Greek *Anadiplosis*; wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

Re-entry, in Common Law is a resuming, or taking again possession of what we had last forgon.

Reev, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Man-nour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refectio, (Lat.) a repast, or meale.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (Lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Referendary, (Lat.) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly one under the Master of Requests in *France*.

Reflection, (Lat.) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or striking back: also by metaphor, a casting back ones mind upon things past.

Reflex, (Lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refocillation, (Lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving: also a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (Span.) an Officer, who having lost his men, is continued in pay as an inferior souldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not said to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (Lat. as it were irrefrangible, i. e. unbreakable) stubborn, or obstinate.

Refrantion, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction, or aspect, and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refrert, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigeratory, (Latin) any Plate or Vessel used for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a vessel like a Pail, placed about the head of an *Almbeck*, which usually is filled with cold water, that so the Scill-head may not grow hot.

Refrigeration, (Lat.) a refreshing, or cooling again.

Refuge, (Lat.) a flying for succour or safety, a place of respice, or succour.

Refulgent, (Lat.) shining bright.

To *Refusid*, (Lat.) to dissolve, or melt again: also, to pay back.

Refutation, (Lat.) a confuting by arguments, a disapproving.

Regall, (Lat.) Kingly, Royall, Stately: also a *Regall*, signifieth a Ring, or Jewell, of great value.

To *Regale*, (French) to fare like a King, to entertain Royally.

Regalia, (Lat.) the rights and privileges of a King.

Regardant, (French) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forrest, is an Officer of the Kings Forrest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forrest, to surview all other Officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert, as of Venison, within all that ground that is parcell of the Forrest, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (French) attentive markings, or observings of men and actions, *Cleopat*.

Regency, (Lat.) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectourship of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (Latin) a new birth, a being born again spiritually.

Regeneration, (Lat.) a sprouting forth, or budding again.

Regicide, (Latin) a King-killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly Government, were banished *Rome*.

Regiment, a body of souldiers consisting of ten Companies, or Troops.

Register, (Latin) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Reglutination, (Lat.) a gluing again.

Regrater, a word anciently used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail: also one that trimmes up old wares for sale, a *Huckster*.

Regression, or *Regressive*; (Lat.) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (French) desire, also sorrow, or reluctance.

Regularity, (Lat.) Order, Rule, or Pre-script; also, a Canonical life.

Marcus Attilius Regulus, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of prisoners, upon his word given to return by such a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

Regurgitation, (Lat.) a swallowing up again.

Rejection, (Lat.) a casting off.

To *Reimbosc*, (Span.) to return to the wood, to lye in ambush again.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, signifieth a second answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication: the Civilians call it *Duplication*.

Rejster, (French), or *Ruyter* (Dutch) a horse-man (whence *Swart-rutter*, a horse-man with black Armour): also, a long horse-man's cloak.

Reiteration, (Latin) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Relaps, (Lat.) a falling back into any sickness.

Relative, (Lat.) having relation or nearness to some other thing.

Relaxation, (Lat.) a loosening, a releasing, a setting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of hounds in a readinesse, where the Deer are likely to passe.

Release, in the Common Law, is an Instrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

Relief, in Common Law, is a certain summe of money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-fergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal service is due; or by foccage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Ancestour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also, a term in Architecture.

Relegation, (Lat.) a sending, or conveying away, a banishing.

To *Relent*, (Latin) to grow soft; it is also used metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compassion.

Relevation, (Lat.) a raising, or lifting up again.

Relict, (Lat.) a thing forsaken or left destitute: also, the Widow of a deceased Husband, is called the Relict of such a one.

Reliquary, (French) a shrine, or casket where Reliques (*i. e.* something preserved, either of the body, or clothes of deceased Saints) are kept.

Reliquation, (Lat.) remains, or a being in arrearage.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (Lat.) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or

Tenements, after the estate of another expired.

Remancipation, (Lat.) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was first bought.

Remembrancers, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreteth in his Office, or Recognizances taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh Proces for the breach of them. The second, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, who puts him and the rest of the Justices in remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in, for the Prince's behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the first Fruits, and Tenths; who taketh all composition for first Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proces against such as pay not the same.

Remigation, (Latin) a rowing with Oares.

Reminiscence, (Lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Remisse, (Lat.) slack, negligent.

Remissible, (Lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonstrance, (Lat.) a declaring, shewing, or giving of reasons.

Remora, a fish called a Sea Lamprey or Suck-stone, which stoppeth the course of a ship; also taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance.

Remorse, (Lat.) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the sting of conscience, or troubles of mind for former evill actions.

Remuneration, (Latin) a rewarding, or recompensing for former good turns.

Remus, the brother of *Romulus*, who slew him that he might obtain the whole dominion to himself.

Renconner, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse parties.

Renavigation, (Lat.) a sailing back.

Reodevons, (a word signifying in French *render your selves*) a place where souldiers are mustred.

Rendlesham, or *Rendisham*, a Town in Suffolk, anciently the Mansion-house of *Redwald* King of the East Saxons; who being the first of that Kingdom that was

baptized,

baptized, nevertheless by his wife's seducement, he had in the same Church one Altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old heathen superstition.

Renegado, (Span.) a souldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runningmead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middlesex*: where in the year of our Lord, one thousand, two hundred, and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, assembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitency, (Lat.) a resistance, or striving against.

Renodation, (Lat.) an unknitting, or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (Lat.) a making new, or fresh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common Law, is a summe of money, or other consideration, issuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renversed, (French) turned the contrary.

Remuneration, (Lat.) a numbring, counting, or paying back.

Renunciation, (Lat.) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (French) a dismissal, or sending back.

Repandous, (Latin) bowed, or bent back.

Reparation, (Lat.) a mending, or making up again.

Repast, (French, as it were a feeding again) a meal.

Repastination, (Lat.) the altering of grounds, with often digging.

Reparation, (Lat.) a recompensing, or making satisfaction.

Repentine, (Latin) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercussion, (Lat.) a beating, or striking back.

Reptitious, (Lat.) found by chance.

Reignoration, (Latin) a redeeming a pawn, or gage.

Repletion, (Latin) a stuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his cattel, or other goods distrained; and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the action against him.

Replication, (Lat.) an unfolding: also, a second answering, or making a reply.

Report, in Common Law, is a relation, or repetition of a Case debated, or argued.

Reposition, (Lat.) a putting back, a setting again in his place.

Repository, (Lat.) a store-house, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in picture, or other arts, are called *Repositories*.

Reprehension, (Lat.) a blaming, or reproving.

Representation, (Lat.) a making the resemblance, or likeness of any thing.

Reprise, (French) a taking back again: also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Mannour.

Reprisell, (French) a seizing on for a pawn or prize. See, Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back a prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (Lat.) a reproving: also, a rejecting, or casting out of favour; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

Reptitions, (Lat.) stealing, or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*; and also for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republicque, (Lat.) a Common-wealth, or Free-State.

Repudiation, (Lat.) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (Lat.) resistance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (Lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

Repumication, (Latin) a sticking, or raising with a pumice.

Reputation, (Lat.) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Request, (French) a Petition, or Desire: also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerfull than themselves.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Masse for the eternall rest of the soules of those that are deceased: the word *Requies*, signifying in Latin, Rest.

Resceyt, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Rescind*, (Lat.) to take away, to destroy

destroy, or repeal, whence a Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissorian action, (Lat.) an action that nulleth, or maketh void.

Rescous, in Common-law, is a resistance of lawful authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliffe.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to Rome, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Rescript, (Lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Research, (French) a constant perseverance, a continuall repetition of services. *Cleopatra*.

Resentment, or *Resentment*, (French) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of any thing.

Reversion, (Lat.) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reservation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in store: also in Common-law, it is taken for that Rent, or service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him: also Reservation, or Reservedness, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Resiance, (French) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Residence, (Lat.) the same, but more peculiarly; it is used for the continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Residue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Resignation, (Latin) an unsealing: also a surrendering up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilition, (Lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Resinous, (Lat.) full of Rosin.

Resipiscence, (Lat. as it were a being wise again) a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly.

Resistance, (Lat.) as it were a withstanding) a Term in Philosophy, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Resolution, (Lat.) in the primitive acceptation; signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken onely for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hindrances are taken away.

Resonant, (Lat.) resounding, ringing, or echoing out aloud.

Resource, (French) a new source, a recovery.

Respite of homage, signifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Respiration, (Lat.) a breathing, or taking respice.

Resplendent, (Lat.) shining bright, or glistering.

Response, or *Responsion*, (Latin) an Answer.

Responsory song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

Restagnation, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bubbling up.

Restauration, (Lat.) a restoring, making new, or repairing.

Restible, (Lat.) tilled every year: also flourishing, or bearing fruit every year.

Restipulation, (Lat.) a putting in a pledge or gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an action in Law.

Restitution, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common-law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully disseised of them.

Restive, (French) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

Restriction, (Latin) a holding, or restraining.

Refuery, (French) madnesse, sottishnesse.

Resull Allob; a name which the Turks give to Mahomet, their false Prophet; signifying the Messenger of God.

Resultancy, or *Result*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a business: also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

Resumption, (Lat.) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Resupination, (Lat.) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

Resurrection, (Lat.) a rising again.

Resuscitation, (Lat.) a raising up again.

Retailer, (French) a seller by retail, i. e. by pieces, or parcels, and not by the grosse.

Retainer, in Common-law, is taken for a servant not menial, but onely using his masters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (Lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retar-

Retardation, (Lat.) a forslowling, lingering, or staying.

Retention, (Lat.) a retaining, or holding back; in Common-law, it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full arrest, or judgement, but reserves somewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (Lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive*-faculty, the retaining power of nature, which keeps in the nourishment within the body, so long as is convenient.

Reticence, (Lat.) a being silent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (Latin) a little Net.

Retinacle, (Lat.) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retortion, (Latin) a twisting, or writhing backward.

Retraction, (Lat.) a drawing back: also a shifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraxit, in Common-law, is an Exception against one that formerly commenc't an action, and withdrew it, or was non-suit before tryall.

Retreat, (French) a retiring: also a place of accommodation and security.

Retribution, (Latin) a giving back, a making recompence, or requiall.

Retriment, (Lat.) the drosse, or dregs of metall: also any kind of rubbish.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrouver*, to find again) a Term in Hawking, to spring Partridges again, after they have once sprung already: also to recover a thing given for lost.

Retroaction, (Lat.) a driving backward.

Retrocession, (Lat.) a going back ward.

Retrocopulation, (Lat.) a coupling backward.

Retrodution, (Lat.) a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (Lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes Retrograde, when it goes contrary to the succession of the signs.

Retrogression, (Lat.) the same as Retrogradation.

Return in Common-Law, signifieth the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the serving of the same Writ.

Reuda, a certain Irish Captain, who by force of Arms seated himself in a part of Scotland.

Revelation, (Lat.) a revealing, laying open, or discovering.

Revals, sports of Dancing, Masking, Co-

medies, &c. formerly used in the Kings house, and Innes of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, because they were performed in the night-time.

Reverberation, (Lat.) a reflecting, a bearing, or a striking back.

Reverberation, is also a Chymical Term, signifying the burning of bodies with a violent heat in a Furnace, made purposely.

Reverbitorie, (Lat.) a kind of Furnace, or Limbeck.

Reverse, (French) a back-bow in Fencing.

Reversed, turned backward, or upside down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Cote; proper to him that ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Sovereigns Banner.

Reversion, (Lat.) a returning: also in Common-law, it is a possibility reserved to a mans self, and his Heirs, to have again, Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions.

Revestiary, a place where the Church-Vestments are kept, a Vestry.

Revivition, (Latin) a reviving, a coming again to ones self.

Revocation, (Lat.) a calling back.

Revolution, (Lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of celestial bodies to their first point, and finishing their circular course.

Revulsion, (Lat.) a plucking back, or drawing away: in Physick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places opposite to the seat of the humour.

Rewish, (Dutch) lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

Rhabdomaney, (Greek) divination by a wand, staff, or rod.

Rhadamanthus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, who for his severity in Justice was faign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three infernal Judges; the other two being *Eacus* and *Minos*.

Rhagoides, (Greek) the third Rind or skin, that encompasseth the eye.

Rhetia, a Country of Europe, bordering upon Helvetia, and the Lake *Larus*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*; the inhabitants of the higher are called *Grisons*, of the lower *Boarii*.

Rhapsodie, (Greek) see *Rapsodie*.

Rhedarius, (Latin) belonging to a Car, or Coach.

Rhedarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or Cart.

Rhesus, a King of Thrace, the son of Stry-

mon and *Euterpe*; he came with his white horses to the aid of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Ulysses*, with the help of *Dolons*; those white horses, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the Greeks.

Rhetorical, (Lat.) eloquent, full of Rhetorick, i.e. the art of speaking well, and eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kind of Indian beast, having a horn on his nose.

Rhodomel, (Greek) Honey of Roses.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 50. Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (Lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: also a spinning-wheel: also a Mariners Compass, or See-Chart.

Rhombifonant, (Lat.) sounding like one that snorts in his sleep.

Rhythmical, (Gr.) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verse: as also to proportion, or harmony in Musick.

R I

Rialto, a stately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of wine much esteemed.

Riband, is less than a Coat, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribaudry, (Ital.) whoredom, uncleanness, or the carriage of a Russian.

Ricible, (old word) a Fiddle, or Cittern.

Richmond, a Rich-mountain, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the *Danes*, by *Allan* the first Earl thereof: also the name of one of the Kings houses in *Survey*, where King *Edward* the third died.

Ribolla, a kind of strong wine, so called.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Martens. Or, the keeper of a King; as also a man of a beautiful heart.

Richard, a proper name of a man, signifying in the *Sax.* tongue, powerful disposition.

Ricture, (Lat.) a grinning, or shewing the teeth like a dog: also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride* in Navigation, is, when a ship is held in to fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the tide, or wind.

Riding Clark, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his

year to have the controlling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

The *Ric*, a decease incident to Hawks, being a tumour that riseth in the head, and swells it.

Rier County, a publick place, which the Sheriff appointeth for the receipt of the Kings money, after the end of his County.

Rigation, (Lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (Lat.) stiffness with cold, or frost: also furlines, strictness, severity.

Rigel, the left foot of *Orion*.

Rigols, a certain Musickall Instrument, called a *Clericord*; it comes from the French *Regalliadir*, i.e. to rejoice.

Ringtail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a term in hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

Rio de la Hacha, a little Province in the West Indies, lying on the North-East of *Saint Martha*, washed on all other parts with the water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuela*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Hacha*, about a mile distant from the Sea.

Riot, in Common-law is the forcible doing of an unlawfull Act, by three, or more persons assembled together for that purpose.

Riphean-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i.e. the violent force of winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Ripiers, those that use to bring fish from the Sea-coast, to the inner parts of the land; it comes from the Latin word *Ripa*, a Bank, or Shore.

Risible, (Lat.) subject to laughter.

Rifingham, (signifying in the *Brittish* tongue, the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Brittains* fabulously reported, that it was defended by their god *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in those times.

Rituals, certain books, which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (French) the water side, or Sea-Coast.

Rivality, (Latin) envy between *Rivals*, i.e. two persons loving one, and the same woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch water from the same river.

Rivulet, (Lat.) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (Lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizon, a City of *Illyria*, seated upon a River of the same name.

Roan,

R O

Roan colour, a kind of dark, or Chestnut colour; being most properly spoken of a Horse.

Robert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Famous in Council.

Robigalia, certain feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans*, in honour of *Robigus*; who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robiginous, (Lat.) full of rust: also, blasted, as Corn.

Roboration, (Latin) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, i.e. an Oak.

Robustus, (Lat.) strong as an Oak.

Rock, (old word) a Rock.

Rockester, a City in *Kent*, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhufus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. it was laid waste by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rochet, a kind of fish, so called: also, a kind of Surplice, or Bishops robe.

Rod, a certain Land-measure, see *Peareh*.

Rode, a station for ships, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Rod-knights, or *Rad-knights*, certain servants, which hold by serving their Lord on Horse-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodomontade, (Span.) a vain glorious bragging, or boasting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in French *la Chevrele*.

Rogation, (Lat.) an asking, demanding, or intreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but one before *Whit-sunday*; so called from the duty of fasting and prayer, enjoined at that time by the Church, as a preparative to the feast of the *Ascension*: it is also called *Gang week*, and by some *Grafte week*.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Ruger*, i.e. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i.e. strong Counsellor.

Rogitation, (Latin) an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

Roiston, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Roifes* Crosse, from a Crosse built by Dame *Roife*, (as some think) Countesse of *Norfolk*: but being augmen-

ted by *Eustace de Marck*, it came to be called *Royston*, q. *Roifes* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations, settled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at last after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charles* the simple, was both himself baptized, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian faith.

Roma, the chief City of *Italy*, and most famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned, both in War and Peace, and masters of a great part of the world.

Romance, a feigned history; from *Romant*, the most eloquent sort of *French*, or *Roman*; which hath heretofore been used to signify any thing written, or expressed eloquently.

To *Rome*, (old word) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romescot, or *Romescob*, a certain tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the sons of *Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preserved from the cruelty of their Uncle *Amulius* and *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*). *Romulus* having slain his brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the City to himself; he overcame the *Veientes*, (who made warre upon the *Romans*, because that they wanting wives, had ravished the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to see their Shewes called *Consualia*) dedicating the spoyle to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Sabines*, whom he caused with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*; at length, in a great Assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden Tempest arising, he vanished away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida Val-lis*, a Town of *Navar*; famous for the burial of *Roland*, kinsman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondacher, (French) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i. e. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (French) the same: also, a Target-maker.

Rood, the same as *Rod*, or *Pearch*: also, a *Crosse*.

Rood-loft, (Saxon) a shrine, a place to put a *Rood*, or *crosse* in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (Lat.) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

Rofamunda, the daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepide*: she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a Feast, drank a health to her out of a Cup made of his father's skull, for which he procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*: Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it her self. The word signifieth in *Saxon*, *Rose* of Peace.

Rofarie, (Latin) a place where *Roses* grow: also, a short Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and one hundred and fifty *Ave-Marias*.

Rofcid, (Lat.) the same as *Rorid*.

Rofcoman, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers women, the signification well known.

Rofion, (Latin) a gnawing.

Roffe, a Country of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Brittish* word *Roffe*, i. e. a heath, or place of lings.

Roftration, (Latin) a thrusting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (Lat.) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a lesson by *Rote*, to say it as roundly and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rorundity, (Lat.) roundness.

Ron, (old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Crosse: see *Pursuivant*.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rise the main, or fore-tack, and haling aft the fore-sheet to the Cat-head, and main sheet to the Cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore-sail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being

the figure of a round Ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds song, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine-measure, containing eight Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Rowland, a proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Counsellor for the land.

To *Rowse* a Hart, to raise him from his harbour.

Rowze, the Forresters say, a rowze of Wolves; in *Faulconry*, a Hawk is said to rowze, not shake her self.

Rous-in, a Term in Navigation, to make a Cable tight, when it is slack upon the water.

A *Routurier*, (French) a Peasant, or Plough-man.

Colour de Roy, a Violet Colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

Royal, (French) kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: Royall, is also a Term in Hunting, see *Torch-Royall*.

R U

Rubefaction, (Lat.) a making red.

Rubet, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-stone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Remini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piscatello*.

Rubicund, (Latin) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem shining in the dark, like a spark of fire.

Rubiginous, (Lat.) see *Robiginous*.

Rubrication, (Lat.) a making red, whence *Rubricative*, a plaister so strongly drawing, that it makes the part look red.

Rubrick, a special Title of the Law, or a noted sentence of any book marked with red Letters: also, a Calender of Saints and Festivals.

Rudation, (Lat.) a belching.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheshire*, where there was formerly a Sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (Lat.) the first Elements, or principles of any art, or faculty, because those that come first to be instructed; are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Russe, a certain kind of fish, by some called an *Aspredo*.

Rugosity, (Lat.) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

Ruinous,

Ruinous, (Lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A *Carpenters Rule*, an instrument to measure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, see *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a term among the *Turks* for the Pope; that is, Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

Rumia, a certain goddess among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children; from *Rumi*, an ancient Latin word, signifying womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld; whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigation, (Lat.) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (Lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a fir-name of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Rumschab, a name for the Pope among the *Perfians*; i. e. King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the goddess of Weeding.

Ruption, (Latin) a breaking, or bursting.

Rural, (Lat.) belonging to the Countrey.

Russia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (Lat.) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Rusticity, (Lat.) a Countrey Garb, or carriage: also, clownishness.

Rut, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applyed to Deer.

Rutilation, (Lat.) a shining, glistering, or glaring.

Rutier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land, or Sea: also, an old beaten souldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Scabath*, to Rest,) a celebration of the seventh day of the week; as a day of rest among the *Jewes*, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation on that day; instead of which, the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been ever observed by Christians, in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Latin) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellus* their first Authour, they affirmed the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be one only person, having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry: also, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Russian* beast so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair, and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and several other Shires; it is vulgarly called *Severn*: see *Severn*.

Saburrate, (Latin) to ballast a ship with Gravel.

Sacerdotall, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacculus cum brochia, a service of finding a sack, and a broach, to the King by virtue of a Tenure, for the use of his Army.

Sachem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool, containing 26. stone, and 14. pound.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacristie, or *Sacrary*, (Lat.) Vestry, a place where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadducees, a Sect among the *Jews*; so called from *Sadock* their first Authour; they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, see *Passport*.

Sagacity, (Latin) quickness of understanding, or apprehension, sharpness of judgement, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or Supream Ruler among the *Indians*.

Saglut, (Spanish) a kind of Muscical Instrument, somewhat resembling a Trumpet.

Sagination, (Lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (Lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the twelve signes of the *Zodiac*: see *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (Lat.) powerful in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morvedro*; situated upon

upon the River *Ibero*; it was destroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the cause of the second *Punick* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hierax*, i.e. holy): also a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kind of stuffe to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Saetta*.

Saint Antonies fire, see *Erysipely*.

Salacity, (Lat.) wantonnesse, or inclination to Venerie; perhaps from *Salacia* a goddess of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that she caused the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea: also the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea was called by the Romans in old time, *Salicia*, and *Venilia*.

Salade, (French) a kind of Head-piece, or Helmet; called also *Salet*.

Salamander, a kind of little beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it.

Salarie, (Lat.) a servant's stipend, or wages; so called, as *Pliny* saith from *Sal*, i. e. Salt, both being alike necessary.

Salene, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Salndy*, or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (Latin) rugged, rough, uneven.

Saliant, (Lat.) leaping, a Term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (French) a Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Salii, the twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Consul with *Claudius Nero*; he overcame *Asdrubal* in the second *Punick* War.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, i.e. cannot be inherited by women; it is so called, either from these words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law (which as some say was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair); or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the ruins of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiadunum*, and by vulgar Latinists *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*; this place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are dayes in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the gates are answerable in

number to the twelve moneths.

Salivation, (Latin) a fluxing, or drawing humours out of the mouth by spittle.

Salligot, (French) a kind of fruit, called Water-nuts.

Sallow, (Latin *Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

Sally, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the Spanish word *Salir*.

Salmacia, a fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnassus*; so called from *Salmacia*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*: when she could by no other means draw him to her love, she leapt into the Fountain; and embracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one person, having both Sexes: also, at the prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmonius, a King of *Elis*, the son of *Æolus*, who aspiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt.

Salomon, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, Peaceable.

Salsamentarius, (Lat.) belonging to salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salsure, (Lat.) a salting, seasoning, or powdering.

Saltation, (Latin) a dancing, or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (Ital.) a Mountebank, or Quack-salver.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry, see *Sauvoir*.

Salvatel-Vein, see *Vein*.

Salubrity, (Lat.) wholsomnesse, or healthfulness.

Salutatory, (Lat.) a place where people stand to salute great men.

Salutiferous, (Lat.) bringing health, or safety.

Samaria, a Countrey of *Palastine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambenito, (Span.) a Coat of coarse sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Muscical Instrument, called also a Dulcimer: also a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the fir-name of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltshire*,

shire, they are styled in Latin Records *de Sancto Amando*.

Samos, the name of two Islands, the one near *Ionis* over against *Ephesus*, sacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*; the other in the Bay of *Ambracia*, over against *Epirus*, anciently called *Cephalenia*.

Samothracia, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a pattern or copy.

Samson, a proper name, signifying in Heb. There the second time.

Samuel, another proper name, signifying in Heb. Placed of God.

Sanable, (Latin) to be healed, or cured.

Sanchia, a Christian name of divers women; from the Latin *Sancta*, i.e. holy.

Sanctification, (Lat.) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony, or *Sanctity*, (Lat.) the profession of holiness.

Sanction, (Lat.) a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Law or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (Latin) a sanctified, or holy place: also a place privileged by the Prince for the safeguard of offenders lives; founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place, whereunto he granteth such a privilege.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermost and holiest place of the *Jewes* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle, or Slipper: also, a precious sort of Indian wood.

Sandapile, (Lat.) a Coffin, or Bier to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwise called *Orpine*, or red *Arsemick*.

Sand-bag, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Plate.

Sanglant, (French) bloody, or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguin, or *Sanguineous*, (Lat.) full, or abounding with blood: also, of a complexion where that humour is predominant: also in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy, or murrey colour.

Sanguinolant, (Lat.) bloody, or cruell.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the Supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and 70. Seni-

ors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Commonwealth, both Ecclesiastical, and Civil.

Sanity, (Latin) health, soundness.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Sanicle, a kind of herb called, Self-heal.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i.e. blood; and *fin*, i.e. ended) a final end of any lineall race, or descent of kindred.

Santons, Holy men among the Turks.

Saphena vein, see *vein*.

Sappick verse, a kind of verse consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees, and having at the end of every three verses an Adonic, which consists of a Dactyle and a Spondee. This kind of verse was first invented by *Sappho* a famous Poetesse of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or pretious Stone of an azure colour.

Sapidity, or *Sapor*, (Latin) favorinesse, well-season'dnesse, pleasantnesse of taste, or favour.

Sapience, (Lat.) wisdom, or prudence.

Sappick, see *Sappick*.

Saraband, (Ital.) a kind of Lesson, or Air in Musick, going with a quick time.

Sarah, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Heb. Mistress, or Dame.

Sarcasm, (Greek) a bitter jest, scoff, or taunt.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcenet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (Lat.) a loading with packs, or fardels.

Sarcoma, (Greek) a bunch of flesh growing upon the nose.

Sarcophage, (Greek) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time; also a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (Greek) breeding new flesh.

Sarculation, (Lat.) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their corn in, is vulgarly called *Sarceling* time.

Sardanapalus, the last King of *Assyria*; against whom for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus*, of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as soon as he saw himself in danger, throwing himself and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he

he built for that purpose.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fish called a Pilcher.

Sardinia, an Island in the *Ligustick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here.

Sardonick-laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*, which being eaten, causeth it.

Sardonix, a kind of Gem or pretious stone, of a dark or blackish colour; being also called a *Corneol*, or *Onyx* of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching to the borders of *Germany* and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europea*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (Lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool, consisting of eighty *Tod*, each *Tod* being two stone, and each stone fourteen pound.

A *Sarfe*, a Sieve of hair.

Sarsaparilla, the root of a certain tree called *Smilax Peruviana*.

Sassafras, the wood of another Indian tree, very usefull in Physick.

Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, i. e. the Devil; from the Hebrew word *Sitnath*, i. e. hatred.

It *Sate me sore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (Lat.) a Yeoman of the Guard; also, a Catch-pole.

Satiety, (Lat.) fullness, gluttings; whence *satiation*, a filling, or cloying.

Satisfaction, (Latin) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.

Satisfaction, (Lat.) a satisfying or making amends: also a taking great content, or pleasure, in any thing.

Satorious, (Lat) belonging to sowing, or sowing.

Satrap, (Greek) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province under the King of *Persia*.

Saturity, (Latin) the same as *Satiety*.

Saturals, (Lat.) Feasts dedicated to *Saturn*, an ancient heathen deity, the son of *Caelus* and *Vesta*, who married his sister

Ops, and cut off the Genital members of his father *Caelus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*. He sought to devour all his male children; wherefore *Ops*, as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter* and *Juno* at a birth, she gave him, instead of *Jupiter*, a great stone wrapt up in swadling-clouts, which he devoured; next, she brought forth *Neptune*, whom she concealed; as also *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom she had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war against him for the Kingdom, and shut up him and his wife in prison, whence he was delivered by his son *Jupiter*, against whom also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion, and of melancholiest influence: also amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.

Satyrical, (Lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra*, a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

Satyrismus, see *Priapismus*.

Sauciation, (Lat.) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in French *Saucisse*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, a kind of herb so called, because it was had in great veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (French) a term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling Saint *Andrews* cross.

Saunders, a kind of spice, or sweet-wood, called in Latin *Santalum*.

Saw, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany*, lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquish't *Brittany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum*, i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i. e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the Stone in the kidney.

Scabious, (Lat.) scabby, or mangy. Also an Herb so called.

Scabrous, (Lat.) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scavitie, (Lat.) left-handedness, unluckiness.

Scavola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (Lat.) belonging to a scale, or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scalion, a kind of plant otherwise called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldis, a River of the Low-Countries running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (Span. *Chalope*) a ship-boat, called also a *Shallop*: also a kind of fish, called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Lat. *Scalpere*, i. e. to scrape, or scratch) a Chirurgical Instrument, to scrape, or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*.

Scammony, a kind of herb, otherwise called *Purging Bind-weed*.

Scandalous, (Lat.) giving scandal, i. e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in Common Law, a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperour, at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia* against a mighty power of the *Turks*, which caused *Amurath* to die raging mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*: it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Basilia*.

Scapular, (Latin) belonging to the shoulders; whence *Scapulary*, a Monks-hood, or Cowl, reaching down to the shoulders.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Rock, whence *Scarborow* Castle in *Yorkshire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh

upon the *Scar*, or steep Rock.

Scarabee, (Lat.) a kind of Fly commonly called a *Beetle*.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very close and even, or, as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (Lat.) a lancing of a fore, or making an incision.

Scariole, a kind of herb otherwise called broad-leaved *Endive*.

Scarpe, a term in Fortification, the slope-ness of the wall; also in Heraldry it is the resemblance of a scarf worn by Commanders in the field.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i. e. damage.

Scaturiginous, (Latin) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of toll, or custom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scaven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Scedafus, a certain rich *Bastian*, whose two daughters, *Hippone* and *Milefia*, were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himself for grief.

Skeleton, (Greek) the whole structure of the bones of a mans body; the *Flesh*, *Veines*, and *Muscles*, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (Dutch) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (Lat.) belonging to a Scene, i. e. the changing of persons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: also the forepart of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (Latin) a term in Perspective; the modell, or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Sceptical, (Greek) contemplative; whence *Scepticks* are a sort of Philosophers, who onely consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (Latin) bearing a Scepter.

Schediasmi, (Greek) a sudden invention.

Schedule, (Lat.) a little leaf, bill, or scrowl of paper.

Scheme, (Greek) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schirrus, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without sense.

Schiph, (Latin *Scapha*) a ship-boat; whence *Schipper*, or *Scipper*, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schisma, (Greek) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatical, inclining to schism.

Scholastick, (Greek) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiast, (Greek) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i.e. a short Exposition upon any Authour.

Sciagraph, (Greek) a Platform, or description of a house, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (Lat.) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a City.

Sciatica, (Latin) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (Latin) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilcester, a Town in Northumberland, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the Northumbrians, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Noble-man.

Scintillation, (Lat.) a sparkling.

Sciolist, (Lat.) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a matterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (Greek) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the Latin word *Scindere*, i.e. to divide) a graffe, or tender shoot.

Scipio, the name of several famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the son of *Cornelius*: he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in Spain, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards wafting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel. *Scipio Aemilianus* the adopted son of *Africanus*, who demolish't new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in Spain, and was killed by a conspiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Nasica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Cornulum*. *Scipio* the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great; first successfull, afterwards unfortunate in the wars against *Cesar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it is sent, why execution of a judge-

ment passed, should not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was slain by *Theseus*.

Scirrhus, (Greek) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i.e. a hard swelling in the body without pain.

Scissure, (Lat.) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing asunder.

Scitament, (Lat.) a pleasant witty passage in discourse.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Westward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Istria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widishmark*.

Scolopender, (Greek) a kind of venomous Worm, by some called an Earwig: also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook, vomiteth up his entrails; and, rid of it, sucketh them in again.

Scom, (Greek) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous jest.

Sconse, (Dutch) a Term in Fortification, a Block-house, or chief Fortresse, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (Latin) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (Latin) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i.e. a disease called, the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridg-shire*, called in English *Water-Germander*.

Scorpion, a kind of venomous Serpent: also the name of one of the twelve Signes of the Zodiack: also, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scot and Lot, a customary contribution laid upon all subjects, according to their ability: *Escot* signifying in French a *Symbol*, shot, or reckoning.

Scetale, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-house without the Forreft, under colour of his Office from *Scot* and *Ale*, i.e. paying the shot for Ale.

Scotomy, (Greek) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scovel, see *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *Shout*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemies designs.

Screation, (Lat.) a spitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where *Alfrick* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Hubba*, a Dane.

Scribe, (Lat.) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener: also, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scripto-

Scriptorian, (Lat.) belonging to writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (Greek) the Kings Evil, so called, because it comes in the scrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (Lat.) a doubting, or niceness in point of conscience: also *Scruple* is the third part of a dram, i.e. seven grains and a half, Troy-weight.

Scrutation, (Latin) a searching, or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (Lat.) the same.

Sculpture, (Lat.) a graving, or carving.

Scurrility, (Lat.) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scur, (a Term in Hunting) the tayl of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, see *Escotchion*: also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (Latin) bearing a shield, or buckler.

Scuttle, a square hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ship, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (Saxon) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Nisus*, King of *Megara*, which being besieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet* was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and sent it to him; but afterwards seeing her self despised, and dying for grief, she was turned into a Partridge, and *Nisus* into a Hawk: Also the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poisoning the water wherein she used to bathe her self, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon she threw her self head long down the next *Præcipice*, and was transformed to a Rock over against *Charybdis*.

Scyllus, one so skilfull in diving, that he regained a great quantity of gold and silver, which had been lost in a shipwrack.

Scymitar, see *Semitar*.

Scythia, the most Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europea* and *Asiatica*; it was so called from *Saythes* the son of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (Latin) a kind of secret way of writing: also a kind of Serpent: also a field-Mouse, called an Ermine, or a Shrew.

S E

Seasnapple a kind of Shell-fish, called in Latin *Choclea Veneris*, i.e. Venus shell.

Seax, a kind of sword anciently in use among the Saxons.

Sebastocrator, (Greek) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople* Empire; from *Sebastos*, i.e. Honourable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. Sebastians, a Town built by the *Portuguese*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeico* in *Brasil*, being fortified with four strong Bulwarks.

Sebastian, a proper name, signifying in Greek, Reverend, or Majestical.

Sebesten, a kind of *Assyria* plumb, called in Greek *Myxaria*.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-shire*, now called *Seckinton*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war slain by *Beared*, who usurping the Kingdom, was soon after, slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extrem of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extrem.

Secation (Lat.) a cutting.

Secession, (Lat.) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

Seclusion, (Latin) a shutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime; and contains one inch, and 49. of 50. parts of an inch.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattel replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattel again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (Latin) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as *Secondary* of the Fine-Office, &c.

Secondine, (Lat.) the after birth, or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Seclary, (Lat.) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (Latin) a cutting, or dividing; also, a certain division in a Chapter.

Settor, a Mathematical instrument, consisting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference assumed by them.

Secular, (Lat.) belonging to an age, or the space of an hundred years; whence secular plays were certain Games among the Romans performed every hundred years: also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the word, and not tyed to a Monastical life.

Secundary, see *Secondary*.

Secundation, (Latin) a secunding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

M m 2

Scen-

Sermocination, (Lat.) communing, or holding a discourse.

Serofity, (Lat.) the thinner, or waterish part of the masse of blood.

Serotine, (Lat.) late, done about the evening-time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers-grasse.

Serpentine, (Lat.) belonging to Serpents or snakes; whence *Serpentine* verses, those that begin and end with the same word.

Serpet, a kind of basket.

Served, (Lat.) fawed: also (from the French *Serre*) compact, joynd close together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Scylla*, returning from the *Mithridatic* War, had got possession of *Rome*; he fled into *Spain*, and being chosen Captain by the *Lusitanians* overthrew the Romans in severall battles; at last having stoutly defended himself against *Pompey*, he was slain by *Perpenna* as he sat at Supper. *Diana* is said to have attended him in all his designs, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (Latin) belonging to a servant, slavish; whence *Servitude*; slavery, or thralldom.

Serviteur, (French) a Serving-man, or Waiter: also a poor Schollar in the University.

Seselia, (Greek) a kind of plant; otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

Sesoftris, a King of *Egypt*, the son of *Mari*; he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red-Sea*.

Sesquipedal, or *Sesquipedalian*, (Latin) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquitercian, (Latin) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Sesson, (Latin) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sestertius, (Latin) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Sestertius* was commonly marked with this Character H. S.

Sestain, (French) a stanza consisting of six verses.

Sethim, see *Sittim*.

Seigerow, (Latin) bearing bristles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb to called from setting, i. e. curing of cattell.

Settwall, a kind of herb growing near walls; called also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the singling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage, and eating of flesh.

Severity, (Lat.) gravity, strictness, sourness, or austereness.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*; so denominated, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin so called, who was here drowned by the means of her Srep-mother, *Guendolene*.

Sevocation, (Lat.) a calling aside, a drawing apart.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table: also a gutter which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexagesm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

Sexenniall, (Latin) of six years continuance.

Sextant, (Lat.) a kind of coin of a very small value: also a weight of two ounces, by some called *Obolus*.

Sextary, (Lat.) an ancient Roman measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24. ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacristan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Priests Vestments.

Sextile, (Latin) the moneth *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an aspect consisting of sixty degrees, thus characterized *.

Sextule, (Lat.) the sixth part of an ounce: also a Land-measure.

Sextuple, (Latin) six-fold, or containing any thing six times over.

Shallop, see *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of measure containing an haud-breadth.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorset-shire*, so called from the Church's Spire-skeple, such as they anciently termed Scheafst, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (some say a real Eagle, others a Prophet so called) who foretold that the *Brittish* Empire, after the *Saxons* and

and the *Normans* should return again to the ancient *Brittains*.

Shamois, see *Chamois*.

Shamheer, a kind of sword among the *Persians*, somewhat like a Scymitar.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in French is called *Chaperon*.

Shass, see *Turbant*.

Shaw, (Persian) a King.

Shawb-zawdeh, the Grand-Signior's son; the word signifieth in *Persian* tongue, a King's son.

Shcen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-shining.

To *Shend*, (old word) to blame.

Sherbet, a kind of pleasant drink, much in request among the Turks and *Persians*; 'tis an Arabick word.

Shiloh, (Heb.) a Saviour, it is a word used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

Shingles, (from the Latin *Scindere*, i. e. to cleave) lath's, or slates, to cover houses with: also (from *cingere*, i. e. to gird) a certain disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shireve, (Saxon) a Questor, or Prefect of a County or Shire; of whose office and authority, see *Lord Cook's Reports*.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the Turks.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouse, which doth great hurt to cattell; whence the word *Shreud*, leud, or curst: also *Shrew*, a schold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shropshire*, anciently called *Schroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a Hill; It is called in the *Brittish* tongue *Ymwithig*, from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *Placentia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that, for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wales* chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Ashelm*, and slew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrift, (Saxon, from the Latin *Scrinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrovetide* among the Catholics, is the time of thriving, or confessing of their sins.

Shrine, (Latin *Scrinium*) a Chest or Cabinet: also the same as *Rood-loft*.

Sib, (Saxon) Kindred; whence *Gossip* is commonly used for a God-father, i. e. a kin in God.

Sibilation, (Lat.) a hissing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either side the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the same with those which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, onely of a larger extent, haply possessing also that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (Lat.) drouth, dryness.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, so called from *Siculus* the son of *Nep-tune*; it was of old called *Trinacria*.

Sicle, (Heb. *Shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4. drachms, or 384. grains.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the dogs set upon a Deer by the way as he passes.

Side-men, the same as Quest-men, see *Quest*.

Siderated, (Latin) blasted, or Planet-struck.

Sidereal, or *Siderean*, (Lat.) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron: also a kind of plant so called.

Sidneys, the fir-name of a very honourable Family, whose chief seat is *Penberst* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the second; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zupben* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phenicia*, so called from the plenty of fish which is there; *Sidon* signifying in the *Phenician* tongue, a fish.

Sigalion, see *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar, (Lat.) belonging to a seal, or sealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes Seal*; a sealing, or luting of glasses in a more excellent way than is ordinarily used.

Sigles, (Lat.) initial letters which by abbreviation, are put for whole words, as S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signature, (Lat.) a signing, marking, or sealing: also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous,

Signiferous, (Lat.) bearing an Ensign or Standard.

Sike, (old word) such; like mister men, such kind of men.

Silentiary, (Lat.) an Usher, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Silerie, see *Cilerie*.

Silicious, (Lat.) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty substance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Similar, (Lat.) like, or of the same substance; whence, *Similar* parts of the body, are those which are altogether composed of the same substance.

Similitude, (Lat.) likeness.

Simon, a proper name, signifying in Heb. Obedient.

Simoniackal, (Lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or selling Church-livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for money of the Apostles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theffaly*, of such an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a house, and were so disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had observed them to have been placed.

Simous, (Lat.) having a flat nose.

Simplist, (French) one that understands the nature of Plants and Drugs.

Simulacre, (Lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (Lat.) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a resemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (Latin) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (Latin) pureness, uprightness, plain-dealing.

Sine, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used in *Astronomy* and *Surveying*, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extremity of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extremity of the Arch.

Singerics, (French) apish tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Sinister, (Lat.) belonging to the left side: also unlucky, unfortunate; unhandfome, or dishonest.

Sinister aspect, is according to the

succession of the Signs.

Sinister point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The *Sinister* base point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Sinon, the son of *Sisyphus* and grandchild of *Antolycus*, the thief: he went with *Ulysses* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan Horse*.

Sinoper, see *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, so called from *Sinopia* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Siphack, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Si quis, (Lat. i. e. If any one) a bill stuck upon a wall or post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucosia*, the daughters of *Achelous* and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fishes; they used by the sweetness of their voices, to allure Mariners to the Rocks, and cause them to be cast away: which *Ulysses* foreseeing, stoppt the ears of his associates with soft wax, and caused himself to be bound to the Mast of the ship; whereupon they seeing themselves condemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

Sirius, a star in the mouth of that constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a South-East wind.

Sisamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyfes* caused to be dead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Sisken, or *Sirkju*, a little bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis*, or *Ligurinus*.

Sisley, see *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the son of *Aolus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to rowl a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (Lat.) the seat, or standing of any house, or building.

Sitient, (Lat.) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*: now called *Thetfort*; this Town

Town was sack't by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arfart* removed his Episcopall See from *Elmharn* hither.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sixain, see *Sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Schollars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so much bread, or beer, set upon any of their names in the Buttery-book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Sket, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut flaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-post.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Butler.

Skuppers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the ship from the decks.

S L

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, i. e. to strike.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Slackster, (Dutch) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slot, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch.

S M

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smeetyunus, the title of a certain book so called; from the first letters of those Ministers names that composed it.

Smeigmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smetb, a certain ointment to take away Hair.

Smilas, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in *English*, a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (Saxon) anointed.

Smoterisch, (old word) snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the

River *Milete*, built as some think by *Smyrna* the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*: in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

S N

Snake weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderswort*.

Snap-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrhinum*; also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Socage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior husbandry services; from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sociality, (Lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first spread by *Ranftus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (Lat.) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sophrontus* a Statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-portion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (Latin) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofees, those *Turks* that would fain be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in the publick streets, and places, being ever very busie with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, tis but two words, as *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Ittig-fic Allah*, God defend; and sometimes *Allah ekbac*, God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage-Tenure*.

Solace, (Lat.) comfort, or delight.

Solar, (Lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie, (Lat.) a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick business; also a yearly Rent paid for a house, from *Solum*, i. e. the ground, or floor.

N n

Soldures,

Soldiures, among the old *Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (Lat.) shod, having on shoes or sandals.

Solegrove, an old name for the month of February.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i. e. a year.

Solicitation, (Lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solitude, (Latin) care, anguish of mind.

Solidation, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

Solidifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solifuge, (Lat.) a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (Lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (Lat.) loneliness, or privateness.

Solivagant, (Latin) wandering alone.

Sollar, (Lat.) an upper roof of a house, the story next the tiles.

Solécism, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece; he made excellent Laws for the government of Athens, and abolished those of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Country, went first into *Egypt*, next to *Cyprus*; lastly to *Craesus* of *Lydia*. See *Craesus*.

Solstitial, (Lat.) belonging to the *Solstice*, or *Sunstead*, i. e. the time when the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen, or undo; whence *Solution* a loosning, or undoing: also a resolving a doubt.

A *Sommer*, vide *a Summer*.

Somniferous, (Lat.) bringing, or causing sleep.

Sonorous, (Latin) sounding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of forty shillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sontick, (Lat.) hurtful, or noysome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek wisdom.

Sophism, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; whence *Sophister*, a subtle caviller in words.

Sophistication, (Lat.) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophronea, (Greek) prudent and temperate, a Christian name of severall women.

Sophy, (Arab. *Tzaophi*, i. e. pure and holy):

the Monarch of *Persia*, is so called.

Sopition, (Lat.) a laying to sleep.

Soporations, (Lat.) the same.

Soporiferous, (Lat.) bringing sleep.

Sorb, (Lat.) a kind of fruit, called a Service.

Sorbtion, (Lat.) a supping.

Sorbonists, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the *Sorbone*, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the Founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (French) a kind of witchcraft, or enchantment, perhaps derived from the Latin *Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (Lat.) foul, filthy, fluttish: also base, or dishonest.

Sore-age, The first year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

A *Sorel* colour, a kind of a brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together.

Sororiation, (Lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgin's breasts.

Sorority, (Lat.) sister-hood.

Sortilegie, (Lat.) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (Lat.) a casting of lot.

Sospitation, (Lat.) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

St bale, a kind of entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Fildale*.

Sothberwood, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sothfast, (Sax.) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Source, (French) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *Surgere*, to arise.

Sourd, (Lat.) deaf.

Sourdet, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of French Coin, valuing about a penny.

South-hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hants*, so called, as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clautentum*, from the British *Cladb-Henton*, i. e. the Haven of *Henton*.

In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Philip Valoise*, it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof

whereof immediately sprung up the Town which is now in being.

Sown, a word proper to the Exchequer, signifying as much as to be leviable, or possible to be gathered.

Sownder, a term used by Hunters, for a company of wild Bores; as a Herd, for Deer.

S P

Spade, (Lat.) gelded.

Spadiceous, (Lat.) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date-tree.

Spagyrical, (Lat.) belonging to chymical operations.

Spahy, (Persian *Espawbee*,) a Turkish Horse-man compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparfion, (Lat.) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus* the son of *Phoroneus*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*; it is otherwise called *Lacedaemon*.

Sparadrap, An old linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaster melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour, or sword-player; who with *Chrysus* and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glaber*, *Lentulus*, and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Craesus*; but afterwards making head again, was vanquishd and slain.

Spasmatial, (Greek) troubled with a Spasm, i. e. a cramp, or shrinking in of the sinews.

Spathule, or *Spat*, (Latin) an instrument, wherewith Chirurgions spread their plasters; it is also called a splatter, or slice.

Spatiation, (Lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compass.

Spawbawn, the Imperial City of *Persia*, it stands in *Parthia*; by some 'tis called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jespa*, or *Hispahan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*; the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompyles*, from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Persians* hyperbolically term it, Half the World.

Species, (Lat.) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Predicables.

Specificall, (Lat.) speciall, distinguishing the species, or kind.

Specification, (Lat.) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Specious, (Lat.) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (Lat.) a publick, or solemn shew.

Spectatour, (Lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (Latin) a frightfull apparition, a vision, ghost, or spirit.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to keep open the mouth, that the Chirurgeon may discern the diseased parts of the throat.

Speculation, (Lat.) a spying, or watching: also a contemplating, or considering.

Spels, (Saxon) a word, or saying: also vulgarly used for a charm.

Spelt, a kind of corn growing in some parts of the World, called in Latin *Zea*.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Asparagus*.

Spermatical, (Greek) belonging to sperm, i. e. the natural seed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, see *Parmaceti*.

Spentick, (Greek) done or made up in haste.

Sphacelism, (Greek) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (Lat.) belonging to a sphere, i. e. a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compass of the Heaven.

Spharomachy, (Greek) a playing at bowls, or tennis.

Sphinder, (Greek) the Muscle of the Arle.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, she threw her self headlong down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (Latin) bearing ears of corn.

Spicilegy, (Latin) a gleaning, a gathering ears of corn.

Spigurnels, a word now out of use; anciently the sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the son of *Francis*, resigned unto King *Edward* the first.

Spinal, (Lat.) belonging to a *Spine*, i. e. a thorn, prickle, or sting: also the backbone.

Spinosity, (Latin) a being full of spines, or thorns.

Spinster, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spintrian, (Latin) inventing new actions of lust.

Spiracle, (Lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which smোক may have a vent.

Spiral, (Lat.) belonging to a Pyramid, or Spire-steeple.

Spiration, (Latin) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual Living.

Spliffitude, (Lat.) thicknesse, or grosse-nesse.

Spitter, see *Brocket*, or *Pricket*.

A *Spittle-house*, (Italian *Spedale*) see *Hospital*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

Splenetic, (Lat.) troubled with a disease, or ill humours in the spleen or milt, i.e. a Bowel in the left-side under the mid-ribe, over against the liver.

Spoilation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoyling: also a Writ that lieth for one Incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongius, (Lat.) full of holes like a sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponsal, or *Sponsalitions*, (Lat.) belonging to a spouse.

Sponson, (Lat.) a bargain, or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (Lat.) done willingly, unconstrained, or of ones own accord.

Sporades, certain Islands that lye scattered up and down in the *Carpathian Sea*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough, or sprig.

Spretion, (Lat.) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

Sprights, a sort of short or light arrows.

Spring-tides, see *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (Dutch) a stripling, or young man.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or scum.

† *Spuricidal*, (Lat.) speaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurious, (Lat.) base-born: also counterfeit.

Sparkets, a term in Navigation; the spaces between the Furlocks by the ship sides, fore and aft, above and below.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of souldiers formed into a square body.

Squalid, (Lat.) unclean, fluttish, ill-favored.

Squamigerous, (Latin) bearing scales, scaly.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the Sea-Onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of disease which causeth a swelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth, (Lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the *Sweet-rush*.

S T

Stability, (Latin) stableness, firmnesse, surenesse.

Stabulation, (Lat.) a standing of cattell in a stable, or stall.

Stade, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile, which consisteth of a thousand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Staffordshire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Berteline*, a holy man, led an *Eremites* life; it hath a Cattle on the South-bank of the River built in the year 914. by King *Edw.* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Aristotle* was born; whence that Philosopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours, in Heraldry, are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common Law, signifieth money paid for setting of stalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (Italian) a Horse kept for Mares.

Stambol, A name for *Constantinople* among the Turks.

Standard, (French) the chief Ensign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: also the standing measure of the King or State, to which all other measures are framed.

Stanford, in Saxon *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the River *Welland*; It is so called, as being built of rough stone, *Stean* signifieth, in the Saxon tongue, a Stone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an University was instituted; and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long, it being soon after provided by oath, that no Student

dent in *Oxford*, should publickly professe at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is also another *Stanford* situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stank, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, signifying weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (Latin) the Mines; or Tin works in *Cornwall*. See *Lodework*.

Stanza, (Ital.) a certain number of verses commonly called a *Staffe*; at the ending of which, the *Stroph* is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities, for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inne, see *Inne*.

Star-chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the members of the Kings Council, wherein are controverted all matters, in which appeal is made from subjects to their Prince.

Start, applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to start a Hare.

Starrulet, (diminutive) a little star.

Stasarch, (Greek) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or sedition.

Stater, (Greek) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two shillings in silver, seventeen shillings in gold.

Statics, (Greek) a mechanick Art, treating about weights, and measures.

Station, (Latin) a standing-place: also a Bay, or Rode for ships.

Station-staff, an instrument used in surveying, being a freight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet stands still, and moves neither backward, nor forward.

Statuary, (Lat.) a Graver of Statues, or Images.

Statumination, (Latin) an underpropping, or setting up.

Statute, (Lat.) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple*, are certain bonds, made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every hundred.

Stecado, (Span.) the lifts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat.

Stede, (old word) place.

Stedship, (old word) firmnesse, or surenesse.

To *Steer*, in Navigation, is to govern the ship with the helm: also by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Stellar, (Lat.) belonging to a star.

Stellation, (Lat.) a blasting.

Stelliferous, (Latin) starry, bearing stars.

Stellion, (Latin) a little beast, so called from certain little spots upon its skin, almost in the fashion of stars.

Stellionate, (Latin) deceit, counsage, counterfeiting any kind of merchandize.

Stemme, (Greek) the stalk of any herb or flower: also a Stock; Linage, or Pedigree.

Stenography, (Greek) the Art of short-writing.

Stentorian-voice, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor* a Greek, whose voice was as loud as 50. mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man, signifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (Lat.) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Sterility, (Lat.) barrennesse.

Sterling, see *Easterling*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a ship: also among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the tail of a Wolf.

Sternon, (Greek) the great bone of the breast.

Sternutation, (Lat.) a sneezing.

Sterquilious, (Latin) belonging to a dung-hill.

Stesimbrotus, the son of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his father, for fighting against the enemy contrary to his command.

Stew, (from the French word *Estuve*, a Hot-house) Brothell-houses, or places where women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Stenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the son of *Capaneus* and *Euada*.

Stenobaea, the daughter of *Jobas* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Prætus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire*-Minet; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

To *Stigmatize*, (Greek) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stiletto, or *Stelletto*, (Italian) a sharp-pointed Dagger, or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (Lat.) dropping, or distilling: also a place to put a Still, or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (Latin) a dropping from the Eves of a house.

Still-yard, a place in London, where in old time the Merchants of *Hannse* and *Almain* used to reside; it is so called, as it were *Steel-yard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (Lat.) a provoking, moving, or stirring up.

Stipation, (Lat.) a guarding, or environing about.

Stipendial, or *Stipendiary*, (Lat.) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded drink, used in hot weather.

Stiptical, (Greek) stopping, or binding, a word used in Physick.

Stipulation, (Latin) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (Latin) a dropping of Icicles from the Eves of a house.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of Scotland.

Stoaked, a Term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Steccado, (Span.) a prick, stab, or thrust with a weapon.

Stoical, (Greek) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, i. e. a certain Sect of Philosophers at Athens, they were so called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a Village in Nottinghamshire, where Sir John de la Pool, Earl of Lincoln, pretending a Title to the Crown of England, was overthrown in a great pitched battle, and slain.

Stole, (Greek) a long Robe, or Garment of honour, among the ancient Romans, it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolidity, (Lat.) foolishness, fondness, dullness, blockishness.

Stomachous, (Lat.) angry, disdainfull.

Stomatick, (Greek) having a sore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her nest in Rocks.

Stone-henge, a wonderfull Pile of stones upon Salisbury-Plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad; upon the heads of which, others lye overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. the Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infusions into it.

Stork, a kind of bird so called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i. e. naturall affection, because of the care which is observed in these kind of birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

To *Stow*, a Term in Navigation, to put any victuals or goods in order, in the Hold of a ship.

Stounds, (old word) sorrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or bronts.

Strabism, (Greek) a looking askint.

Strage, (Latin) a felling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing: also a great slaughter in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron where-with the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a Term in Falconry they say, the Hawk straineth, and not snatcheth.

Strangurie, (Greek) a certain disease, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (Ital.) a certain kind of punishment inflicted on souldiers for some hainous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tyed backward.

Stratagem, (Greek) a policy, or subtle invention in war.

Strath, an old Brittain word, signifying a Vale, or Dale, whence are derived the names of severall places, as *Strathdee*, i. e. the Vale of Dee, *Strathearn*, the Vale of Earn.

Stratitick, (Greek) belonging to Souldiers, warlike.

A *Streight*, a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands.

Streme-works, see *Lode-works*.

Strenuous, (Lat.) stout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (Latin) jarring, making a noise.

Stricture, (Latin) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; also a spark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident,

Strident, or *Stridulous*, (Latin) making a creaking noise.

Strigilation, (Latin) a currying of a Horse.

Strigment, (Latin) the filth, which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* sayl, a term in Navigation, to pull down the sayls, in token of respect to another ship.

Stromatick, (Greek) belonging to strewings, or any thing that is spread upon the ground.

Strond, or *Strand*, a shore, or street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

Structure, (Lat.) a Building, Frame, or Fabrick of any thing.

Strumattick, (Lat.) troubled with a Strume, i. e. an Impostume, or swelling in the neck.

Studios, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a thing, musing, or meditating, intent upon books, or study; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i. e. studies, as the Study of Oxford, &c.

Stultiloquy, (Lat.) a speaking, or talking foolishly.

Stupefaction, (Lat.) a making stupid, i. e. dull, senseless, astonished, or d smaid.

Stupration, (Latin) a committing a rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Stygian, (Lat.) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. e. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whose waters are of a nature so vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Male is able to contain them; the Poets fained it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath, which the Gods swore by, was, By the waters of *Styx*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account; as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styprick, or *Styptical*, (Latin) of a stopping, or binding quality.

Suada, a certain goddess among the Romans called the goddess of eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the Greeks.

Suasory, (Lat.) apt to persuade, or exhort.

Suaviation, (Latin) an amorous kissing.

Squaviloquy, (Lat.) a sweet, or pleasant manner of speaking.

Suavity, (Lat.) sweetness.

Subaction, (Latin) a bringing under, or subduing; also, a kneading.

Subagitation, (Latin) a driving to and fro: also, a soliciting: also, a knowing a woman carnally.

Subalbid, (Latin) whitish, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (Lat.) taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (Latin) a hearing a little, a perceiving somewhat.

Sublucular-Vein, see *Kein*.

Submontaneous, (Latin) being under the skin.

Subdial, (Latin) being under the sky, or in the open air.

Subditiom, (Lat.) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdulous, (Lat.) somewhat crafty, or deceitfull.

Subduction, (Latin) a bringing, or leading under: also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subiect, (Latin) cast or brought under: also in Logick, it is taken substantively for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres: also the matter which any Art, or Science treats of.

Subingression, (Latin) a subtle, or undiscerned entering into.

Subitaneous, (Latin) done suddenly, or hastily.

Subjugation, (Lat.) a bringing under the yoke, a subduing.

Subjunctive, (Lat.) joyning under.

Subhastation, (Latin) an ancient manner of selling things among the Romans, which were confiscate to the publick use, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Sublation, (Lat.) a taking away.

Sublevation, (Latin) a lifting up: also, a helping, or easing.

Subligation, (Latin) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (Latin) a raising, or carrying up on high: also, a Chymical operation, wherein dry exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (Lat.) height.

Sublition, (Latin) a plastering, or daubing underneath. In painting, it is the graining, or laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour.

Submersion, (Latin) a plunging under water.

Submission, (Latin) a sending under: also

also a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (Lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

Suborn, (Latin) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous design.

Subpedaneous, (Latin) set under foot, used as a foot-stool.

Sub-pena, a Writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon such case onely, as the Common law faileth in: also, a Writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testify.

Subreptitious, (Lat.) see *Surreptitious*.

Subrison, (Lat.) a smiling.

Subrogation, (Lat.) see *Surrogation*.

Subsannation, (Lat.) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

Subscription, (Lat.) a writing underneath; a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsidence, (Lat.) a settling to the bottom.

Subsidiary, (Latin) sent to the aid, succour, or assistance of any one.

Subsidie, a Tax, or Tribute assessed by Parliament, after the rate of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings eight pence for goods.

Subsortition, (Latin) a choosing by lot, after others have chosen.

Substitution, (Lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subtraction, (Latin) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (Latin) a Term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the foundation of an *Edifice*.

Subsultation, (Latin) a leaping under.

Subterfluent, (Latin) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (Latin) an evasion, or cunning shift: also a safe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (Latin) being under ground.

Subtiltie, (Lat.) craft, cunning; whence, subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

Subventaneous, (Latin) lying under the wind.

Subversion, (Latin) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburban, (Latin) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or City.

Succedaneous, (Latin) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent. Houses, second, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (Latin) vulgarly *Sincantour*, see *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (Lat.) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company, or Troup.

Succernation, (Lat.) a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (Latin) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinct, (Latin) fenced, or girt about; also, brief, or short.

Succinous, (Latin) belonging to *Succinum*, i.e. Amber.

Succollation, (Latin) a bearing on the shoulders.

Succubus, (Lat.) see *Incubus*.

Succulent, (Lat.) juicy, full of juice.

Succussion, or *Succussion*, (Latin) a violent jolting, or shaking.

Suction, (Lat.) a sucking.

Sudation, (Lat.) a sweating; whence, *Sudatory*, a stew, or hot-house.

Sudorifick, (Latin) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*; the chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

Suffraganeous, or *Subfarraneous*, (Latin) being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the *Romans*, that the chief servant took his portion of Corn from the Master, the under-servants from him.

Sufflition, (Latin) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (Lat.) a perfuming, by casting perfumes upon hot Coals.

Sufflammation, (Latin) a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a *Sufflamen*, or *Trigger*.

Sufflation, (Lat.) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (Latin) a choaking, stifling, or stopping up of the breath.

Suffosion, (Latin) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (Latin) a giving suffrage, i.e. ones vote or voice in favour of any person or design.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Ecclesiastical causes, and executes the office of a Bishop, but hath not the Title.

Suffu-

Suffumigation, (Lat.) a fuming, or smoaking underneath; in Physick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body, from under a close stool.

Suffusion, (Lat.) a pouring, or spreading abroad: also, a disease in the eye, called a Pin and Web.

Suggestion, (Lat.) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (Latin) a beating black and blew: also a reproaching, or flandering.

Subit, see *Gazul*.

Sulcation, (Lat.) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (Latin) full of sulphur, or brimstone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King, or Prince.

Sultana, or *Sultanin*, a kind of Turkish coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings, six pence; so called, because coyned at *Constantinople*, where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank-smelling plant, with a black berry, wherewith Curriers use to dresse their Cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i.e. a burthen, or team, which in the Western parts signifieth a horse-load) a toll for carriage on horse-back.

Summary, (Latin) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber, or beam, which supporteth the building.

Summit, (Lat.) the highest part, or top of any thing.

Superable, (Lat.) to be overcome, or vanquish.

Sumpter-house, a horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, Charges or expences.

Superaffusion, (Lat.) a shedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (Ital.) an out-living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (Lat.) speaking proudly, or haughtily.

Superchery, (Lat.) wrong, injury, an outrageous assaulting.

Supercilious, (Lat.) having great eyebrows: also, of a sour countenance, severe in carriage.

Supereminence, (Lat.) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (Lat.) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfation, (Lat.) a second conceiving, before the first young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficiary, (Lat.) he that builds a house upon another mans ground, and payes quit rent.

Superficies, (Lat.) the surface, or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry, it is defined to be a magnitude consisting of lines, having onely length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (Latin) excess, an overabounding, more then enough.

Superjection, (Lat.) a casting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (Latin) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (Lat.) an Overseer.

Superiority, (Lat.) a being superiour, i.e. higher, set above, or over others.

Superiour Planets, those that are above the Sun. h u o c.

Superlative, (Lat.) highest advanc't; in Grammar, *Superlative* degree is the highest degree of Comparison.

Supermeation, (Lat.) a flowing, or passing over.

Supernal, (Lat.) coming from above.

Supernation, (Lat.) a swimming over, or upon.

Supernatural, (Lat.) being above nature, or natural cause.

Supercription, (Lat.) a writing over, or on the out-side of any thing.

To *Supersede*, (Latin) to omit, to leave off, to let passe.

Superfedas, a Writ signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superstition, (Latin) over-scrupulousness in Religion, over-much ceremony in divine worship.

Supervacaneous, (Latin) more than just, or serveth for common use, needlesse, vain, unnecessary.

To *Supervene*, (Latin) to come upon on a sudden, or unexpected.

To *Survive*, see *Survivo*.

Supine, (Latin) lying with the face upward: also, negligent, or carelesse.

Suppedaneum, (Latin) see *Subpedaneum*.

Suppeditation, (Latin) a supplying, ministering, or affording what is needfull.

Suppliation, (Lat.) a pilfing, or stealing under hand.

To *Supplant*, (Lat.) to plant, or set under: also to deceive, or beguile.

Supplement, (Lat.) a supplying that which

is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a Petitioner, or humble suiter.

Supplication, (Latin) a petitioning, or making an humble request.

Supplice, (Latin) punishment, or correction.

Supplasion, (Latin) a making a noise by stamping with the feet.

Supposititious, (Latin) laid in the place, or room of another.

Suppository, (Latin) put under: also in Physick it is used substantively for any solid composition put up into the body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppresse*, (Lat.) to presse under, to stifle, or keep down.

Suppuration, (Lat.) a ripening of a Bile, or Impostume, a gathering, or resolving into matter.

Supputation, (Lat.) a pruning of trees: also a counting, or casting up.

Supremacy, (Lat.) a being supreme, i. e. highest in power and authority.

Surannation, (Lat.) the same as *Superannation*.

A *Surbating*, (French) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger* of the Forrest, he that commons with more beasts than a man hath right to common withall.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper girth, or girdle.

Sutcoat, (French) a coat of Arms to wear over armour.

Sutcrew, (French) an over-growing: also advantage, amends, over-measure.

Surculation, (Lat.) a pruning of trees, a cutting off Surcles, i. e. young grafts, shoots, or sprigs.

Surdity, (Latin) deafnesse.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i. e. to rise.

Sureby, a Port Town in *York-shire*, which some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by *Antonine* *Eboracorum*, and by the Latins *Salutaris*, each of these names implying as much, as, sure, or safe Haven.

Surface, (French) the same as *Superficies*.

Surkney, a kind of white garment like a rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excell, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

Suria, the name of a certain goddess; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melkridge* in *Northumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calpurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Augustus*.

Surplusage, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is a cause sometimes, that the Writ abateth.

Surprisal, (French) a sudden assaulting, or setting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, presumption.

Surrejoinder, (French) a second defence of the Plaintiff's action, opposite to the Defendant's rejoinder. The *Civilians* call it *TriPLICATION*.

A *Surrender*, in Common-Law, is an instrument or writing, signifying a Tenants consent or agreement, to yield and give up his lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate remainder, or reversion.

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania* in *Italy*, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petra Sirenum*.

Surreptitious, (Latin) taken deceitfully, or by stealth.

Surrogation, (Lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to out-live; whence a Survivor in Common-Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joynt-tenants.

Susan, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Heb. Lilly.

Susception, (Latin) an enterprising or undertaking a thing.

Susceptible, (Lat.) plyable, apt to receive any impression.

Suscitation, (Lat.) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

Suspension, (Latin) a hanging up: also a being in doubt, or uncertainty: in Common-Law it is taken for a temporall stop of a mans right.

Suspiral, (French) a breathing-hole, a vent or passage for air: also a spring of water, passing under ground to a Conduit.

Suspiration, (Latin) a fetching a deep sigh.

Susarration, (Lat.) a whifpring, or muttering.

Sutherland,

Sutherland, the name of a Countrey in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Sutorius, (Latin) belonging to a Shoemaker.

Suture, (Lat.) a seam, or sewing together, a fastning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lamdoideal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swainmot, (Sax.) a Court of Free-holders within the Forrest, kept by the Charter of the Forrest thrice a year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architects, and Carpenters, a fastning together of two pieces of timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swan, a celestial Constellation.

Swart-ruiter, see *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a Hawk, after she hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beak.

Sweep, a certain instrument with crosse-beams, to draw water with.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Switkin, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, Very high. There was a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for holiness, called St. *Switkin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybarite*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*: a people advanced to that height of luxury, and voluptuousness, that they had their horses taught to dance to the sound of the Flute, by which means, the *Crotoniata* who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the field, made their horses to fall a dancing; whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

Sybill, (Heb.) divine doctrine, a Christian name of divers women.

Sybilline, (Lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain women that prophesied concerning the birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Persian*, *Cumaan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythraean*, *Samian*, *Hellepontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburine*, *Cuman*.

Sycamore, (Greek) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Egypt*, parta-

king partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantize*, (Greek) to play the sycophant, i. e. a parasite, flatterer, or tale-bearer.

Syderation, (Latin) a blasting. *Syderation*, in Physick is, when not only the solid parts, but the bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marius*: afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himself, till at last the Commons, wealth being settled, he retired to *Patuli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabicall, (Greek) consisting of syllables.

Syllogistical, (Greek) belonging to a Syllogisme, i. e. a kind of argumentation, wherein some things being granted, there followes necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Senlis*.

Sylvanus, the son of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria Tuscularia*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*.

Sylvatical, or *Sylvestrious*, (Lat.) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

Symbolical, (Greek) belonging to a Symbol, i. e. a sign or token, a secret note, a short or mysterious sentence.

Symmachy, (Greek) a joyning in war against a common enemy.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Sympathetical, (Greek) having a sympathy, i. e. a naturall agreement or consent in mutual affection or passion.

Symphonical, (Greek) belonging to Symphony, i. e. consent in Harmony, agreement in tune, or time.

Symphasiast, (Greek) the Master, or Overseer of a Feast, or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a Symptome, i. e. an accident, or effect, accompanying any disease, as the Ague doth the head-ache.

Synagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Synagogue, i. e. a Congregation of a Assembly.

Synalepha, (Greek) a contraction of two vowels into one.

Synecategorematical, (Greek) a term in Logic,

Logick, having no predicamentall, or self-signification.

Synchonical, (Greek) being, or done, together at the same time.

Synchonochofis, (Greek) a joyning together by a cartilage, or gristle.

Syncope, (Greek) a figure wherein a letter or syllable is taken out of the middle of a word: also, in Physick it is taken for a certain disease which causeth a sudden decay of the spirits.

Synchrism, (Greek) a kind of liquid or spreading ointment.

Synchronism, (Greek) a hapning of two things at the same time.

Syncope, a sudden or hasty decay of the strength, caused by a dissolution of the natural heat.

Syndick, (Greek) one that hath Commission to deal in the affairs of the Commonwealth, a Controller, or Censor.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concourse, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical, (Greek) belonging to the figure Synecdoche, i. e. a taking a part for the whole.

Syneresis, or *Synarisis*, (Greek) the same as *Synalapha*.

Syngraph, (Greek) a Deed or Writing signed with ones own hand.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, i. e. an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical persons, to consult about the affairs of the Church.

Synonymous, or *Synonymal* words, (Greek) severall words having all the same signification.

Synople, (French) a term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

Synopsis, (Greek) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Syntagma, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the same: also, in Grammar it is taken for a joyning together of the several parts of Speech in an orderly construction.

Synteresie, (Greek) a remorse, or sting of conscience.

Syntheme, (Greek) a Watch-word: also an intricate sentence: also, the same as *Diploma*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of Sicily, where the Poet Theocritus was born.

Syria, a Region of Asia, by some divided into Syria, Assyria, Caelosyria, and Leucosyria.

Syrinx, an Arcadian Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of Pan, was turned into a Reed, of which Pan made his pastorall Pipe, which for her sake, he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtis, two dangerous Creeks in the Libyan Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*.

Systatque, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Sysygie, (Greek) a conjunction, a joyning, or coupling together.

System, (Greek) a composing, or putting together: also, a Treatise, or body of any Art or Science: also, the compasse of a Song.

Systole, (Greek) a contraction, or drawing together: also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the pulse, which compresses the heart and arteries, as *Diastole* dilates them: also, a making short a long vowel.

T A

St. **T***Ab*, or St. *Ebbes*, a Town in the Bishoprick of Durham, otherwife called *Abbecheier*, from *Ehba*, a Virgin of the Blood-Royall of the Northumbers, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (Latin) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: also, a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (Sax.) a Jerkin, or Coat without sleeves: also, a Herald's coat of Arms in service.

Tabernacle, (Latin) a Booth, or little Shop: also, a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarious, (Latin) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

Tabid, (Lat.) wasting, or pining away.

Tabitha, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew Roe-buck.

Tabouret, (French) a little stool to sit on.

Tabularious, (Lat.) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

Tabulation, (Lat.) a fastning together of planks or boards, a making of a floor.

Taces, (in French, *Cuisseaux*) armour for the thighs.

Tack-

Tacamabacca, A sweet Gum, whereof usually Plaisters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ache.

Tachos, a King of Egypt, who for jeering at the short stature of *Agessilaus*, was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of the losse of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (Greek) the art of swift writing.

Tacite, (Lat.) silent.

Taciturnity, (Lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Tackle, a Term in Navigation, the small ropes of a ship.

Tacticks, (Greek) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (Lat.) a touching.

Tenarum, a Promontory in the Country of Lacedaemon, near which is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand child of *Jupiter*, and son of *Genius*: he is said to have taught the *Hetrurians* the art of divining, when he was a boy of twelve years old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgeon of *Bononia*, who could put on new noses.

Tagus, a River of Portugal famous among the ancients, for its gravel resembling Gold.

Taille, in Common-law, is a kind of inheritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

Taint, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that infesteth Cattell in the Summer time.

Taket (old word) a Feather or Arrow.

Talaries, (Lat.) the winged shoes, which the Poets saign that *Mercury* wore.

Talcum, or *Talck*, an oyle so called by Chymists.

Talent, (Latin) a certain waight of silver; differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales-quaes, a Nick-name imposed on Jesuits to this very day; occasioned by their answer they made to a question when they first negotiated for footing in Paris; for being demanded whether they were *Seculares*, or *Regulares*; they replied *Tales, quaes*: Such, and such.

Tales, (Lat. i. e. such like); it is used in Common-law for a supply of men impannel'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismannical, belonging to *Talismans*, (Arab.) i. e. images, or figures made under

certain Constellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallion, see *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i. e. to cut) a score, or stick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, i. e. a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus, a sisters son of *Dædalus*. He found out the use of the Saw, by seeing the Jaw-bone of a Serpent; and invented the Pottery wheel: but was at length treacherously slain by his Uncle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

Tamarinds, a kind of Indian fruit somewhat like a Damascene, much used in Physick.

Tamarisk, a kind of shrub, having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath.

Tamharine, an old Instrument, supposed the *Clarion*.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of men, and having overthrown, and taken *Bajazeth*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at first a Swineheard, but by a full gale of fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tamesis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Isis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one stream, thenceforth assumes a name compounded of them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant drink; much used in the *Moluctoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Wend*, which signifieth a *Barran*, *Farm-house*, or *River-Iland*; it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town, after it had suffered much by the *Danish Wars*, was repaired by *Ethelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: also *Edith* King *Edgar's* sister, founded here a Religious house for veiled Virgins.

Tanales, certain Instruments of torment like pincers.

Tanet, an Iland in *Kent*, so called, as some vainly imagin and in *German*, i. e. from the death of Snakes; hence the *Saxons* first

seated themselves, but were vanquish'd with a great slaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheless, afterwards at *Whipped-fleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a Saxon there slain, Hengist overthrew the Britains, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (Latin) a Mathematical Term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extrem of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extrem of the said Arch.

Tangible, (Lat.) that may be toucht.

Tangree, (Turk.) signifies God.

Tanjitry, a certain ancient custom in Ireland, whereby he that had most power, or policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordship; it comes from the Saxon word *Thone*, i. e. a Noble-man.

Tantalus, an ancient King of Phrygia, the son of Jupiter by the Nymph *Ploutis*: he inviting the gods to a feast, killed his son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to this punishment in Hell, namely, to stand up to the chin in water, and to have pleasant apples hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happiness, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To Tap, vide, to Beat.

Taphus, and *Telebus*, the sons of *Pterelas*, the son of Neptune and *Hippothoe*; the daughter of *Nstor*; their Successors, the *Taphii*, and *Teleboe* inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Islands: See *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (French) a lurking, or lying secret, whence *Tapiss'nt*, lurking, or squatting, a Term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Island in the Indian Sea, 1000 mile long, and 625 mile broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Taratantarize, (Greek) to imitate the sound of a Trumpet, which seemeth to expresse the word *Taratantara*.

Tarantula, a kind of venomous Creature, abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the kingdom of Naples, which casteth forth a sting, onely curable by the sound of Musick.

Tardigrade, (Latin) going a slow pace.

Tardity, (Lat.) slownesse, or delaying.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Græcia* in Italy; built by *Tarentus* the son of Neptune, and augmented by *Phalantus*, a *Lacedæmonian*.

Tarpawling, a Term in Navigation, a piece of Canvasse that is all tar'd over to lash upon a deck, or gratings to keep

the rain from soaking through.

Tarpeia, a vestal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*; she betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, desiring for a reward, whatever they carried upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their shields upon her, and pressed her to death.

Tarquinius priscus, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perswasion of his wife *Tanaquil*, went to Rome, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the 7th. King of the Romans, whose son *Tarquinius Sextus* ravishing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that kingly Government was utterly expelled out of Rome.

Tarracon, a famous City of *Aragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of Spain.

Tarrasse, see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, a famous City of *Cilicia*, where Saint Paul was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the son of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (Lat.) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of Asia, containing *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, the two *Scythia's*, and *Cataia*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine: also a kind of Gravelly-stone, growing in the inside of Wine vessels.

Tasck, an old Brittainish word, signifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (French) a Term in Falconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the Romans, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

Tavistoke, or *Teavistok*, a Town in *Devonshire*; so called from the River *Teave*: it hath been famous in times past, for the Abbey built by *Ordolph*, the son of *Ordgar*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the year 961. he being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven; this Abby was destroyed by the Danes, but afterwards flourish'd again; and in it Lectures were instituted of the English Saxon tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonion*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; here Ina King of the West-Saxons, built a Castle, which *Desburgio* his wife raised to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbert*, King of the South-Saxons.

Taurine,

Taurine, or *Tauræan*, (Lat.) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretched out a mighty length through divers Countries, and called by severall names; as *Imeus*, *Parapomifus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Cerannius*, &c. Also the name of one of the twelve signs of the Zodiack; the word signifying in Latin a Bull.

Tautologie, (Greek) a repeating of one thing several times over, in different expressions.

Thaximagus, a petty King of Kent, one of those that opposed Julius Caesar, when he made War with the Britains.

Thygetus, a very steep Hill by the City of Sparta.

T E

Team, or *Theam*, (Sax.) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter, to a Lord of a Mannor.

Teasels, a kind of Plant, called in Greek *Dipsacus*, in Latin *labrum Veneris*.

Tebnical, (Greek) artificiall, done by Art.

Tedonick, (Lat.) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beast in a roap, that he may graze within a certain compass.

Tediferous, (Latin) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Phæneate*; it was decided in a Duel between the three sons of *Themachus* for the *Tegeans*, and the three sons of *Demostratus* for the *Phæneate*; like that of the *Horatii*, and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (Lat.) a covering, or cloathing.

Teisdale, a Countrey in the South-part of Scotland, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Teine, a disease in Hawks, that makes them pant more for one barcing, then another will for three; growing heave, and losing her breath when she flies.

Telarie, (Latin) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (Lat.) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers of the Exchequer; four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clerk of the

Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telemon, the son of *Æacus*, King of *Salamis*; he was the first that got upon the Walls of Troy, when *Hercules* besieged it; whereupon he gave him *Hesione* the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who slew his father at *Ithaca* not knowing him; afterwards going into Italy, he built *Tusculum*.

Telephus, the son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being exposed to the Woods by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart; afterward becoming King of *Mysia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied passage through his Country going to the Wars of Troy; but at length was cured by the same dart that wounded him.

Telescope, (Greek) a certain Mathematical instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

Tellus, the goddess of the earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it self.

Temeritie, (Lat.) rashness, unadvisednesse.

Tempe, certain pleasant fields in *Thessalia*, five miles long, and six miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightful places are by Metaphor called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (Latin) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (Lat.) moderation and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a mans affections, or passions.

Temperature, (Lat.) the same as temperament.

Tempestivitie, (Lat.) seasonableness, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple: See in *Knights*.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (Lat.) belonging to time, done suddenly; or a certain time.

Temporalities of Bishops; such Lands, or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulentie, (Lat.) drunkennesse.

Tenacitie, (Lat.) an aptnesse to keep, or hold fast.

Tenderlings, a Term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns; when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendons, (Latin) certain small ligaments, or chords; in which the Muscles do end.

Ten

Tendrils, the young branches of a tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholics some dayes of the week before Easter Sunday, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, untill all the lights are extinguished.

Tenebrion, (Latin) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or steal: also a night-Spirit.

Tenebrosity, (Latin) darknesse, or obscurity.

Tenedos, an Island in the *Agean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and the *Hellepont*: hither the Greeks retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horse.

Tenerity, (Latin) tenderneffe, or softnesse.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry.

Tehon, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

Temor, (Lat.) the effect or purport of any thing: also, a rule or proportion: also, one of the five parts in Musick.

Tenfile, (Lat.) easie to be bent, or stretcht out.

Tensify, (Latin) stiffness, or a being stretcht out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they set them in work; it signifieth also a Pavilion: also, a Chirurgions Instrument to search wounds with.

Tentation, (Lat.) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (Lat.) belonging to a Tent or Pavilion.

Tenuity, (Lat.) smallnesse, thinnenesse, slendernesse, whence *Tenuation*, a making thin, or slender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepesation, (Latin) a making luke-warm.

Tepidity, (Lat.) luke-warmnesse.

Tevvera, one of the Isles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

Terebinthine, (Lat.) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. e. the Turpentine-tree; as also, a certain Gum issuing out of that tree.

Teribration, (Lat.) a boring through.

Terem: see *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (Latin) three born at a birth: also, threefold.

Tergiverfation, (Latin) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing: also a non-suit in Law.

Terminals, (Latin) certain Feasts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*, he used to decide the controversies of Husband-men, falling out about the limits of their grounds.

Termination, (Lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (Lat.) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, stiff, and tough earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (Latin) a kind of earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos*, sealed.

Terra filius, (Latin) one that is allowed to make lepid, or jesting speeches, at an Act at *Oxford*.

Terr-aqueous, (Latin) composed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (Latin) a survey of the whole quantity of Acres in any mans land.

Terrasse, (French) a Bullwark of earth: also an open Walk, or Gallery, on the top of an house.

Terrène, or *Terrestriall*, (Latin) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terre-tenant, in Common Law is a land-tenant; or he that hath a natural and actual possession of land; which is otherwise called Occupation.

Terrifonant, (Lat.) sounding terribly.

Territory, (Latin) lands that belong to the jurisdiction of any State, City, or Common-wealth.

Terse, (Lat.) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (Latin) a dividing into three: also, a doing any thing the third time.

Tesserarius, (Latin) belonging to a *Tessera*, i. e. a die; also a Signal, or Watch-word.

Testaceous, (Lat.) made of Tile, Brick, Sherd, or the shell of a fish.

Testamentarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Testament, i. e. a mans last Will, which is of two sorts, either in Writing, or Nuncupatory.

Testation, (Lat.) a witnessing.

Testator,

Testator, (Lat.) a bearer of witness: also he that makes a Will and Testament.

Testicular, (Lat.) belonging to the Testicles, or Stones.

Testif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Testification, (Lat.) a proving by witness.

Testudineus, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a *Testude*, i. e. a Tortoise-shell: also an Engine of War, used among the Ancients.

Tetchie, (old word) froward, peevish.

Tethys, the goddess of the Sea, the daughter of *Calus* and *Vesta*, and the wife of *Neptune*.

Tetracord, (Greek) an instrument of four strings.

Tetragonal, (Greek) quadrangle, or having four angles.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the Hebrews so called, because it consisteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetraptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Cases.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetrastick, (Greek) an order of four verses.

Tetrasyllabical, (Greek) consisting of four syllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetricude*, (Latin) sourness, or severity of countenance.

Tencer, a King of *Troy*, the son of *Telamon*, and *Hesione*.

Tembras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Misia*, the son of *Pandion*; he had fifty daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules*, in one night.

Teutonic, (Latin) belonging to an *Almain*, or *German*; so called, as some think, from *Tuisco*, the son of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, called by the Saxons *Theop's-bury*, by the Latins *Theod's-curia*, from one *Theocut*, who here led an Hermite's life. Here was fought that memorable battle between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the victory, and Prince *Edward* the only son of King *Henry* the sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is also famous for making of woollen cloth, and the best mustard.

Textile, (Latin) woven, or knit.

Texture, (Latin) a weaving, or knitting.

Thalassius, (Greek) a Supream officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalasion, (Lat.) a Nuptiall Song from *Thalasion* the god of Marriage-Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philosopher, reckoned among the seven Wise men. He is said to have first found out Geometry, and the motion of the Spheres.

Thalestra, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her request got with child by him.

Thane, (Sax.) a Noble-man, or Magistrate, called also *Thingus*, or *Thigne*.

Thavies Tune: see, *Tunes of Chantry*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; she, wanting children of her own, brought up two twins, the sons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Dismontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two sonnes of her own, which were likewise twins, and seeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe's* sonnes than to her own; she was much troubled; and as soon as her sons came of age, she set them on to kill their supposed brethren: but *Neptune* their father coming to their aid, they killed the sons of *Theano*, which as soon as she came to hear, she killed her self.

Theatral, (Lat.) belonging to a Theater, i. e. a place where publick Shewes or Plays are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious persons instituted by *John Peter Caraff* Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebes, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebes* in *Egypt*; built by King *Busiris*, and called also *Heatonopylos*, from its hundred gates: also a City of *Boetia* built by *Cadmus*.

Theft-bote, (Sax.) a maintaining a thief, by receiving stolen goods from him.

Themis, the daughter of *Calus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptials of *Jupiter*, was ravisht by him in *Macedonia*; she was worshipt as the goddess that first taught men right and justice; and had an ancient Oracle in *Boetia*.

Themiscyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Themis*, having also its chief City of the same name.

Themistocles, a famous Athenian Captain,

P p who

who fortified the *Pyraum*, and overcame the *Persians* at *Salamina*; but afterwards being banished his Country, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made Captain of an Army against the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank Oxe's blood, and poisoned himself, that he might neither be ungratefull to the King, nor fight against his Country-men.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, against whom *Hercules* made war (because he denied him provisions, when he came to *Dryope* with *Deianira*) and his son *Hyllas*; and having got the victory, he slew *Theodamas*, carrying away his son *Hylas*, whom he always had in very great esteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical Instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometrical square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (Sax.) servitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the East *Goths*, who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and reigned there 33. years: also, the name of a King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was deposed, and *Childeric* set up in his room. The word signifieth in Dutch, Rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of severall famous men, the word signifying in Greek, A gift of God.

Theodosia, a Christian name of women, answering to *Theodorus*, or *Theodosius*, in men.

Theodosius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Constantinople*; the first the son of the Emperour *Gratian*, the second the son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*: he had wars with the *Persians*, *Vandalls*, and *Huns*.

Theogonic, (Greek) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (Greek) belonging to Theology, i. e. Divinity, or discourse of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (Greek) a warring, or fighting against God.

Theomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wisdom of God.

Theomancy, (Greek) a divination by calling upon the name of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, signifying a friend, or lover of God.

Theorba, (Ital. *Tiorba*) a Musical Instrument, being a kind of base Lute.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. e. an axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (Greek) the contemplation, or study of any Art, or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing, or curing.

Theraphim, (Heb.) a Image made in the form of a man.

Theriacal, (Greek) belonging to *Treacle*, i. e. a Medicine against poison, made of the flesh of a wild beast.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby one may guesse at the change of weather, a weather-glasse.

Thermopyle, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whose freights *Leonidas* the *Spartan*-King with three hundred *Lacedaemonians* stoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Persian*.

To *Thesaurize*, (Greek) to treasure, or heap up riches.

Theseus, the son of *Ageus* King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he began *Hippolytus*: he slew the *Minotaur* at *Crete*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phedra* the daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous thieves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schinius*; Lastly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Thesis, (Greek) a general Argument, or Position.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Boeotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelagicus*, from *Pelagius*; *Amonia*, from King *Amon*; *Pyrrhaea*, from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Deucalion*.

Thetford, see *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was disswaded by *Prometheus*, so that she married *Peleus* the son of *Aacus*, to whom she brought forth *Achilles*.

Thiller, a horse which is put under the Thills, i. e. the beam of a Cart or Wain, called in Latin *Temo*.

Tbole, (Latin) a term in Building, the scutchin, or knot in the midst of a timber-vault: also a place in Temples, where *Donaies* are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as some say, twinne.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who enraged

inraged that *Cyrus* had slain her son. *Spartagapises* in a barrel, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and slew him; and putting his head in a tub of blood, said in an upbraiding manner, Fill thyself with Blood, for which thou hast thirsted.

Thon, a King of *Cauopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was slain by *Mene-laous*.

Thong-caster, a Castle in *Lincoln-shire*, commonly called *Castor*, in *Brittish Caere-gary*: it took the name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa* a Castle of the *Cathaginians*. For *Hengist* obtaining so much ground in this Tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Oxe-hide, cut the hide out into very small laners, which we commonly call *Thongs*, and therewith measuring out the ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (Latin) belonging to the stomach, or breast.

Thorpe, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village, or Country Town.

Thowles, the small pinnes which they bear against with their Oares when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedonia*, now called *Romania*.

Thraconical, (Greek) insolently boasting.

Thrasylbulus, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppression of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing four shocks, each shock consisting of six sheaves.

Threnody, (Greek) the singing of a Threne, i. e. a Mourning, or Funeral-Song.

To *Threpe*, (Sax.) to affirm.

Thrilled, or *Thirled*, (Sax.) killed.

Thridboroughs, or *Thirdborough*, a word used in some old Acts for a Head-borough, or Constable.

Throb, (Sax.) the vehement beating, or panting of the heart.

Thrones, see *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Historian, who writ the *Peloponnesian War*.

Thule, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Island*.

Thummin, see *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (Latin) bearing Frankincense.

Thyestes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atrous*. See *Atrous*.

Thymetes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a son born on the same day with *Paris*. And because the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, should be the destruction of *Troy*, *Priamus* commanded that both the children should be slain: but *Paris* being saved by his mother, *Thymetes* son was onely killed; for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the first that caused the *Trojan* horse to be let in.

Thymick-vein: see *Vein*.

Thymomancy, (Greek) a kind of prefaceing from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrse, (Greek) a stalk, or stem, of any herb: or a truncheon wrapped with *Ivie*, which was anciently used by the *Bacchides*, in the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head, used anciently among the *Persians*; whence some think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (Latin) belonging to a Pipe, or Flute.

Tibicination, (Latin) a playing on a Pipe.

Tiercel, (French) the same as *Tassel*.

Tierce, (French) a certain liquid measure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.

Tiercet, (French) a Stanza, or Staff of three verses.

Tigillum, (Lat.) A melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

Tigrine, (Latin) belonging to, or like a Tiger.

Timarioti, certain soldiers among the Turks, who out of conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to serve on horse back.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory, or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noble-mens Capes.

Timbrel, (Dutch *Trammell*) a kind of musical instrument, by some called a Taber.

Timidity, (Latin) timorousness, fearfulness.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, who would have

covenanted with *Fabricius* the Consul, to have poisoned *Pyrrhus*; but *Fabricius*, disdaining so great a baseness, revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracie, (Greek) a certain Government, wherein the richest men bear sway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the request of *Dion* the *Syracusan*, freed *Syracuse* from the Tyranny of *Dionysius*.

Timon, a sower *Athenian*, who shun'd and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the son of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his statue erected in the Market-place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedemonians*; it being also a proper name of many men, signifying in Greek, An honourer of God.

Tinsel, a kind of Cloth composed of silk, and silver, glistering like starres, or sparks of fire; from the French *Estincelle*, a sparkle.

Tincture, (Lat.) a staining, or dying: also a Term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinmouth, see *Tinnocellum*.

Tinniment, (Lat.) a tingling, or sounding of metals.

Tintamar, (French) a kind of clashing, or jingling noise.

Tinnination, (Latin) a ringing like a bell.

Tiresias, a *Theban* Sooth-sayer, who being struck blind by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Prophecie from *Jupiter*: see *Ovid*, *Metamorph.* 1. 3.

Tissue, (French) a kind of Cloth of Silver, woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i.e. the son of *Celus* and *Vesta*, and the brother of *Saturn*; he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithing, a company of ten men, with their families joyned together in a society; the chief whereof, is called a *Tithing-man*.

Tithonus, the son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love, snatch'd him up into her Chariot, and carried him up into *Aethiopia*, where she had Menmon by him: being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasshopper.

Titillation, (Latin) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Title in Law, is a lawfull cause to claim a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the same.

Titubation, (Lat.) a stumbling.

Titular, (Lat.) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tityus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the daughter of *Orchomenus*; he, for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

T L

Telepolemus, the son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*: he was of a vast stature and strength, and reigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at last he was slain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan* War.

T M

Timolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T O

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose smoak taken in Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts out of the *Indies*, by Sir *Francis Drake*; and is so called, as some say, from an Island of that name.

Tobias, a proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, The Lord is good.

Tod, of Wool; see *Sarplar*.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannour: also Tribute, or Custom.

Toletum, or *Toledo*, the chief City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, begirt with a strong Wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tollsey, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a Mountain in *Theoprotia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (Latin) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carrats.

Tonical, (Lat.) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tonitruation, (Lat.) a thundring.

Tonnage,

Tonnage, a Customs due for merchandise brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonsils, (Lat.) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonsorious, (Lat.) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toparch, (Greek) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kind of precious Stone, of a Golden, or Saffron colour.

Topical, (Greek) belonging to *Topicks*, i.e. a part of Logick, treating of places of invention.

Topography, (Greek) a particular description of any place.

Torces, a Term in Heraldry: see *Wreath*.

Torch Royall, a Term in Hunting; the next start in a Stag's head, growing above the Royall.

Torcularious, (Latin) belonging to a Wine-press.

Torcular-vein, see *Vein*.

Tormentill, a kind of Plant, called in English *Setfoil*; good against griping of the guts.

Terminous, (Lat.) troubled with *Tormins*, i.e. gripings of the Belly.

Tornado, (Span.) a sudden, or violent storm of ill weather at Sea.

Torosity, (Lat.) brawniness, or fulness of flesh.

Torpedo, (Lat.) a kind of fish of that stupefying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (Latin) numb: also slow, or dull.

Torquated, (Latin) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the son of *Manlius*, surnamed the Imperious: he overcame the Gaul that challenged the stoutest of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain; whence *Torquatus* became a name to him and all his Family; he caused his sonne to be beheaded for fighting against his command; notwithstanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlius's* severity became a Proverb.

Torrefaction, (Lat.) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

Torrent, (Latin) a strong stream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

Torrid, (Latin) burning, or parching.

Torsion, (Latin) a wrestling, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (French) a sort of round figures in Heraldry, by some called *Wattles*.

Tortuosity, (Lat.) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (Lat.) sowness, crabbedness, or grimness of Aspect.

Tottic, (old word) wavering.

Totality, (Lat.) the whole summe of any number: also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the *Goths*, who overcame the Romans, and took most of the Imperial Cities.

Tournement, (French) a revolution, turning, or changing: also, a jousting, or tilting.

Tournois, a kind of French Coyn, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To Tow, a Term in Navigation, to drag any thing astern, a ship in the water.

Towton, a Town in *Yorkshire*; where, in the year 1461. a mighty pitched battell was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where 30000. men were left dead upon the place; but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus; when a Roe desires copulation, he is said to go to his *Towrus*, (a Term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (French) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

T R

Trabal, (Lat.) belonging to a beam.

Tracasserie, (French) a needlesse hurrying, or restless travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, signifieth the foot-steps of wild beasts.

Tract, (Latin) a continued line, a long road: also a discourse drawn in length. *Tract* is also the footing of a Boar, (a Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (Lat.) gentle, or easie to manage, or ordered.

Treatate, (Lat.) a handling, or treating of any thing, a Treatise.

Tradition, (Lat.) a delivering: also a bequeathing any Doctrine to posterity from age to age.

Traduction, (Lat.) a translating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: also a defaming, or flandering.

Tragedy, (Greek) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half-Comedy.

Tragedian, or *Tragediographer*, (Greek) a Writer of *Tragedies*, i.e. a sort of Dramatick Poetry, or Stage-play, representing murders, sad and mournfull actions, and

fecting forth the highest and noblest sort of persons.

Tragical, (Greek) belonging to Tragedies; sad, bloody, disastrous.

Tragelaph, (Greek) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; so called, because it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

Tragematopolist, (Greek) a Confection-maker, a seller of Preserves, and Confections.

Trajection, (Lat.) a passing, or conveying over.

Tralucencie, (Lat.) a being through clear, a shining through.

Tramontane, (Ital.) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from Italy.

Tranquillity, (Lat.) calmness, quietness, stillness.

Transaction, (Latin) a finishing, or dispatching any business.

Transalpine, (Latin) being beyond the Alps.

Transcendent, (Latin) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

Transcript, (Lat.) that which is written out from an Original.

Transcurrence, (Latin) a running over quickly.

Transduction, the same as Translation.

Transfiguration, (Latin) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

Transfix, (Latin) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other sharp Weapon.

Transfretation, (Latin) a passing over a River, or crossing the Sea.

Transfusion, (Lat.) a pouring out of one thing into another.

Transgression, (Lat.) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Trespass, or Crime.

Transjection, (Lat.) see Trajection.

Transition, (Latin) a passing from one thing to another. In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they pass from one subject to another.

Transitory, (Lat.) soon passing away, fading, or perishing.

Translation, (Lat.) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another: also when a light Planet separateth from a more weighty one, and presently applyeth to one more heavie.

Translucid, (Lat.) the same as Transparent, shining through.

Transmarine, (Latin) being beyond the Seas.

Transmeation, (Lat.) a passing through, or beyond.

Transmem, (old word) to change.

Transmigration, (Lat.) a removing ones habitation from one place to another.

Transmission, (Lat.) a conveying through, a sending from one place to another.

Transmutation, (Lat.) a changing from one thing to another.

Transome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-post.

Transparent, (Lat.) to be seen through.

Transparency, a Term in Heraldry, *vid. Adumbration*.

Transpiration, (Lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Transport*, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River: also a sudden trance, or rapture of mind.

Transposition, (Latin) an inverting, or changing the order of things.

Transsylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the Carpathian Mountains, now called *Sibemburghen*, which together with *Servia* and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Transubstantiation, (Latin) a converting, or changing of one substance into another: more especially, among the Papists, it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Christ.

Transvection, (Lat.) a carrying over.

Transverse, (Latin) across, or overthwart.

Transvolation, (Lat.) a flying over.

Trapezium, a figure consisting of some unequal sides, and as many unequal angles.

Trave, (French) a Term in Architecture, a trevise, or little room.

Traverse, (French) to go across, or overthwart. In Common-law, it signifyeth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: also in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ship, in respect of the points whereon they say.

Traverses, (French) turnings and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations. *Cleopatra*,

Travested, (French) shifted in apparel, disguised.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to wounds.

Treasure trove, money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (French) handled: also entertained.

Tredeale,

Tredeale, an Aspect of 108. d.

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the Timbers.

Trellis, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Crosse bar.

Tren, (French) a certain instrument, wherewith Marriners kill fish.

Trenchant, (French) sharp: also bowing.

Trentalls, (French) Obsequies, Dirges, or Funeral-Songs.

Trepan, a kind of Chirurgions instrument.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan*, (Ital.) *Trapolare*, to intrap, or insnare; but more especially in that manner, which is used by Whores, and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (Latin) a trembling.

Trestle, a Trevet, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote against poison, called in Latin *Itheriaca*.

Triangular, (Latin) made in the fashion of a Triangle, i.e. a figure having three angles or corners.

Triarchie, (Greek) a government by Three.

Triarians, (Lat.) one of the Orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Vestites*.

Tribe, (Lat.) a kindred, family, or company dwelling in the same Ward.

Tribunal, (Lat.) a Judgement-seat.

Tribune, (Lat.) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans, of which there were two sorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i.e. a Tribune of the people, and *Tribunus Militum*, i.e. a Tribune of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (Latin) paying Tribute, i.e. money exacted out of mens Estates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (Latin) of 30. years.

Tricliniary, (Lat.) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (Latin) having three horns.

Trichotomy, (Greek) a dividing into three parts.

Trident, (Lat.) a three forked instrument; but more peculiarly it is used for that Mace, which the Poets say to have been born by Neptune, as an Ensign of his command.

Trentine, (Lat.) belonging to Trent, a City in the Countrey of Tyrol.

Triduan, (Latin) continuing three days

Triennial, (Latin) continuing three years.

Triental, (Latin) a Vessel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (Greek) done every three year.

Trifarious, (Lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of wayes.

Trifole, (Lat.) a kind of Plant, called three-leaved grasse: also, a resemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (Lat.) having three forms.

Trisurcus, (Lat.) three-forked.

Trigamist, (Greek) having three wives.

Trigeminous, (Lat.) three brought forth at a birth: also treble, or threefold.

Triglyphs, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, or Masonry, being certain Compartments, or Borders, graven like three furrows.

Trigonal, (Greek) having three angles, or corners.

Trillo, (Ital.) a gracefull shake, or trembling of the voice in singing.

Trimenstruous, (Lat.) of three months.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Island of Sicily, called also *Triqueira*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybaum*, *Pachynum*, and *Pelorusa*.

Trine, (Lat.) belonging to the number 3, an Aspect of 120. d. thus marked Δ .

Trinitarians, (Latin) a sort of Heretics that deny the Mystery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (Lat.) the number three: also the distinction of three persons in the Unity of the God-head.

Trinobantes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the East-part of the *British* Island.

Triponium, the attient name of a Town in *Northamptonshire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges: and therefore it seemeth to be the same with that Town which is commonly called *Forcester*, which is cut through by three special channels, which have three severall Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (Lat.) having three knots.

Trinquet, (French) the highest sail, or top-gallant of any ship; it is also taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolus, (Lat.) as it were, worth but three half pence, vile, little set by, or esteemed.

Triors, in Common Law, are such as are chosen by the Court, to examine whe-

ther

ther a challenge, made to any of the Pannel, be just, or no.

Tripartite, (Latin) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous*, (Latin) containing three foot in measure.

Triplicity, (Latin) a being treble; or threefold; whence *TriPLICATION*, a trebling.

Tripode, (Greek) a stool, or any thing that standeth upon three feet.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called Turbit, by others blew Camomile; also a stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries, to polish their Jewels.

Triptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Cases.

Tripudiation, (Lat.) a tripping on the toe in a Dance.

Trireme, (Lat.) a Gally with three oars on each side.

Mercarius Trismegistus, a famous Egyptian in ancient times, who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisulc, (Latin) three-furrowed.

Trisyllabical, (Greek) consisting of three syllables.

Trite, (Lat.) worn old, made common, with much use.

Trithites, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three distinct God-heads.

Triticum, (Lat.) made of wheat.

Trivis, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forrest, from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the son of Neptune and Salacia; fained by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of Neptune.

Trituration, (Latin) a threshing of Corn.

Trivialis, (Latin) scattered in the highway; common, little esteemed or valued; from *trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

Triumphal, (Lat.) belonging to a Triumph; a solemn Shew at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Trimvirat, (Lat.) an ancient Magistracy in Rome; wherein three men had an equal authority.

Trochisk, (Greek) a certain medicinall composition made of powders, and formed round in fashion of a little wheel.

Trode (old word) signifying a path.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Aethiopia*; of a

fierce salvage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw flesh.

Troilus, the son of Priamus and Hecuba, who venturing to fight with Hercules, was slain by him.

Tromperie, (French) deceit, or counterfeiture.

Trophy, (Greek) any thing set up in token of victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave, called the *Trophonian Den*, into which who ever entred, became incapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of Jupiter, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (Greek) belonging to a Trope, i. e. a kind of Rhetoricall figure.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *trepein*, i. e. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphear, being the utmost bound of the Suns course; the one is called the *Tropick of Cancer*, the other the *Tropick of Capricorn*.

Trosque, the same as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in measuring, is an allowance of twelve ounces onely to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action against him who having found another mans goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

Trowels, (French) an instrument used by Masons, to dawb mortar withail.

Truand, (French) a vagabond, or lazy loytring fellow; a common beggar.

Truchman, see *Drogoman*.

Trucidation, (Latin) a cruell murdering.

Truculent, (Lat.) of a cruell, tough, or threatening countenance.

Trullification, (Lat.) a plaistring with mortar.

Truncation, (Latin) a lopping, maiming, or cutting short.

Trunk, (Lat.) a stock, stem, or body of a tree: also a mans body, having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Trutination, (Lat.) a weighing, or ballancing: also a strict examining, or considering well of a thing.

T U

Tube, (Lat.) the pipe through which the marrow of the back bone runneth: also any long pipe through which water, or other liquid substance, is conveyed.

Tuberos, (Lat.) having wens, or fleshy bunches: also, full of swellings.

Tubici-

Tubication, (Latin) a sounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (Latin) a making hollow like a Pipe.

Tudication, (Lat.) a bruising, or pounding with Smiths hammers.

Tuell, among Hunters, the fundament of any beast.

Tutian, (Latin) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping.

Tutiant, a Shash, or Wreath worn by the Indians instead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius; who being married to Tarquinius Superbus, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might enjoy the Kingdom himself.

Tullus Hostilius, a War-like King of the Romans, who was the first that ordained Tribute and Custom, and most of the Emblems of authority used among the Romans, as the *Sella curulis*, *toga picta*, and *Prætexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the punishing of scolds, called also a Cuckling-stool.

Tumefaction, (Latin) a causing to swell.

Tumid, (Lat.) puffed up, or swolled.

Tumour, (Lat.) a swelling, or rising of the flesh.

Tumulation, (Latin) a burying, or interment.

Tumultuary, (Latin) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid measure, containing 252 Gallons.

Tunicle, (Lat.) a little coat: also a membrane, or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four especially, which cover the eye, the Corneal, or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or glassy, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are four humours answerable. And four that cover the Codex, the Scrotum, the Erythroides, the Epydidymis, and one other which is called Dartos.

Tunnocellum, the ancient frame of a Town in Northumberland, by Camden thought to be the same with that which we now call *Tinmouth*; i. e. the mouth of the River *Tine*; where the first Cohort *Ælia Classica*, was in pay for Sea-service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which Robert Mowbray Earl of Northumberland holding against King William Rufus, was therein closely besieged, and taken prisoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath, or Ornament

for the head, used among the Turks, and other Oriental Nations, instead of Hats; it is made of a Shash, or whole piece of linnen called *Telbent*; and the *Turbant* itself is called by the Turks, *Saruck*.

Turbary, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the surname of a very considerable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere in Dorsetshire*; they are styled in Latin Records, *de Turbida Villa*.

Turbation, (Lat.) the fashioning of a thing (small at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

Turbineous, (Lat.) belonging to a storm, or whirl-wind.

Turbith, a kind of plant called *Tripoly*; also a red Minerall, which being beaten to powder, is used in Physick.

Turbot, a kind of fish, called in Greek *Rhombus*.

Turbulent, (Latin) busy, troublesome, seditious.

Turgescence, (Latin) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (Lat.) swelling, rising, puffed up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is also called, white Magic.

Turingia, a Country of Saxony, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sale* and *Werra*, and hath the Hercynian Wood on the North; the chief City of this Country, is called *Erfordia*.

Turnament, see *Tournement*.

Turnsole, a kind of colour used in painting.

Turpentine, (Greek *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Resin, distilling from the *Larch* tree.

Turpitude, (Latin) filthiness, baseness, fordidness.

Turrisferous, (Lat.) bearing Towers.

Tuscan, work, in Architecture, one of the five sorts of Pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuscia, a Countrey of Italy, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Mæra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*; from *Tyrrhenus* the son of *Atys*; also, *Hetruria* and *Tuscanus*, from *Tusculus* (as some say) the son of Hercules.

Tutelary, (Latin) having the guard, custody, or protection of any thing.

Tutia, a Vestal Virgin, who being accused of incest, would not fly to any man for her absolution; but putting a Sive in

to the River *Tyber*, prayed to *Vesta*, that if she were free, she might have power to carry water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

Tutie, (Lat.) the dust or soile of brasse, growing together into a kind of stone, which is much used in Physick.

Tutulina, a certain goddesse among the Romans, who was said to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tutiso, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by some to be the same with *Mercury*: from this Idol, *Tuesday* took its denomination; and the people were called *Diyts* people.

T W *Twibil*, (Dutch) a Carpenter's Instrument to make Mortise holes withall.

Twilight, (Dutch) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the morning, or evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.

To Tryer, (Sax.) to sing.

T Y *Tybur*, a City not far from Rome, built as some say by *Caillus* the Arcadian the Admiral of *Evander*; others by *Tyburus* the Grand-child of *Amphiarus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tydeus, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Caledonia*; he having slain his brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Atrastus*, whose daughter *Delphile* he married: afterwards being sent by *Polynices*, to his brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his guests at several Combats; whereupon at his return they set 50. young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Meon* the son of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon* the son of *Autophonus*, who were all slain by him except *Meon*, whom he sent back to carry news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a Theban.

Tymetes, a great Prophet, the son of *Priamus* and *Aristia*.

Tympanist, he that playeth upon a Tymbrill, Taber, or Drum, called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (Greek) a kind of disease wherein the body becomes swollen up with wind, a dropsie.

Tydarus, a King of *Oebalia*, whose wife *Leda* brought forth two egges, in

one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Type, (Greek) see *Typical*.

Typhoeus, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vast bignesse, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him struck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of Egypt, who killing his brother *Osiris*, and cutting him into several pieces, dispersed him through divers Countries.

Typical, (Greek) bearing a Type, i. e. an example, figure, likeness, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruell Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of Ireland, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phenicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phenician* language signified a Fish; that place abounding with a kind of stell-fish, the liquor whereof coloureth of a purple dye.

Tyro, a *Thessalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmonus* and *Alcidice*; after the death of her own Mother, she was very harshly dealt with by her Mother-in-law *Sidero*; she being got with child by *Neptune*, (who lay with her in the shape of *Enipeus*, with whom she was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelias*, and *Nelus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, she brought forth *Aeson*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrocin, (Lat.) an apprenticeship, or new beginning in any Art, or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military discipline: from *Tyron*, a raw young souldier, one newly entred into the Art of War.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuscia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of Italy which lyeth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhene* Sea.

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (Lat.) a being at leisure, or ceasing from business. It is also commonly taken for that time, which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cowes in: also a certain compasse of ground within the Forreist of *Asdown*.

Vacchoris,

Vacchoris, an ancient King of Egypt, who relinquishd all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

Vacillation, (Lat.) a wavering, tottering, or inconstancy.

Vacive, (Lat.) void, empty.

Vacuity, (Lat.) emptiness, voidness.

Vacuna, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labours.

Vadimonny, (Latin) suretiship.

Vastrow, (Latin) crafty, or subtle.

Vagabond, (Lat.) a wandring beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (Lat.) a straying, or wandring up and down.

Vagation, (Lat.) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to strike sail in token of submission: also, to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of four distinct colours, i. e. Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valasca, a certain Queen of the *Bobemians*, who having made a conspiracy to shake off the dominion of men, raised a great Army of women; and having overcome the men, reigned a good while, like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain religious Order of men instituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a private studious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the shady-Vale.

Valea, see *Valet*.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the first institutour of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of *February* is solemnized; about which time birds choose their mates; whence ariseth the custom of choosing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who Triumphed over the *Volentes* and the *Sabines*; and because having built him an house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting Tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down.

Valet, (French) the Groom of a chamber: also a young Gentleman under age.

Valerianary, (Latin) sickly: Substantively taken, an Hospitall, or place to keep sick people in.

Validity, (Latin) strength, power, force.

Valtorts, the surname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Salt-ash* in *Corn-wall*; they are styled in Latin Records, *De valle tortis*.

Vambracs, or *Vanbrace*, (French) a Gantlet.

Vancurriers, or *Vaukcourers*, (French) forerunners.

Vandelbira, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridgeshire*, so called, for that in times past, the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themselves with a French and Rampire; it is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vaniloquace, (Lat.) a talking, or babbling vainly.

Vanguard, (French) the foremost part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, used as a Law-term only, upon this occasion: Sir *Richard Rockefly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regis*, donec perisus fuerit *Pari Solutarum pretii* 4d. i. e. to be fore-foot-man to the King at some certain time, e. g. when he goeth into *Gascoign*, until he had worn out a pair of shoes prized 4d.

Vapid, (Latin) casting forth an ill smack or savour.

Vaporation, (Latin) an exhaling, or sending forth of vapours, i. e. certain fumes or smook, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into water.

Vapulation, (Latin) a being scourged, or beaten.

Variagation, (Lat.) a beautifying with various colours.

Varnish, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine, and have a glosse; there is also a ground or varnish, which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched.

Varry, (French) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of cups; it is also called *Varry tassa*, or *Meire*.

Varvells, (French) little rings of silver about Hawks legges, having the owners name engraven on them.

Vassiferow, (Latin) a carrying a vessel.

Vassal, in Common Law, is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is also

taken for a Slave, or Inferiour Servant.

Vastation, (Latin) a wasting, or destroying.

Vastity, (Lat.) excessive bignesse, huge-nesse, or vastnesse of stature.

Vatican Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome, whereon there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the fourth.

Vaticination, (Lat.) a prophesying, or telling of things to come.

Vavasours, or *Valvasours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (French) a Countrey Ballad, Roundelay, or Song; it is also called a *Virelay*.

Vauntley, in Hunting, is the setting of Hounds in a readinesse, where the Chace is to passe.

Vawmure, an ancient word, signifying a Bulwark, or Out-work for defence.

Vaward, see *Van-guard*.

Vayvode, a Prince, or chief Ruler, in *Transylvania* and some of those Northern parts.

U B

Uberty, (Latin) store, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Christs body, as well as his God-head, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (Lat.) a being in all places at one time.

V E

Vecordy, (Latin) unsoundnesse of mind, dotage, stupidity.

Vehatioms, (Latin) belonging to a Wagon, or Carriage.

Vedion, (Lat.) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more shear.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, or *Vegetive*, (Latin) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigour, moisture, and growth.

Vehicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Vehicle i. e. a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein* is defined by *Anatomists* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong, apted for the conveyance of blood

and natural spirits through all the parts; and, according to the several parts it passeth through, it taketh several denominations; as the *Basilick-vein*, that which passeth from the Liver through the inward processe of the arm; the *Cephalick*, the head vein; the *Callicacal*, that which runnes into the blind Gut; the *Cystick*, that which runnes up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigastrick*, the flank veins; *Gastroepiploick*, that which spreads it self through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercostal*, those which run through the upper Ribs; *Port-vein*, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence passeth into the Ventricle, Mesentery, and other parts. *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the tongue. *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runnes through the wrist into the hand; *Saphena* that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankle. *Subclavicular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck-bone. *Thymick*, a branch of the Subclavicular. *Torcular*, that which ascends by the inside of the scull to the brain.

Velification, (Lat.) a hoisting of sayls.

Velites, (Latin) the light-armed Soldiers among the Romans (see, *Triarii*); whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

Velivolant, (Latin) flying as it were with full sayl.

Vellication, (Lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. In Physick, they are said to be certain convulsions that happen in the Fibers of the Muscles.

Velocity, (Lat.) swiftnesse.

Venality, (Lat.) a setting to sale, a being saleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorious*, (Lat.) belonging to hunting, or chasing.

Vendible, (Lat.) saleable, fit for sale.

Vendication, (Lat.) a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

Venditation, (Lat.) ostentation, a bragging, or vain setting forth of ones self.

Vendition, (Latin) a selling.

Venedotia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales*, which is otherwise called *Guineithia*, or *North-wales*.

Venefick, or *Veneficious*, (Lat.) belonging to *Venefice*, i. e. the art of making poysons: also witchcraft, or forcery.

Venenous, (Latin) venomous, or full of poyson.

Veneration, (Lat.) a reverencing, or worshipping.

Venerual, or *Veneribus*, (Lat.) given to *Vener*, i. e. lust, or carnal desires.

Venerual-disease, (Lat. *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*) a certain virulent, and contagious disposition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Vener*, or coupling with unsound persons; it is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venetie, a famous City of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick* Sea, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy*, and other places.

Venew, in Common-law, is taken for a neighbouring, or near place.

Venial, (Latin) worthy of pardon, or forgiveness; whence in Theologie they make a distinction between Mortal sinnes, and Venial sins.

Vent, (Lat.) a wind, or breath: also a place for air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleasant City in *Hants*shire, called by the Britains *Caer Guente*, by the Saxons *Windanceaster*; and by the vulgar Latins *Wintonia*; *Venta* giveth name also unto two other Towns; *Gaster* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, and *Caerwent* in *Monmouthshire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (Dimin.) a small gale of wind.

Ventiduct, (Latin) a conveyance of wind by pipes, or otherwayes.

Ventilation, (Latin) a fanning or gathering of wind: also, a winnowing of Corn.

Ventosity, (Lat.) windinesse.

Ventricle, (Lat.) the stomach; it is also taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (Lat.) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from the belly.

Venundation, (Lat.) a buying, or selling.

Venus, (Lat.) the goddess of love, pleasures, and delights, whom the Poets saign to have sprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the Testicles of *Calet* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*: also, the name of one of the seven Planets, or wandring Stars.

Venustation, (Lat.) a making handsome, or beautifull.

Veracity, (Lat.) a saying truth.

Verbal, (Latin) consisting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (Latin) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddess, among the ancient Britains, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Ilkly* in *Yorkshire*. She is thought by *Cambden* to have been the Nymph, or goddess of the River *Wharfe*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (Latin) a beating, or striking.

Verbosity, (Lat.) a being full of words.

Verecund, (Lat.) shame-fac'd, modest, bashfull.

Verdant, (Lat.) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verderer, (Latin, *Viridarius*) a judicial Officer of the Kings Forrest, who receives, and inrolls the attachments of all manner of trespasses of the Forrest of *Vert* and *Venison*.

Verdic, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the answer of a Jury, or Inquest, made upon any cause, Civill, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration; or triall.

Verdigrease, (Latin, *Erugo*) a green substance taken from the rust of *Brasse*, or *Copper*.

Verdisure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowers, and other the like vegetables.

Verdure, (French) greennesse.

Verge, (French) a rod, wand, or Sergeants Mace: also the compass about the Kings Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings household, and of the Coroner of the Kings house; and is accounted twelve miles compass: also, a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cause is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (French) a chief Officer, or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (Latin) telling, or speaking truth.

Veriloquent, (Lat.) the same.

Verisimilit, (Latin) the probability, or likely-hood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (Lat.) worm-eaten: also imbroidered with severall colours.

Virasón, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolytus*; it signifies twice a man.

Virelay, see *Vaudeville*.

Virge, certain rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

Virginals, a certain Muscical Instrument commonly known.

Virgo, (Lat.) one of the 12. Signs of the Zodiack; being phancy'd to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgult, (Latin) a twig, or company of young shoots, or sprigs growing together.

Viriatius, a famous Portuguese, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*; but at last was vanquished by a Consular Army, and slain treacherously by the Counsel of *Capio*.

Viridity, (Lat.) greenesse: also, lustynesse, strength, freshnesse.

Virility, (Lat.) mans estate, manlinesse: also, ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (Lat.) ripe for man.

Virtuosa, (Ital.) a man accomplisht in vertuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

Virulent, (Lat.) full of venome or deadly poison.

Visceral, (Lat.) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viscidity, or *Viscosity*, (Latin) a clamminesse, a sticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Visibility, (Latin) an aptnesse to be seen or discerned.

Visier, a Viceroy, or chief States-man among the Turks.

Vision, (Lat.) seeing, or discerning.

Vistula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel*, running out of the Carpathian Hill, and dividing Germany from European Sarmatia.

Visual, (Latin) belonging to the sight.

Vital, (Latin) belonging to, or sustaining life.

Vitation, (Latin) a shunning, or avoiding.

Vitelline, (Lat.) resembling the yolk of an Egge.

Vittemberg, the City of *Wittemberg* in Germany.

Vitiation, (Lat.) a corrupting, or defiling: also, a deflowering.

Vitiferous, (Lat.) bearing Vines.

Vitoldus, a cruel Tyrant of Lithuania,

who carried with him a bow and arrows wheresoever he went, killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never so slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

Vitreous, or *Vitrine*, (Lat.) belonging to, or made of glass.

Vitrification, (Latin) a making of glass.

Vitriolous, (Latin) belonging to Vitriol, i.e. a kind of middle substance between stone and metall, called also Copperas.

Vituline, (Lat.) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (Latin) a blaming, reprehending, or dispraising.

Vivacity, (Latin) liveness, lustiness, vigour.

Vivification, (Lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (Lat.) bringing their young alive.

U L

Uladislaus, a King of Hungary, who was slain in a great battle against the Turks; also the names of severall other Kings of Hungary, and Bohemia.

Ulceration, (Lat.) a blistering, or breaking out into an ulcer, or running-sore.

Uliginous, (Lat.) plashy, wet, full of standing water.

Ulysses, the son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*; he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the Wars of Troy, where he proved very serviceable to the Greeks, by reason of his great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himself among the daughters of *Lycomedes*. He stole away the ashes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and, with the help of *Dioned*, slew King *Rhesus*, and brought away his white horses; He by a wile caused *Palamedes*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be stoned to death; and after *Achilles* was slain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the Greeks, to have his arms: After the Wars of Troy, intending to sail back to his own Countrey, he was cast by tempest, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being cast upon *Aeolia*, he obtained of *Aeolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions, thinking there had been a treasure concealed in it; next, coming to the Country of the *Lastrigones*, his

his companion, were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*; having scap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterward cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaetusa* the daughter of the Sun, and he onely escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calypso*, on whom he begat *Nausitobus*, and *Nausinon*; at length he was entertained by *Nausicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phaeacenses*, and his wife *Arete*; he obtained of them a new ship and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown, by his son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamaeleon*-thistle; it is also called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Christmas-games, or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i.e. Christmas, or the Latin *jubilum*.

Ulster, a Province in Ireland, which containeth these following Countie's, *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (Latin) the last, extreame, or utmost.

Ultion, (Lat.) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (Lat.) beyond the Seas: also, a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (Lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ulation, (Lat.) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast: also a dark yellowish colour used in painting.

Umbilical, (Latin) belonging to the navel.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow: also suspicion: also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. & Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Law.

U N

Unanimity, (Latin) a being of one mind or will, a consenting, or according together.

Uncial, (Lat.) containing an ounce, or inch.

Unction, (Latin) an anointing with oil, or any oily substance.

Uncouth, (Sax.) unknown: in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer, for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a guest, till the third night.

Undation, (Latin) a waving, or rising of waves.

Under-tide, (Saxon) the Evening time.

Undulate, (Latin) Chamolier, wrought or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (Latin) an ointment, or liquid salve.

Unicornous, (Latin) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (Lat.) a joyning together, a growing into one: also, a kind of pearl growing in couples: also, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (Lat.) bringing forth one onely at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joynt-possession of two rights by severall titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universall, (Lat.) generally, extending to all.

University, (Lat.) in the Civill Law, is taken for a body politique, or corporatious, also an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of Oxford, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and redified by *William*, Arch-deacon of *Darham*.

Univocal, (Lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or found; in Logick, it is, when under one name, one thing is signified.

Unkennel, To *unkennel* a Fox, that is, to drive, or force him from his hole.

Unseltnesse, (Sax.) unhappiness.

Unweather, (Saxon) a storm, or tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (Latin) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (Lat.) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

Vocation, (Lat.) a professing, calling, or course of life.

Vociferation, (Latin) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Vocalion, (Latin) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (French) Power, Sway, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombril* of the Escutcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable by reason whereof, the field is transparent through the charge.

Voisinage, (French) neighbour-hood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (Latin) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volatil, (Latin) a Term in Chymistry, unfit, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (Lat.) a flying often.

Volta, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (Latin) facility, or aptness in turning about, or changing: also, a quick and easie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (Lat.) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

Voluptuous, (Latin) given to pleasures, or delights.

Volutation, (Lat.) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddess among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was said to be the Overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is inclosed; which in Latin is called *Involucrum*; as *Hosilina* was to take care that the Corn was supplied with new ears; which is called in Latin *Exequatio*; or *Hosimentum*.

Romanus, a River of *Picenum* in Italy.

Vomition, (Lat.) vomiting, or spewing.

Voracity, (Lat.) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

Voraginous, (Latin) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i. e. a Whirlpool, Gulf, or Quagmire.

Voration, (Latin) a devouring.

Votary, (Latin) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law, is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof, against all men.

Vowell, a letter which soundeth of itself, without the help of a Consonant.

U R

Urania, see *Muses*.

Uranoscopy, (Greek) a viewing, or contemplating of the heavens.

Urbanity, (Lat.) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentleness in speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (Greek) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principall in *Shropshire*, built by the Romans. The Saxons called it *Wreckenceaster*, from the Hill *Wrecken*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wreckcester*, or *Wroxcester*.

Urines, Nets to catch Hawks withall.

Urim and *Thummim*, (Hebrew, lights and perfections) twelve precious stones in the breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (Latin) a diver, or swimmer under water.

Urn, (Latin) a certain Vessel among the Ancients, where the ashes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulcher: it signifieth also a certain liquid measure, containing two gallons and a pottle.

Uroscopy, (Greek) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heaven.

Ursine, (Lat.) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Ure, (Greek) from *Oros* a mountain, a kind of wild Ox.

Usque-

U S

Usquebagh, a strong liquor used among the Irish, signifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vite*.

Uktion, (Lat.) a burning.

Ukulation, (Lat.) the same: also, a curling with hot irons.

Usufuquary, (Lat.) reaping the profit of that thing, whose propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (Lat.) the taking of interest, or use-money, for any summe lent.

Usurpation, (Lat.) a having, or possessing against right, or equity.

U T

Uta, the eighth day following any Term, or Feast.

Ustensil, (Lat.) household-stuff, that which is useful and necessary about a house.

Uterine, (Latin) belonging to the womb.

Utlary, (in Latin *Utlagatio*) a punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Countrey described by Sir Thomas More, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Commonwealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary, or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, resembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (Latin) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (Lat.) moist, or wet.

Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno: he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity, into the Isle of Lemnos, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was the Master of the Cyclops, and made Thunderbolts for Jupiter: also *Hermione's* bracelet, *Ariadne's*

Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Aeneas*, &c. He would have married *Minerva*, but she refusing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarly, (Lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publicly known.

Vulneration, (Lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

Vulsion, (Lat.) a pulling.

Vulturine, (Latin) belonging to a Vulture, or Geyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturnus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a River of the same name.

Vuula, (Lat.) the pallet of the mouth.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in France, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (Lat.) belonging to a wife; also, so fond, or doating upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by Strabo *Uxitas*.

W A

W *Adham College*, a College in the University of *Oxford*, so called from the name of him that erected it.

Wasters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ships to conduct them safe along.

Wage, see *Gage*.

To Wage Law, to prosecute a Law-suit.

A Wagtail, a kind of bird, otherwise called a *Wacer*. Swallow in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Bellarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the same which the *Civilians* call *derelinquere*, any thing whether it be Cattel strayed, or goods stolen, and quitted upon Hue and Cry, which being found, are to be proclaimed publicly Market dayes; and if they challenge them

within a year and a day, are to be restored, otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: also, as a man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said Out-lawed, so a woman not being sworn to the Law, is called *Waive*.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreasing, defect, or want.

Waive, See *Waif*.

Wakes, certain feasts and solemnities, which use to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper name of several women.

Waldwin, a proper name, signifying in the German tongue a Conquerour, answerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gawen*.

Walereared, a Term in Navigation, not ship-shapen, or when a ship is built right up.

Walter, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Wood-man.

Wandsdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Woden'sdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden*, the *Brittish* Mars); a Ditch of wonderfull work in *Wiltshire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Coelred* King of the *Mercians*, joyned battel, and departed the field on even hand.

Wantage, in the Saxon tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Bark-shire*, anciently a Mannour-house of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the birth-place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called from an ancient custom, wherein he that came to take the government of a Hundred, was met by all the better sort, who came and touch't his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Falconry; for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her wings together over her back; which action is called, The warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen; also a part, or division of a Forrest: also, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights service, during his nonage, is called *Ward*; whence *Warden*, a Guardian, or Overseer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarimus*; it comes from the German, *Gérwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

Warison, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstaff, a kind of Petty-Sergeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this service; namely, to carry a load of straw in a Cart with six horses, two ropes, two men in harness to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, see *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great persons, use to be kept; and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and Liveries, a Certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and secure himself and his Heirs, against all men whatsoever, for the enjoying of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Astipulatio*.

Warren, (Latin *Varreana*, or *Vivarium*) a prescription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheasants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warscot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards Armour in the *Saxons* time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwick-shire*, which with much probability is judged to be the same with that, which anciently was called *Presidium*, i. e. a Garrison; for the *Saxons* called it *Warringwyck*, the *Brittains*, *Caer-Guarvick*, both which words seem to have sprung from the *Brittish* word *Guarth*, which also signifieth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* horse-men kept his residence, under the command of *Dux Britannia*. This Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Watches.

Wassail, (Sax. *Waesheal*, i. e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious custom, still used upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of

of *Hengist*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a banquet she delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of wine.

Wast, in Common-law, is, where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make waste, or spoyl of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wastel-bread, (old word) fine Cinnamon.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ship should swim in, when she is laden a head; and a stern.

Watling-street, see *Ikenild-street*.

Wavey, a Term in Blazon, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifieth a Forrest, or Wood.

Wega, the shining Harp.

WVeaupon-salve, that which cures a wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

WVeaather-coil, is, when a ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without loosing any of her sayl, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

WVeed, or *WVede*, (Sax.) a garment, or suit of apparel.

WVedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *WVed*, i. e. a pledge.

WVednesday, so called from *WVoden*, a god, which the *Saxons* worshipped.

WVeigh, a certain weight of Cheese, or Wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

WVeights: see *Aver du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

WVelken, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud; also the Element, or Sky.

WVcold, or *WVold*, (Sax.) a Forrest.

WVerewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*WVeré* signifying in the Saxon Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying, and killing humane Creatures.

WVeroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *WVest-Indians*.

WVerre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulkt, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

WVerregelt-theft, a thief that may be redeemed by *WVerre*.

WVestphalia, a Province of *Germany*; and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire, containing in it six Bishopricks, three Principalities, seven free Cities, with diverse great Earldomes.

WVhatfage, a fee due, for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

WVhile, (Sax.) which.

WVhilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

WVhite-bart silver: see *Blacklow Forrest*.

WVhite-spurs, certain Squires made by the King.

WVhitisundæ, as it were the time of the white Son: also, *Whitfunday* seemeth to signify as much as sacred Sunday; from the Saxon word *WVibed*, i. e. sacred; being a certain feast celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection.

WVhole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; summer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

WVboodings, Planks, which are joyned, and fastned along the Ship-sides into the stem.

WVhorl-bat, (in Latin *Cæsus*) a certain game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

WVigornia, the chief City of *WVorcestershire*, commonly called *WVorcester*; the *Brittains* call'd it *Caer-WVrangon*; and *Caer-Glathangon*; the *Saxons* *WVeorgatester*; it was set on fire in the year 1041, by *Hardyknute* the Dane, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*; it was also very much harrassed in the time of the *Civil Wars*, in King *Stephens* reign, but soon after it flourish'd again, with greater splendour then before.

WVilfred, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint *Wilfrid's* needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Wakman* in *Yorkshire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tryed: for, such as were chaste did easily passe through, but such as had been faulty, were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

William (Dutch) signifying a man well armed on the head; or, one with a golden Casck.

William, (Dutch *Wilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principall Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, when *Weolstan*, being styled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, that is to say, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody battel, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Beowulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here also, about fifty years after, King *Ælfred*, joyning battel with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their necks: also, a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (Sax.) sacred peace, a proper name.

Winchester, see *Venta*.

Windlass, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the ship to the other, close abast the stem.

Windsove, a Town in *Barkshire*, by the Saxons called *Windle shore*; haply, from the *Winding-shore*. It is famous for a most stately Cattle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Cattle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which see more in the word *Knight*; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King, and consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finisht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *British* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well, which at this day is called Saint *Winefrids* Well, and that *Benno* the Priest joyined her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women,

the word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, An obtainer of peace.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great victory, which *Osney* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedsleed, see *Tanet*.

Wifard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost: some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i.e. a Prophet.

Wife-acre, the same, from the Dutch words *Wier*, i.e. truth, and *Sagen*, i.e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Wittall, a Cuckold, that wits all, i.e. knows all; i. e. knows that he is so.

Witchcraft, a certain evill Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devill, or evill Spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men. It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, i. e. to divine, or guesse; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmaccia*, i. e. the art of making poysons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i.e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distresse is taken and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distreined.

W O

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin, *Guadum*, *Glastum*, or *Pastellum*.

Woden, a certain Idol worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*. Hence also, *Wood*, that signifies mad, or furious: old English.

Wodensburgh, (i.e. the Burgh or Town of *Woden*, the above-named Idol) a village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the *West-Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquished by the *Brittains*, and forced to end his dayes in exile.

Wolds, (Sax.) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wold*, or *Would* of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfe-

Wolfeteshod, (Sax.) the condition of an Uttery, upon whose head the same price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfs* head, to whomsoever should kill him.

Woodstock, (Sax. a wordy place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Æthelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds* Bower; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town, *Geffrey Chaucer* a most famous English Poet, was brought up.

Woodward, an Officer of the Forrest, whose function is to prevent any offence of Vert or Venison done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Woolwinders, those that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rbene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle and the Crest, called also a Torce: also a Boars tails so termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat. *Verriscum & naufragium*) is, when a ship periseth at Sea, and no man escapeth alive: in which case, whatever goods are cast upon land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the soile; but if any person come to land, or if either dog or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreedi, (Dutch) angry, fierce, furious; whence the word *Wroth* is commonly used by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (Lat. *Breve*, because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifieth in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a defendant to be summoned; a distresse to be

taken, &c. It is called by the *Civilians*, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (Saxon) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*; it answers to the Greek names, *Alexas*, or *Epichrus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

Xanthi, a certain people of *Asia*, who were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, insomuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates* that he wondred how he could indure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthius, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*: he was a man of a very strict, and severe conversation.

Xenodochy, (Greek) an Inne, or Hospital, a place for the receiving of Pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thousand men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little loss, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his eloquence styled the *Attick* Mufe, and writ many choise and elegant Books.

Xeriff,

Xeriff, the title of a Prince, or Supream Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease in the eyes, which causeth a rednesse, or forenesse, without any running or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie so vast, that it filled the whole *Helle-spont*, and joyned the two Continents together, was vanquish'd at *Thermopole* by 4000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Baotia*, was fain to retire with almost all his forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus*, one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinaus, (Latin) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsame, (Greek) a certain sweet wood, whereof *Bauim* is produced.

Y A

Y Ardlan, a certain quantity of land, called in *Saxon* *Gyrdlander*, in *Latin* *Virgata terra*. In some places, it is 20. Acres of Land, in some 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *Brittish* Proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i. e. Good Counsellour.

Tuba, an herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common Law, thought fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an *Estray*, or of No claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in *Latin* *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man; who can despend of his own free land in yearly Revenue, to the summe of 40. shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yonker, (Dutch *Junker*, i. e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of plant, called in *Latin* *Ros solis*.

Y T

Ythel, (Brittish) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i. e. very flourishing.

Z A

Z Acharia flos, Blue-bottle.

Zachary, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Heb.* Memory of the Lord.

Zachynthus, an Island of the *Ionian Sea*, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a *Galenist*.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfill the Law, and mitigate his son's punishment, caused one of his son's eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zany, (French) one that, in ridiculous manner, imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus* King of the *Palmyrenis*; who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons, *Herennianus*, and *Timolau*.

Zecchine, (Ital.) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about 7. shillings six pence Sterling.

Zedoary, a certain Out-landish Root, sold at the Druggists.

Zelos, (Greek) one that is envious, or jealous of anothers actions: also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (Greek) jealousy.

Zenith, (Arab.) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Authour of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger

Z E

finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of *Elia*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confesse who were the rest of the conspirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called also *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odenatus*: she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants, who usurpt the government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybur*. She understood the *Egyptian*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herennianus* and *Timolau* in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the West-wind so called by the *Greeks*; by the *Latins*, *Favonius*; and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of February.

Zereth, an Hebrew measure containing nine inches.

Zethes, the son of *Boreas* and *Orithya*, and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholchos*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpies* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

Zethus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*; after which, *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing lest she might come again into favour with her Husband, she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the highway, and the children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zeihus*, the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tyed her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony wayes

Z O

to a miserable death, and changed by *Zeichus* into a Fountain.

Zekia, a famous Painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androctides*, *Empompus*, and *Parabasis*, all Excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them, for fear of the Boy.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Shpere obliquely into two parts, and containeth the twelve Signs, which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*; through the whole length of this Circle, runneth a line just in the middle, which is called the *Ecliptick* line, or the path-way of the Sun, because in that line, the Sun performeth its course. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*; because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in *Latin*, it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophist of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomeus* King of *Egypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolemy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolemy* answered, that since *Homer*, so many Ages past deceased had fed so many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolemy*. Others, that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Syron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (Greek) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when

when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage: also, a Souldiers belt: also, in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the two *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones* included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the *Polar Circles*, and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (Greek) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (Greek) certain substances which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called Plant-animals.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who, when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon* a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventour of Magick among the *Persians*: he is said to have laught the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was

laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrot the liberal Arts upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrot also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with severall other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven; and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maraveni*, to whom *Arnolpbis* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he retelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygætes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish'd *Proserpina*.

Zygoftat, (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.

FINIS.